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ATLANTIC EDITION ••

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HEAT OF SUN'S CENTER FIGURED AT 40,000,000°

'British Einstein' Shows Burning Sphere as Hive of Busy Atoms and Ions

ACTION OF X-RAY PLAYS BIG PART IN RADIATION

Leading Astronomer Tells How Composition of Stars Is Found by Measuring Temperature

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A. S. Eddington, professor of astronomy at Cambridge, who has been called "the British Einstein," delivering the Silvanus Thompson memorial lecture at Westminster on "X-rays in the Stars," observed that while the star rays were "soft," those of the laboratory in which practical knowledge of the rays was obtained, were "hard."

The surface temperatures of the stars ranged from about 3000 degrees centigrade for the reddest to about 20,000 degrees for the hottest types, said the lecturer. The sun has a surface temperature of nearly 6000 degrees, but soon reached 1,000,000 degrees, and it was calculated that it showed 40,000,000 degrees at the center.

It was a remarkable fact, he said, that the great majority of stars in the main series, while differing enormously in brightness, in diameter and in surface temperature, had, as closely as they could ascertain, a central temperature of 40,000,000 degrees.

Temperature was a way of stating how fast atoms or molecules were moving. In the temperature of the room where Professor Eddington was speaking, the atoms, he said, were rushing about in all directions with a speed of one-fifth of a mile a second. But if the temperature could be heated up to 20,000,000 degrees, they would be going 50 miles a second. Amid these particles, moving at 50 miles a second, there were vast quantities of X-rays, the quantity and quality of which were determined as soon as the temperatures were known.

At 20,000,000 degrees they knew just how much of each wavelength there was in each cubic centimeter. The material in the interior of a star was not a collection of ordinary terrestrial atoms, but of stripped atoms or ions, detached but remaining in the material, and traveling about at an enormous velocity as though they were little atoms on their own.

Electrons enjoyed freedom for a short while, but soon were recaptured by the atoms. In a star the electron was scarcely given a chance to settle. The X-rays were on it and forced it away again. X-rays in stars were in a sort of prison. Like atoms and electrons, they were rushing in all directions, never continuing far in any one direction. The X-ray went on for a few centimeters and then was absorbed. The total amount of X-ray radiation in a star remained steady, so for every absorption there must be a balancing emission.

What really happened was that the X-ray drove out an electron from the atom, being itself absorbed in the process. The electron proceeded until it was captured by an atom; the electron disappeared into the atom and the X-ray came out. The X-ray wandered aimlessly around, continually being absorbed and re-emitted in a new direction, but going round and round in a maze in this way for a million years or so. It at last found an exit. So each year a certain proportion of imprisoned radiation got to the surface and supplied heat, which the sun and stars radiated into space.

Mexican Winner and Loser Swap Words on Result

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—The recent Mexican presidential campaign apparently has been transferred to the northern side of the Rio Grande, with Jose Vasconcelos, the defeated contender, threatening an insurrection and Pascual Ortiz Rubio, president-elect, belittling Señor Vasconcelos' statement as "of no consequence."

Señor Vasconcelos signalized his appearance in San Antonio by declaring he would return and capture the presidential chair by armed force as soon as his followers could be organized.

Señor Ortiz Rubio, at Hot Springs, Ark., thanked a newspaper man for calling his attention to the Vasconcelos manifesto, said it was "of no consequence," and advised that it be allowed to occasion no worry.

"The President-elect," said his secretary-spokesman, "knows the source from which it came."

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Bed of North Atlantic Said to Have Shifted

By the Associated Press

Halifax, N. S.

THAT the bed of the north Atlantic has shifted as a consequence of the earthquake of November 18, is indicated in reports from the cable ships assigned to the task of repairing the submarine breaks. The fishing banks had shifted as a result of the disturbance.

Breaks in the cables have been plotted over an area 400 miles southeast and 300 miles northeast of Halifax.

Schacht Attack Political Move, French Assert

His Attitude on Young Plan Said to Be Actuated by Personal Motives

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Confidence is expressed by Franch official circles in Germany's ability to carry out the Young plan, despite Dr. Schacht's forebodings.

His manifesto denouncing the changes made at The Hague in the original plan, which he signed as the leading German delegate at Paris, have roused, it is true, certain misgivings. Some relief is felt, however, at the German Cabinet's prompt disavowal of the Reichsbank president's action.

Generally Dr. Schacht's move is interpreted as a political maneuver destined to advance him in favor with the Nationalists and to weaken, as much as possible, the position of the German Government. Ambitious political designs are attributed to him, but the violence of his methods is expected to minimize his chances of obtaining the advantages which might come from an assault on the unpopular Young plan. That he has rendered the work of approaching the Hague conference on the plan more difficult is commonly recognized, but it is presumed that the present German Cabinet will ride the storm and send a delegation prepared to follow the conciliatory policy established by Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Where Dr. Schacht treads on French toes most severely is in his castigations of the German Socialist financial policy intimating that they are running the country's finances into the ground. Germany, in a sound condition could fulfil its obligations under the revised Young plan, it is declared in Paris, but Germany with growing internal financial troubles, attempting the same task might be a different proposition. The chief expectation of the French has been that the German reparations will be paid regularly enough to permit of their capitalization in the form of bonds, through which operation the French will be provided with a cover for its war debts to the United States and Great Britain.

Anything which jeopardizes this would destroy the whole basis of the settlement and put France in a fighting mood. A warning of this is given repeated in the press comments by hints that although the second Rhineland zone has been evacuated, the third certainly will not be unless Germany goes ahead in good faith

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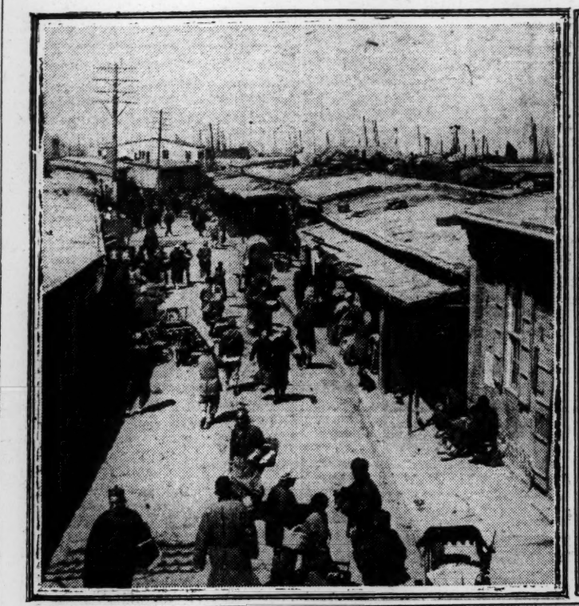
Modern Bulk Handling and Primitive Living in Manchuria's Limitless Expanse



Upper Left (Underwood)—Main Street in a Remote Manchurian City, With Only Overhead Wires to Break the Completely Oriental Character of the Surroundings. Below (Ewing Galloway)—Endless Vista of Soy Beans, Staple Product of the Country, In Shipping Yard Near Dairen. On the Right (Underwood)—Scene of Much of the Recent Trouble Between China and Moscow. In the Foreground Is Part of the Town of Pogranichnaya, on the Chinese Eastern Railway, Reported to Have Been the Scene of Frontier Fighting. In the Distance Is the Railway Itself, With the Station in the Right Background. Map Shows Position of Manchuria in Relation to China (Mongolia), Russia (Siberia) and Japan.

Ample Capital Resources Await American Stabilization Program

Business Leaders Carry Home Hopeful Message From Economic Survey Conferences—Department of Commerce to Tabulate Public Works Data

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Leading industrialists and business men who attended the unique Economic Survey Conference left the capital to spread through the country the note of hopefulness sounded here.

At the same time President Hoover announced that Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, had established a new division for the purpose of co-ordinating the data and statistics on public works, whether in the Federal, state or city governments.

It was announced at the White House that the committee named by Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of directors, United States Chamber of Commerce, will be of a temporary nature and that its main purpose will be to organize each industry in order to take up the slack and to put it on a plane of efficiency.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Barnes drew five conclusions from the conference:

The conference was a cross section of industry.

Elasticity of construction is the chief factor in taking up business slack.

This implies large capital expenditures.

Borrowings for such expenditures can now be made at an extremely low interest rate.

Assured of available capital, industry requires only vision and courage to proceed, and these qualities are clearly evidenced.

South Wins Place in Hoover Cabinet, With Hurley for Portfolio of War

Lawyer, Soldier, Business Man Selected as Successor to Secretary Good

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The South, which broke its traditionally Democratic ranks for President Hoover in the 1928 campaign, now has representation in his Cabinet through the appointment of Patrick J. Hurley of Oklahoma as Secretary of War, as successor to the late James W. Good.

Colonel Hurley was elevated to command of the department from the post of Assistant Secretary, to which he was appointed by the President when he took office last March.

The new Cabinet officer is the youngest man in the President's official family, and one of the youngest ever to be appointed to the office. His appointment, according to White House announcement, was indorsed by practically all the party leaders of southern states.

A lawyer by profession, Colonel Hurley also has a distinguished military record, holding the Distinguished Service Cross for exceptional bravery under heavy fire in France. As Assistant Secretary of War, he has had immediate charge of industrial mobilization plans.

In making known Colonel Hurley's selection for the important portfolio the President stressed the fact that the appointment was giving effect to the desire of the southern states that they be represented by a member in the Cabinet.

Colonel Hurley is the first cowboy to sit in the Cabinet since the days of President Roosevelt. Born in 1883 in the "wild open spaces" that had only the name of "the Choctaw nation," Colonel Hurley began professional life at 11 when he entered an underground coal shaft not to emerge metaphorically until three

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Secretary of War

Wide World

COL. PATRICK J. HURLEY

Honduras Begins Move to Curb Liquor Sales

By United Press

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras—Honduras, under the leadership of President Mejia Colindres, is engaged in an active campaign to abolish the sale of aguardiente, a strong native brandy made from sugar cane juice and corn.

Aguardiente, or guaro, is manufactured under a state monopoly. Permits to distill the drink are let out to 60 or 70 contractors who produce the liquor and sell it to the Government, which in turn distributes it to the various bars (cantinas) and to the estancos (a state-controlled bar where only the native aguardiente may be sold). Each estanco must sell a certain amount of the liquor each month or lose its license.

Lectures are given from time to time in all colleges, schools, military centers, social centers, labor halls, against the general use of alcoholic drinks. Anti-alcoholic leagues and associations are being organized in every town in the republic.

Effects of this widespread campaign are already being felt, a noticeable drop in aguardiente revenue having been registered during the last few weeks.

The Government is now attempting to find a substitute for this loss in revenue.

1,500,000 A YEAR FLOCK TO FIELDS OF MANCHURIA

Railway Brings Unparalleled Immigration Rush of Chinese Farmers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The greatest surge of immigration that recent years has seen turned Manchuria—twice as large as France—from a desolate, but fertile, territory, roamed over by nomadic, warlike people, to a settled area, definitely Chinese, of 30,000,000 population, with an additional 1,500,000 Chinese arriving annually with their bags and baggage. The change has come in 25 years. Statesmen may write diplomatic notes over the ownership of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but the fundamental fact of the Manchurian situation is that, within the last two decades, Manchuria has become definitely and irrevocably Chinese in population, and that the main facilitating element in this vast herd migration has been the Chinese Eastern Railway itself.

The common conception of the Manchurian territory is of a bleak and desolate area, hostile alike to man and beast. This is far from the fact. It is a vast and rugged plain of remarkable fertility, 265,000 square miles in area. Until recent years, it was an almost uninhabited country. Travelers estimated its population at 2,000,000, and returned

(Continued on Page 25, Column 1)

Central Europe Seeks Clarification of War's Financial Settlements

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Unofficial reports of the findings of the Paris committee on reparations continue to be the chief topic in discussion of foreign affairs in central Europe.

Liquidation of all outstanding financial problems left from the war period in this area is welcomed as a basis of return to normal financial life here, but the reception given to the experts' findings varies in different states.

Austria is satisfied with the discussions regarding its affairs which it interprets as practical cancellation of all reparation claims against it and is expecting speedy sanctioning of the international investment loan sought since 1927.

The whole of Hungary, without distinction of political party, seems to approve the refusal of their representative at Paris to accept any burden of reparations, maintaining that the state is too impoverished to pay. Furthermore, on the basis of Article 250 of the Trianon Treaty, it claims as illegal any attempt to establish relationship between reparations and the claims of Hungarian optants for property confiscated in Transylvania by Rumania.

Czechoslovakia has been hitherto mainly concerned with the creation of a new parlimentary government but now the bourgeois press particulary is against the Paris findings. Both Venkov, the organ of the Czech agrarians, and Národni Listy, representative of the National Democratic Party and big financial interests, maintain the Paris results are unjust and unacceptable, especially seeing that Czechoslovakia is being heavily burdened and Hungary probably will escape without paying reparations.

It is felt that the defeated, not the victors in the war, are getting the better bargain and apprehension is expressed that unless some agreement is reached on the optants question Czechoslovakia will find itself involved in large claims by dispossessed Hungarian nationals after 1943. It is generally agreed, however, that a final settlement is essential to clear the way for a better political understanding in central Europe, especially between the Little Entente and other states in central and southeast Europe.

Nanking Approves Mukden Accord With Soviet in Railway Dispute

Russian Agent to Meet Mukden Delegate to Complete Accord on Railway—Frontier District of Barga Asserts Its Independence

NANKING (AP) — The Nationalist Foreign Office has announced that the Government has approved the Mukden-Moscow preliminary agreement for settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute in Manchuria.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — A telegram received here from Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, confirms the preliminary agreement reached between Chang's representative, Tsai, and the agent of the Soviet foreign commissiariat, Mr. Simanovsky in Nikolsk, regarding preliminary terms of settlement of the railroad controversy. The Soviet foreign commissiariat has replied informing Chang Hsueh-liang that Mr. Simanovsky has been instructed to meet Tsai, presumably for negotiation of details the general terms of which both sides have agreed upon.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN—The Chinese press reports that the district of Barga, lying between Manchuria and Mongolia, has taken advantage of the present situation to establish its independence. Barga authorities have communicated to Urga this purpose. Soviet influence is suspected, since the telegraph is opened from Khailar, Barga's capital, westward. Merset, a Barga chief, is detained at Mukden.

Despite the negotiations the Chinese report heavy Soviet troop concentration on the east front. On the west front a large encampment has been formed at Ugunor, possibly

(Continued on Page 25, Column 1)

Polish Cabinet Defeated and Resigns Office

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—A vote of 246 to 120, expressing "no confidence" in the Government, taken just before midnight, followed a prolonged debate on the motion presented by the Center and Left Oppositions. This vote was followed by the resignation of the Government.

The announcement of the result caused an uproar in the Sejm. While the Communists sang the "Internationale" and displayed a red flag, the Government supporters shouted down the Speaker, Ignace Daszynski, who withdrew without adjourning the sitting. He was followed by the Opposition. The lights were extinguished, but the Government bloc remained to sing the "Song of Polish Legions" and to shout "Long live Marshal Pilsudski."

The Government is required by the constitution to resign in face of such vote and it is possible a solution of the difficulty will be found by reconstructing the Cabinet. The dissolution of the Sejm will thus be avoided. Previous to the vote on the motion the Communists proposed a nonconfidence vote against Mr. Daszynski but nobody supported them, the deputies of the Government Party leaving the hall during the balloting upon their own proposal to place the incident at Oct. 31 before a commission for investigation.

UNIVERSITY PLANNED BY BRAZILIAN STATE

BELLO HORIZONTE, Brazil (By U. P.)—The State of Minas Geraes is soon to begin construction on the State University, to start with the central edifice, library, school of engineering, etc., according to a project chosen from a public contest.

The university will consist of schools of law, engineering, dentistry, theology, art, music, commerce and of institutes of experimental chemistry, mechanics, hydraulics, industrial physics and secondary schooling, in addition to a museum and a library. Gymnasiums and sporting fields are included in the plans.

HOOVER SEEKS POWER TO BRING PEACE TO HAITI

Asks for Authority and Funds to Make Immediate Investigation

MORE MARINES SENT TO GUARD AMERICANS

Not to Interfere With Domestic Relations—Considers Effect on Latin Americas

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Hoover in a special message to Congress calls upon it for legislative co-operation to enable the United States Government to cope adequately with emergency conditions arising in Haiti.

The President seeks authority to promote greater security in the insular republic and funds to enable him to initiate at once the investigating commission he recommended in his message of Dec. 3 on the state of the union.

The President asked for $50,000 and authority to send an Executive commission to Haiti at once, to study the situation there so as to hasten a solution of this long-standing problem. The President indicated his intention of appointing several members from each House on this commission.

In his message the President also advised Congress of his dispatch of 500 additional marines to Haiti for the protection of life and property in the disturbances that are current there. There are already 700 marines stationed in Haiti. The additional troops are sent in response to urgent advices from marine authorities.

Situation Proves Embarrassing

President Hoover had hoped that the Haitian problem, one that he deems extremely important to solve because of its influence upon our Latin-American relations, could be studied without haste or under pressure and could be acted on under the same circumstances. The precipitation of disorders and disturbances growing out of a student's strike at an agricultural school on Oct. 31 is admittedly embarassing to the President's plan.

The President proposes, however, to meet the situation that has arisen without modifying his basic policy. Congress and the country, through the press, is to be kept fully and frankly informed of developments and only such emergency steps will be taken as are necessary to prevent riot and destruction.

It is a basic tenet of President Hoover's international policy as he reiterated in his regular message to Congress, to withdraw military forces from all foreign shores as soon as can be done. It was to this end that he recommended the appointment of the Haitian commission to study the situation there with the object of removing ultimately the American occupation.

The President is believed to give full protection to American nationals, but to use troops for that purpose only, and not to intervene in the domestic affairs of any country.

Text of Hoover Message

The full text of the special message follows:

"In my message to Congress of the third instant I indicated my concern as to the future of our policies in Haiti. I stated that we had there about 700 marines and that we are confronted with a difficult problem, the solution of which is still obscure. I further stated that if Congress approves I shall dispatch a commission to Haiti to review and study the matter to endeavor to arrive at some more definite policy than at present.

"Our representatives in Haiti have shown great ability and devotion and have accomplished signal results in improvement of the material condition of that people. Yet our experience has revealed more clearly than was seen at first the difficulties of the problem and the entire situation should be reviewed in the light of this experience.

"Since the dispatch of my message disturbances in Haiti have emphasized the importance of such an investigation and determination of national policies in the immediate future.

"The students at the agricultural school at Damien went on a strike on Oct. 31 as a protest against a new policy of the Haitian Government. The Haitian Government had heretofore allotted $10,000 per annum to this school for scholarships but this year it withheld $2,000 of the appropriation in order to make it possible for needy students to perform practical school work on the grounds.

More Disturbances Arise

"Sympathetic strikes were subsequently declared in the medical and law schools. President Borno appointed a committee of Haitians to inquire into the matter, and it seemed probable at the time that recommendations presented by this committee and accepted by the authorities would adjust the difficulty.

"Unfortunately, advantage was taken of the situation by various agencies to foment disturbances against the Haitian Administration, and on Dec. 3 the American High Commissioner reported that the strike movement had spread throughout the country, and that it was feared that the Haitian employees of the departments under American treaty officials might become involved.

"On Dec. 4 custom house employees at Port Au Prince abandoned their work in a disorderly manner and crowds have gathered in Port Au Prince. At the same time there were reported demonstrations by crowds at Cape Haitien in sympathy with the disturbance in Port Au Prince. The American high commissioner re-

ported that on the morning of Dec. 4 it was feared that disorderly conditions would arise at Aux Cayes and similar disturbances were possible at other places.

"The high commissioner has asked that additional marines be in readiness to make sure that if the situation becomes serious American lives will be protected, and the force he has suggested has been ordered dispatched for that purpose.

"I feel that it is most desirable that the commission mentioned in my message of Dec. 3 be constituted and sent to Haiti without delay, and I, therefore, request the Congress to authorize the immediate sending of such a commission and to appropriate for this purpose $50,000. It is my intention to include one or two members from each House of Congress on this commission.

"Herbert Hoover."

Australian Lauds League of Nations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A plea for the entry of the United States into the League of Nations was made by Herbert Brookes, Commissioner-General for Australia, at a luncheon by the English-Speaking Union of the United States in honor of the national council of the organization. Delegates were present from 10 branches of the union in various parts of the country.

"The League of Nations," Mr. Brookes declared, "can never function properly until the United States is a member. I know that the Commonwealth of Australia felt confident that this country would be in the League when it hurried to become a member."

Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, urged the undertaking of common tasks by the various countries of the world, since the give-and-take of such a relationship is the most powerful operative for understanding.

Charles P. Howland, of the Council of Foreign Relations, described some of the happenings in which he participated at the recent Institute of Pacific Relations in Kyoto, Japan.

A cablegram was read to the meeting from the English-speaking Union of Great Britain, congratulating the organization in this country upon the continued increase in its membership, a growth from 2500 to 19,000 in the last eight years.

Ship Radiotelephone Service Established

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Give me the Leviathan" may now be said to the operator of any Bell telephone with the installation of facilities for wireless telephone communication on the big vessel, ship-to-shore conversations, or vice versa, may be made to and from any part of the United States or inter-connected telephone companies.

The first conversation will be that between Representative F. A. Britten of Illinois, who will talk with Commodore H. A. Cunningham, master of the Leviathan, tomorrow, after the steamship has been 12 hours at sea on her eastbound voyage.

The base rate for calls from the New England, Middle Atlantic states would be $21 for three minutes and pro rata for additional time. The rate will increase as the land distance increases, so that for calls to or from the Pacific coast the charge will be $33 for three minutes.

On the European side, the communication will be established through Paris. On board the Leviathan, a switchboard and telephones in rooms permit passengers speaking from their own staterooms to their friends ashore.

RUSSIA ENLARGING ANTI-RELIGIOUS PLANS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The customary celebration of Christmas will encounter a number of obstacles in Russia this year. Under the continuous working week arrangement Christmas is abolished as a legal holiday and the Moscow Soviet has pronounced it a criminal offense to cut, transport or sell Christmas trees.

The Department of Fine Arts attached to the Commissariat of Education is attempting to mobilize writers, actors and artists for a Christmas anti-religious campaign, which will take the form of anti-religious films, organizing atheistic carnivals and reading anti-religious lectures at workers' clubs.

1050 IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE

RIO DE JANIERO (By U. P.)—The steamer Martha Washington has arrived here with 1050 immigrants. Seven hundred were from Poland, the remainder from Jugoslavia and Hungary. The newcomers will settle in the states of Parana, Santa Catherina, Río Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo.

WOMEN REPORT PROGRESS FOR FULL SUFFRAGE

National Party Active All Over World—Seek Citizenship Equality

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In their efforts to assure equal rights to men and women throughout the world, members of the National Woman's Party have been vigilantly at work at international assemblies, in the halls of Congress and at state legislatures, according to committee reports at the biennial convention.

Doris Stevens, leader of the campaign for suffrage in the United States, recommended, as chairman of the committee on international action, that the National Woman's Party affiliate with the Open Door International, organized in Berlin last June, "for the economic emancipation of the woman worker; that it officially indorse the proposed equal rights treaty for women and that it approve the proposed convention of the Inter-American Commission of Women, which would write into world law the fundamental that women shall not be discriminated against in the matter of their nationalities.

The success that a "handful of determined women" had at the Havana conference in the establishment of the Inter-American Commission of Women, though they lacked knowledge of "international machinery," was recalled by Miss Stevens. She related the experience of members who went to Paris at the time the Kellogg pact was signed to attempt to bring the equal rights treaty to the attention of the plenipotentiaries assembled there. The arrest of the group, she said, probably gave more publicity to the treaty than it would have received had they been politely asked to the luncheon to which they were seeking admission.

A third victory Miss Stevens saw in the recommendations the League of Nations Assembly made after a group of women went there to ask the nations to send women to The Hague in March when the nationality of women is to be considered. Although the Assembly's recommendation merely expressed the hope that nations might consider sending women, Miss Stevens pointed out that it will be the first time that women have been honored as plenipotentiaries.

Many of the state chairmen, reporting on their local activities, urged that members concentrate their efforts on the passage of the national amendment to the Constitution securing equal rights rather than spending them on the local measures, many of which never get beyond state legislative committees.

The assistance of the party has been given to the passage of bills in 25 states affecting nearly 33,000,000 women, it was reported by Burnita Shelton Mathews, chairman of the committee on legal research. During the past year the party aided the women of Porto Rico in getting suffrage, she said.

The party, at present, is working for two particular changes in federal laws, one concerning the nationality of women, the other immigration, it was reported by Miss Emma Wold, legislative secretary of the party.

The weekly radiocast of the party is reaching nearly 5,000,000 women, on the largest hookup of a speaker program except those featuring President Hoover, it was reported. The National Broadcasting Company is giving the party time on the air in "recognition of advances it is making toward the complete equalization of the sexes," it was said.

ITALIAN CROWN PRINCE VISITS THE VATICAN

ROME (AP)—The Crown Prince Humbert and his younger sisters, the Princesses Giovanna and Maria, drove from the Quirinal Palace to the Vatican and paid their respects to Pope Pius XI. They were accompanied by Count De Vecchi, Italian Ambassador to the Holy See, who introduced them to the Pope.

At the conclusion of the interview the Pope presented valuable gifts of a religious character to his visitors. The Crown Prince presented the Pope with some superb artistic gold plate, and the two Princesses gave him two large silver vases worked in bas-relief.

HUGUENOT CROSS AWARDED

ALLENTOWN, Pa. (AP)—Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, president of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, were recipients of the Huguenot cross at the annual meeting of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania here.

Conflict of Opinions and Duties Debated by Intellectual Workers

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—A question of great interest to the press was discussed at the second session of the Advisory Committee of Intellectual Workers which opened at the International Labor Office Dec. 6.

It was that of the termination of a contract for reasons of conscience, a subject which in the judgment of the committee is closely bound up with the very nature of journalistic work since this largely deals with opinions.

The point was, How could a journalist be protected from the risk of conflict between his personal convictions and professional duties in such a way that he should be able to follow his conscientious convictions.

It was pointed out by several speakers that if a paper for which a journalist is working changes its views the writer may find himself morally bound to resign his position, and the question was whether in such circumstances he should not have the right to claim compensation for loss of salary. Should, for instance, a clause to this effect be inserted in a journalist's contract, the question is how far would newspaper employers consent to this.

The committee discussed this question during its first session in October, 1928, and it was then decided to apply to representative managers and editors for their views. The information collected was not, however, considered sufficient and the committee decided to request the International Labor Office to continue the consultation of those concerned, extending their investigations to the whole question of contracts under which journalists are employed, of which it was held that the conscience clause should play an essential part.

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Planning for Telescope Double Present Limits

DR. ELIHU THOMSON

Dry Record Reveals Drive on New York

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal prohibition officers arrested 66,195 persons during the fiscal year, which ended last June 30, and assisted in the arrest of 11,156 more by state officers.

New York was the scene of the largest number of arrests by government agents, Prohibition Commissioner Doran reported, that State having a total of 8265. Kentucky was second with 3963, Pennsylvania third with 3674 and Texas fourth with 3487. New Hampshire had the smallest number, 17, and Kansas the next smallest, 31.

In addition to these arrests, the commissioner reported that 1993 persons were arrested by state officers on information furnished by federal officers.

Production of alcohol by legal processes is increasing, Mr. Doran reported. He disclosed that 200,832,051 proof gallons were produced in the fiscal year ended last June 30, and that that figure was 31,682,051 more than the output of the preceding 12-month period.

Museums to Show Latest Inventions

NEW YORK (AP)—Great museums of a new type under development in Chicago, Philadelphia, Dearborn and New York were described by Felix M. Warburg at a dinner in honor of Dr. Oskar von Miller, founder of the Deutsches Museum of Berlin. The German museum is the first of the new kind.

This type of museum exhibits the mechanical and physical wonders of natural science.

The dinner was given by the Museums of the Peaceful Arts of New York, which exhibits the various phases of invention as fast as they are perfected. Dr. F. C. Brown, director of the New York institution, announced that it is about to undertake an expansion program, with quarters probably somewhere in the heart of the mid-town business and shopping district.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR RUSSIA

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Esmond Ovey, the newly appointed British Ambassador to Russia has left for Moscow, accompanied by Frank Ashton-Gwatkin, Mark C. Patrick and Col. William Osbaldiston Mitford, members of the diplomatic service, on his staff. Mr. Ashton-Gwatkins has had wide experience in different parts of the world.

The British party in Moscow will also include George P. Paton, who has held consular posts in the Far East. The Soviet Ambassador, Gregori Yakolevich Sokolnikoff, is expected here on Dec. 10.

CANADIAN PREMIER ANSWERS ALLEGATIONS

ST. JOHNS, N. F. (AP)—Premier Rhodes has made public his reply to allegations in prohibition circles that voting at the recent plebiscite was a "shameful spectacle."

The Premier, in a letter addressed to the Rev. W. D. Wilson, chairman of the plebiscite committee in this city, said the Government was not aware of any improper practices in the plebiscite and told Mr. Wilson that if the provincial Prohibition Committee was in possession of any such knowledge, he regretted it had not demanded a recount as provided by law. The plebiscite resulted in a defeat for the dry forces.

ADVISER APPOINTED IN £100.000.000 PLAN

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir William McLintock of the Thomson McLintock Company, chartered accountants of Glasgow and London, has been appointed to advise the Minister of Transport in working out the £100,000,000 government scheme for combining omnibuses, trams and the underground railway services in London under state control.

TALKIES REACH PERU

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—For the first time in history a talkie was shown in Peru Dec. 5. The showing was before the board of censors.

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Giant Mirror of Fused Quartz to Supplant Glass in Telescope

Diameter of 200 Inches to Allow Penetration of Stellar Spaces Now Unknown—Experimental Work Described to Philosophical Society

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—A huge telescope containing a mirror 200 inches in diameter and weighing 25 to 30 tons, may soon lead to a more complete knowledge of the planets and other heavenly bodies, according to Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, who, with Dr. Elihu Thomson, director of the Thomson Research Laboratory at Lynn, Massachusetts, radiocast addresses here at the hall of the American Philosophical Society.

Experiments in the fusing of quartz for the mirror, carried on at the River Works of the General Electric Company, West Lynn, Mass., by Dr. Thomson, have progressed to a stage where a definite plan of procedure is outlined.

Dr. Shapley confined his remarks to the astronomical aspects of the subject while Dr. Thomson explained in detail the construction of the mirror.

It was noted by his listeners that the word "lens" was not used and Dr. Thomson's further explanation indicated the difference between a lens and the mirror which is used in the large telescopes.

Light Reflected Indirectly

The lens is placed so that the light from the object on which the instrument is trained passes through it and through others of various size directly to the eye, while the mirror, although of the same appearance as the lens, simply reflects the light indirectly to the eye.

The instrument, Dr. Thomson explained, also differs widely even from others of a similar design in that the mirror is made of silica sand and fused quartz rather than the common glass, this construction resulting in a much lower degree of expansion and contraction due to the heat.

"The largest telescope of this kind in existence is at the Mount Wilson Observatory, near Pasadena, Calif.," the speaker said, "this one being 100 inches in diameter and weighing four or five tons. This mirror, however, is made of glass and is not as accurate as the one with which we are now concerned will be when completed."

Great Precision Essential

Dr. Thomson related in detail the "100-inch" mirror at Mount Wilson, telling of the precision necessary in each step of the work. He then explained the process of making the 200-inch disk from silica sand and the quartz over this surface, pointing out the accuracy obtainable from the use of this material in place of glass.

"The light of a star falls on every part of the surface of the mirror," he said, "and is reflected from the exceedingly thin, polished film on that front surface. Such a glass mirror is subject to distortion whenever the temperature of the air around it changes."

The mirror in question will not only be twice the diameter of that at Mt. Wilson, and have, therefore, four times the surface, but will be much thicker and weigh six to eight times as much. It will penetrate into space three times as far, Dr. Thomson stated.

The speaker outlined the intricate procedure in preparing the mirror for use, stating that its actual construction does not complete the work, but that it is necessary to mount and balance the instrument so that it is not distorted by changing its position.

"Ten Major Mysteries"

Dr. Shapley in his talk which followed that of Dr. Thomson declared that the 10 major astronomical mysteries would probably be solved through use of Dr. Thomson's mirror. These mysteries he listed as being, variation of the South Pole, the birthplace of comets, the high-speed sun rotation, the source of energy, midget stars, sources of shooting stars, the running away of the external galaxies, the center of the galaxy, and the bounds of the physical universe.

He explained, however, that these mysteries would not be unraveled by use of the giant telescope alone, but that mathematical theory and the moderate-sized telescope would help.

Dr. Thomson said it may be several years before the mirror is ready for use, but that when completed the money and time spent on its construction would be amply justified.

HURLEY ELEVATED TO WAR PORTFOLIO BY THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

years later when at 14 he became a cowboy on the "Lazy S" ranch, Oklahoma.

A year later he tried to join President Roosevelt's Rough Riders, but although he was even then an expert horseman he was rejected because of his age. Soon after this he was figuratively lassoed by the president of Indian University, now called Bacone College. He persuaded the hard riding young man that his talents might have an educational vent, and on examination found that the latter could be squeezed into the classes although past education had been extremely sketchy. He was graduated in 1905 and three years later had acquired a bachelor of laws degree at a Washington (D. C.) law school.

He was a successful lawyer, represented the Choctaw nation in various important suits and later enlisted for service in the World War. He has accumulated a considerable fortune and admits that he now is a collector of real estate and oil wells. In 1919 he married the daughter of Admiral Henry B. Wilson and has three children. He was a strong supported of President Hoover in the last campaign.

MITCHELL AIR PLAN IS AGAIN PRESENTED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Undismayed by failure to obtain action in previous sessions, Clarence J. McLeod (R.), Representative from Michigan, has reintroduced a bill to provide for a Department of Aeronautics, headed by an officer of Cabinet rank.

Provision for such a post was one of the main points in the aviation expansion program recommended by William Mitchell when he was assistant army air chief. The House Military Committee, which considers such legislation, refused in a previous Congress to approve it.

SCHACHT ATTACK POLITICAL MOVE, FRENCH ASSERT

(Continued from Page 1)

and proceeds, as laid down, with the putting into effect of the Young plan in all its particulars.

Dr. Schacht's step may add some votes to the forthcoming referendum in Germany against the Young plan, but it is inconceivable, the French say, that it could swing a majority against it. The French are therefore on the whole taking an optimistic view of the new situation.

Schacht Attack Gains Little Public Approval

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Dr. Schacht's statement, which caused much depression on the Bourse, is answered by the Cabinet in the form of a communiqué. The paucity of its contents and the sharp repudiation of the bank president's criticism of delayed Reich's finance reform gain the Schacht attack little general approval. The state's finance reform program has been long under consideration, and will be laid before the Reichstag on Dec. 11. The Government will also reply fully to the memorandum and will demand a vote of confidence.

The extreme Right press is endeavoring to construe Dr. Schacht's memorandum as agreeing with Dr. Hugenberg's demands, which is clearly far-fetched, as Dr. Schacht is openly supporting the original Young plan, but protesting against the additional claims.

SEEKS MASSACHUSETTS SPLIT

WASHINGTON (AP)—Appointment by the President of an additional federal district for Massachusetts would be authorized under a bill introduced by George R. Stobbs (R.), Representative from Massachusetts.

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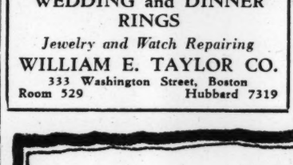
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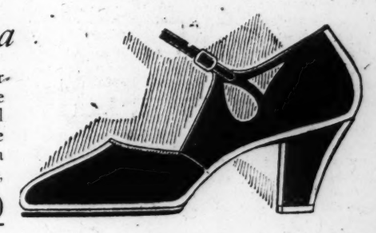
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NEED EXPRESSED FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF POOR

Adequate Schools Now Said to Be Only for Rich or Superior Talented

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Provision should be made in the United States for the vocational education of the student with neither unusual ability nor prosperous parents, Dr. David Snedden, professor of education at Columbia University, declared in an address at the closing session of the Parent-Teacher Conference under the auspices of Teachers College and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Dr. Snedden said that the only satisfactory vocational schools in existence today are run for the benefit of those endowed with superior talents and prosperous parents. Others, he declared, must rely upon weak and ineffective institutions.

"The America of the future," Dr. Snedden said, "toward which we build, will prize so much the conservation of the several types of potential efficiency of its members—moral efficiency, civic efficiency, cultural efficiency, religious efficiency and vocational efficiency—that it will increasingly insist on more and better types of educational help to produce and conserve such efficiencies."

Dr. Albert Shiels, professor of education at Columbia, urged parents to foster a new conception of citizenship by their conduct of their homes.

"It is a question," he said, "whether the best school, unaided, can do the major work of civic training. The attitude of the members of the family toward one another is certainly an essential factor. Play time or work time, in the house or out of it, civic training is going on, whether it be for bad or good. Obviously parents need to know what the schools are doing in this field if they are to co-operate. It is the function of every parent-teacher association to know what the civic policy of the school is and the manner of its application to the pupils' activities."

Dr. George D. Strayer, director of the division of field studies of the institute of educational research of Teachers College, urged schools to abandon the system of classifying children as "failures" when they fail in their studies.

Professor Strayer criticized the system of making such children repeat their year's work.

A program of state support for education he declared necessary. New York State, he added, will spend $90,000,000 for education next year, with the result that every school will have a qualified teacher.

Dr. Harold F. Clark, professor of education at Columbia University, envisaged the time when planning commissions for occupations will be established.

"There are 800,000 people graduating from college every year now," he said. "What will happen to professional salaries when this number increases to 1,500,000, as it surely will?"

Dr. Clark urged collective social planning to meet occupational needs.

To increase the happiness of future generations, the parents of today should be obligated to determine the occupational capacities of their children in early years, according to Dr. Frederick G. Bonser, professor of education at Columbia University.

"Determining the vocation which the child should follow is a mutual problem of parents and teachers," Professor Bonser said. "Parents have a knowledge of certain qualities, what kind of play is most enjoyed, and a knowledge of the child's main interests and reading preferences."

Other speakers were Miss Anna M. Cooley, professor of household arts education at Columbia; Dr. M. A. Bigelow, director of the school of practical arts at Columbia; Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president of the International Federation of Home and School, and Dr. Harold F. Clark, professor of education at Columbia.

The formation of advisory planning commissions which would provide the facts on which parents and teachers could give adequate information regarding occupations was advocated by Professor Clark.

Proposed as Center for World Conferences

The prospect of establishing a center which may become famous as the scene of international and overseas conferences is engrossing the thoughts of a group of people who have set themselves to provide a suitable place. The late residence of the Earl of Berkeley, Foxcombe Hall, near Oxford, has been chosen for the project, and is to be purchased for £13,500. A further sum of £6500 is required.

YOUNG WORKERS HELPED TO GET SOME SCHOOLING

State and Federal Aid Is Sought to Extend Part-Time School Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Determining to extend vocational education and to seek federal and state co-operation to that end, delegates of the American Vocational Association acclaimed the success of their work in concluding their national convention here. Paul Chapman of Athens, Ga., was elected president.

In resolutions adopted, the association stood squarely behind the proposal of one-day-per-week school attendance in daytime for all employed persons up to 18 years old, and favored an extension of part-time schools throughout the Nation. Additional federal aid for this purpose is to be asked of the present Congress by the association.

The Federal Board for Vocational Education was requested to promote further co-operation between the states and National Government for a widespread development of the minimum part-time day-school plan. Pointing out that the Vocational Rehabilitation Act expires next June 30, the association indorsed the fundamentals of this work and urged Congress to extend the act, providing for co-operation with the several states in fitting disabled civilians for profitable employment.

"An adequate program of vocation commercial education in keeping with present day needs," also was recommended.

"The great purpose of vocational educators is to take the blessings of genius to the plain man," said Dr. E. W. Sikes, of Clemson College, South Carolina, "to take the gifts of an Edison or a Steinmetz and carry his blessings to the wayfaring man."

Dr. Sikes, in his discussion of "wealth and education," outlined how the United States had gained its favorable economic position and attributed the achievement to education and labor. He emphasized that rich and poor in America have continued to work.

"Only labor guided by intelligence deserves praise," he added. "Pure intellectual training is individual, thinks too much of itself, is satisfied to describe, to depict, to analyze. It has failed and will always fail, when not supplemented, to work out the salvation of a people."

MID-ATLANTIC TALKS TO BE TESTED OUT

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Final tests of the wireless telephone service between a ship crossing the Atlantic and European and the American shores are to be carried out when the White Star Olympic sails from Southampton on Dec. 11.

The receiving station in the United States is now fully organized, while on this side an experimental station near Paris will be used. The British Post Office is expected to make some move in the same direction in the near future. Ship-to-shore calls cost is not decided, but will probably be slightly less than the ordinary transatlantic service.

Study of Children's Needs Is Given Start

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—As a part of the exhaustive study of the needs of children which President Hoover has inaugurated, nationally known leaders in amateur athletics and recreation met at the Interior Department here to organize the committee of recreation and physical education of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

After a preliminary session at which delegates expressed a concerted willingness to put the individual organizations they represent in the background and work for the welfare of the child alone, the committee was received by President Hoover and then broke up into subcommittees each to begin a year's study on special problems.

It was pointed out at the first session, led by Henry Breckinridge of New York, former Assistant Secretary of War and president of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, that this group probably will not need to make any original investigations, but will co-ordinate studies of recreation needs and facilities that have already been made, and will prepare recommendations for presentation to the final conference as to what should be done by the Government and private organizations for the benefit of the children, "on whom rest the future foundation of the Nation."

American Naval Men for Parley Selected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Apprehension in the Navy Department that the American delegation to the five-power London disarmament conference would not have a sufficiently strong technical staff to meet the problems of negotiation has been largely allayed by the personnel of the Navy advisory group, just announced. The eight experts who will assist Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, Admiral William V. Pratt and Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, retired, are drawn from every branch of the naval service.

They include four rear admirals and four others who have held prominent positions in the Navy Department. The group follows: Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics; Rear Admiral Joel R. T. Cringle, president of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; Rear Admiral Arthur R. Hepburn, chief of staff, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet; Capt. Alexander H. Van Keuren, construction corps in charge of the design division; Capt. W. W. Smyth, member of special board on naval ordinance; Commander Harold C. Train, general board, and Lieut.-Commander Charles W. A. Campbell, aide and flag lieutenant to commander-in-chief of the United States fleet.

CITIZENSHIP BAR ON PEACE PLEA CALLED UNWISE

Church Council Urges Law in Harmony With Pact Renouncing War

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—Before adjourning its annual meeting, the Federal Council of Churches adopted a resolution voicing the protests of many representative churchmen against the recent denial of citizenship to applicants who had stated that they did not construe the oath of allegiance to the Constitution as making mandatory the bearing of arms.

"We believe the United States," the council's resolution said, "should welcome as citizens all applicants for citizenship who conscientiously seek to follow the highest ideals, including those who have, in their own hearts, renounced war as an instrument of dealing with others. We urge that the statutes relating to the naturalization of aliens be amended to this end and be brought into harmony with the spirit and intent of the pact by which the nations have renounced war as an instrument of national policy."

The hope was then expressed "that our Government will soon develop a regular procedure of international conference with regard to nations that violate or threaten to violate their solemn obligations under the pact.

Indorsement was also given by the council to the Pan-American arbitration treaty now before the Senate. This treaty the council of the churches regards as "an important proposal in building the new institutions for peace, since it extends the application of the principle of obligatory arbitration much further than present inter-American arbitration treaties require."

With reference to the proposed plan whereby one nation would refuse to sell arms to another nation that had violated its peace pledges, the federal council said, "We believe that the hands of our Government in dealing with an impending war situation would be greatly strengthened by the enactment of a law authorizing the President, upon the approval of Congress, to forbid the export, to a nation that violates the peace pact, of capital, arms, munitions and raw materials needed for their manufacture."

Dr. Worth M. Tippy of New York announced that a committee headed by Dr. Edward T. Devine of Washington, D. C., had been at work during the past 12 months in an effort to restate the so-called social ideals of churches.

BRITISH TEACHERS' PAY TO STAY STATIONARY

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The salaries of British state paid teachers are to remain stationary until April, 1932. This decision was reached at a meeting here between the local education authorities and the teachers' representatives.

The question discussed was whether either side should give notice terminating the present rates in April, 1931, which is the next date the change could be effected under the statute. Both sides agreed that in view of the school reorganization now proceeding throughout Great Britain it would be best to allow the revision of salaries to wait until conditions become more settled.

RUMANIAN TEACHERS COMPLAIN OF SALARIES

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian teachers' dissatisfaction with their salaries culminated at a meeting of representatives from all parts of the country in the Athenee Palace to continue the discussion with the parliamentary members.

Since the Minister of Finance announced that government officials' salaries cannot be raised, the teachers are not likely to get any satisfaction, especially in face of the budget difficulties.

ADAPT INDUSTRY TO MEN, ADVISES TAYLOR SPEAKER

Horty Finds Efficiency in Management Increasing in Chain Systems

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"The most vital problem of business organization is to adapt industry to the uses and needs of men, and not men to the needs and uses of industry," according to Malcolm C. Horty, vice-president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, speaking at the conference of the Taylor Society just held here.

The purpose of the conference, which based its discussions on the findings of President Hoover's Committee on Recent Economic Changes, was to determine what practical steps could be taken toward the "industrial equilibrium" which the President's committee pronounced the prime need of American industry.

In view of the present trend toward larger industrial units, Mr. Horty said, "this problem of the humanizing of industry is a growing one." Its solution, he declared, lies in the answer to the question, "To what extent can large groups be organized and managed to realize the abilities, capacities and energetic efforts of an individual as though he were in a small business of his own?" He held that it was possible, through systematic management as advocated by the Taylor Society, to make "the compromises and adjustments between men and methods through which the maximum sum total of efficiency may be attained."

"A very significant result of recent improvements in the science of management," he continued, "appears to be an increasing ability to secure from large units, or 'chains,' an approach to that efficiency of individual workers that a few years ago could be secured only in the small organization working under the direct supervision of a competent employer-owner."

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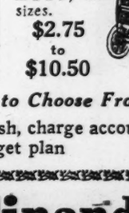
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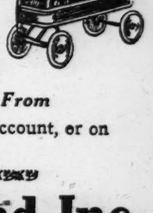
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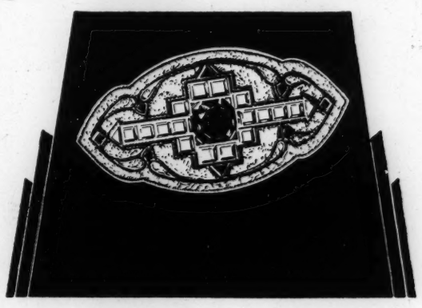
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SOUTH AFRICAN INDUSTRY WINS WAGE EQUALITY

Board Chairman Tells How Gap Between Skilled and Unskilled Was Narrowed

Minimum wage levels have been materially raised, and the gap between wages for skilled and unskilled labor eliminated by a successive stepping of levels, throughout the various phases of South African industry which have been effected by the work of the wage board, according to F. A. W. Lucas, chairman of the board, visiting in Boston.

The board was instituted in 1925 to remedy outstanding defects in wage scales which had come into being as a result of the growth of industrialism in a previously agricultural country. The presence of vast numbers of natives accustomed to a low scale of living had depressed wage levels in all but the most highly skilled trades to such an extent that many Europeans were being forced out of work or reduced to a lower scale of living, whereas non-whites were being paid less than living wages. Wages in the skilled occupations average £1 a day or more, whereas unskilled labor was working for £1 a week or less, frequently as low as 5s. a day.

Put into operation on Feb. 12, 1926, the board has for more than three years been steadily examining various industries and making recommendations to the Minister of Labor regarding the fixing of minimum levels. Its scope has so far included the majority of the more important large industries with certain restrictions imposed by the Government.

The printing and building trades have agreements which are satisfactory. Agriculture, domestic service and government service are taken care of under special legislation, and mines, with the exception of Europeans in gold mines, were excluded. With these exceptions the field for the board's examination and recommendation is general.

The object of the board has been to "safeguard civilized standards of living for all classes of workers irrespective of race or color" and to make steps in the great gap between wage levels so that ultimately there may be occupations which will give openings for Europeans at wages on which, though low, they can exist and which at the same time will act as an incentive to the more intelligent and capable natives to improve their skill so as to enable them to be worth that wage."

The only locality in which the board had as yet treated unskilled labor as a group was in Bloemfontein. Here they found that over 20 per cent of that class of labor was receiving 15s. a week or less and almost 90 per cent were earning 20s. or less. A few members of this group were earning as low as 9s. a week. The minimum weekly wage was then fixed by the board at 20s., thus placing the minimum level above a point previously inaccessible to the majority.

In the dyeing and cleaning industry adult male natives were found working for wages as low as 5s. a week. This was also found true in the clothing industry. In both of these the minimum was fixed at 22s.

In the biscuit-making industry an adult white male was found working for under 12s. 6d. a week, and several adult native males were employed at less than 10s. Here the board's recommendations have not been as yet ratified. However, the percentage of those receiving above 20s. a week has increased from 25.6 to 61.3 since the board's investigation.

'Sweat System' Abuse Beaten, Says Lecturer

Co-operative selling of their produce by Gaspé fishermen is gradually ending one of the last survivals of the "sweating system," a form of economic slavery widespread in the nineteenth century, reports M. Raoul Blanchard, professor of geography at Grenoble and Harvard Universities, who has just completed a first-hand study of conditions in the Gaspe peninsula.

"From the conquest of Canada, in 1763, down to 1899, when a law prohibiting this abuse was passed," said M. Blanchard, "the fishermen of Gaspé were virtual slaves of the great contractors of Europe. They were compelled by economic necessity to sell the produce of their industry to the contractors, who, in turn, required them to obtain supplies of all sorts in their stores at prohibitory prices.

"Since 1899 this abuse has gradually been eliminated. The surviving system of exchange of the fishermen's produce at the stores, for credit, is none the less felt by many to be a form of economic dependence that should be removed.

"To accomplish this, co-operative selling groups have been and are being formed among the fishermen. Their produce is sold through these groups directly to markets outside of the Gaspé Peninsula.

"The fishermen were formerly strictly limited in their agricultural holdings by the contractors, who controlled the major portion of the land for their own profit. The fishermen have now won holdings that enable them to conduct agriculture on a larger scale, and even to form co-operative selling groups for their farm produce.

"This deevlopment in Gaspé is chiefly interesting as showing the breaking down of one of the few surviving traces of the 'sweating system,' against which humanitarian forces conducted a vigorous campaign during the latter part of the nineteenth century."

Australia's Labor Prime Minister Served Faithfully in Party Ranks

Scullin's Rise to Power a Long and Patient Political Journey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—The rise to office as Prime Minister of Australia by James H. Scullin was neither as spectacular nor as rapid as that of his predecessor, Stanley M. Bruce. Mr. Scullin's accession to power has rather been a story of long and persistent endeavor, the result of many years of patient, earnest work on behalf of the Labor Party in Australia, of which he happened to be the leader when, for the first time since 1913, the people of Australia decided that the hour had arrived for a change of government.

Twenty-three years ago Ramsay MacDonald, now Prime Minister of Great Britain mounted a platform at Ballarat (Vic.) to support an obscure Labor candidate who had the temerity to oppose the then Prime Minister of Australia, Alfred E. Deakin. The candidate was Mr. Scullin and in this, his first bid for entry into federal politics, in the early days of federation, he was defeated.

None of the people who attended that meeting dreamed that one day he would be Prime Minister of Australia, or that Mr. MacDonald, who was then touring Australia as leader of the Independent Socialist Party of Britain, would one day hold the highest office in the British Empire.

Events have, however, so come to pass, and Mr. MacDonald and his protégé of so long ago are now contemporary Prime Ministers. Some time in 1930 they will probably meet again, when the Imperial Conference calls the Dominion Prime Ministers to London to discuss matters of empire interest.

A native of Victoria, Mr. Scullin advanced steadily over most of the traditional stepping stones to the top. Proficiency in debating and elocution first gave him the desire to enter public life; but, after his defeat in 1906 on his first essay for the Ballarat constituency, he tried again for another Victorian country electorate in 1910, and this time he was successful.

He lost this seat in 1913 and then became editor of the Ballarat Evening Echo, a Labor publication, a position which he held until 1922, when another bid for political honors was successful.

This time he was successful in winning the Yarra seat, a large

New Prime Minister

Wide World

JAMES H. SCULLIN

suburban industrial constituency of the City of Melbourne, which he has held ever since by such overwhelming majorities that no other political party deems it worth while to oppose him. He became deputy leader of the party in 1927 and leader in the following year.

In Parliament, Mr. Scullin has allytical debater. His versatility has frequently stood him in good stead on the opposition benches, when he has had to face a Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) whose grasp of detail has for years been the envy of the House.

Mr. Scullin is sincere and highly respected by all parties in the Federal Parliament. Although thoroughly imbued with Labor ideals, he is one of the "moderate" school of Labor thought, and does not believe that the millenium can be brought about merely by putting a Labor Government in power.

Fascist Power in United States Denounced and Upheld in Debate

Opposing viewpoints of Fascist activities in the United States—on one hand a "challenge to democracy" and on the other, an aid to American citizenship—were presented at a luncheon discussion of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association.

Count Thaon de Revel, president of the Fascisti League of North America, denied recently published statements that the Fascist groups constituted an attempt to build up a "little Italian empire" within the United States. Misinformation, he said, was the basis for these representations, including deliberate misquoting of the oath of allegiance of the Fascisti League.

Prof. Arthur Livingston, associate professor of Italian Literature of Columbia University, traced the history of Italian propaganda in the United States. He declared that the present Fascist activities constituted a more forceful attempt than ever before had been made to enable the Italian Government to dominate persons of Italian extraction who had become citizens or residents of other nations.

"The present Fascisti organization in the United States," Count di Revel declared, "has no connection with official Italy. After the World War, it was natural that Fascist groups should spring up, but they became the tools in some instances of the more 'hotheaded' element, and at times were used for personal gain. The present league is the result of several attempts to straighten out the situation and place it under control of conservative and intellectual persons, a purpose as directly beneficial to the United States as to the Italians themselves."

Discussing the question of citizenship, Count di Revel declared that Premier Mussolini's slogan, "Once an Italian, always an Italian," also was interpreted by the Fascisti League to mean: "Once an American, always an American." His survey of the members of the league who had become American citizens in the last five years indicated, he declared, that the organization did not oppose naturalization.

"Every one of the new citizens," he said, "understands fully that this has been a very solemn act that has cut all legal ties with his mother country and given him an entirely new line of duties and rights. He knows also that the new Italy does not recognize the principle of double allegiance.

"It is true that the Fascisti League upholds to its members the tradition that they should be proud of their Italian ancestry and rejoice in their sentiment and love for their mother country. But surely nobody could object to that."

Professor Livingston declared that pre-war and war-time propaganda in the United States, directed at the "conscience" of the expatriated Italians, now had been replaced by one which "prods the pocketbook." Economic pressure in various forms, he declared, is applied to obtain obedience to the Facist doctrines.

"Ever since 1890, all Italian governments whether Liberal or Fascist, have made earnest and sustained efforts to retain the Italian allegiance and to prevent the denationalization of Italian emigrants in other countries," he said.

"I do not believe that Mussolini has in America an empire, visible or invisible. I have the strongest confidence that this propaganda will fail as miserably as the old propaganda failed. The problem we have as Americans is the moral atitude we shall take toward this official propaganda whose very presence in our midst is an insult."

Buffalo Considers Apartment Zoning

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BUFFALO, N. Y.—More efficient regulation of traffic and the restriction of apartment houses to apartment house zones are two chief efforts the Buffalo City Planning Commission has decided to undertake in 1930, it has indicated in its report just issued. The need for construction of a Federal building in Buffalo to relieve congestion and concentrate scattered departments also was stressed.

The commission suggests that the city employ experts to draft provisions of the traffic regulation plan which should include widening of certain streets.

Residential owners would be protected from depreciation in value of their property by an amendment to the city zoning ordinance which the commission would have adopted restricting apartments to apartment house zones rather than permitting the multi-family structures to be built in any residential area, as is now the case.

RESCUE OF A DOG AT FALLS REWARDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A dog catcher from the city of Niagara Falls who risked his own life to save that of a dog has just been awarded a bronze medal by the National Humane Society and the Buffalo Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He is Frank Donato. Last fall he rescued a dog which had become stranded on a rock six feet from shore in the Niagara River and just a few feet above the brink of the American fall of the great cataract.

Mr. Donato, clinging with one hand to a man on the bank, waded out into the current and seized the dog, which, wet and cold, was marooned on the rock. The deed came to the attention of Sidney H. Coleman of Albany, president of the National Humane Society, who had the Erie County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals investigate the case.

SHIP REPAIR SPEEDED IN NEW YORK DRYDOCK

NEW YORK (AP) — Additional facilities for speeding up commerce were opened here with the dedication of the city's largest drydock—a concrete berth, 750 feet long, lapping the Brooklyn Navy Yard Drydock by nearly 50 feet. It was built for the Todd Shipyards Corporation in Erie Basin, Brooklyn.

The new dock is designed to set a big steamer on dry bottom in two hours and to take in two moderate sized vessels simultaneously. The water depth over the top of the blocks on which a hull must rest is 25 feet. Pumps of a new type for drydocks have been installed, capable of dumping overboard the equivalent of one-third of New York City's daily water supply in 24 hours.

EASTMAN CHOICE URGED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reappointment of Joseph Eastman of Boston as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been urged on President Hoover by Robert Luce (R.) and Charles L. Underhill (R.), Representatives from Massachusetts.

MUSIC

Boston Symphony Concert

Only Maurice Ravel, we are satisfied, among composers living today, could make a Friday afternoon subscription audience in Symphony Hall, Boston, stamp its feet on the floor in unrestrained delight. This feat he accomplished at the concert of Dec. 6, when Serge Koussevitzky made "Bolero" the climactic point of his seventh program. It probably was the first time in symphonic history in Boston that such a demonstration had been made by the Friday subscribers in favor of a piece of music.

Yet anybody present could hardly be surprised, for the incorrigible Ravel, using the simplest material and the most obvious methods, has nonchalantly produced a flabbergasting opus. As is known, "Bolero" consists of a tune of Spanish flavor, endlessly repeated over a monotonous and insistent percussive rhythm; but repeated with a crescendo extending over 20 minutes until the rocket bursts with a dazzling modulation into E major.

Nobody but Ravel would have thought of this civilisé device; certainly no one else could have so executed it. It is calculated to stir audiences to uncontrolled enthusiasm. If those who today applaud so furiously wonder tomorrow whether the music is worthy of their devotion, that cannot disturb the smile on the lips of M. Ravel.

Preceding this novelty there was a first performance of a score by Blair Fairchild, called "Chants Nègres." Mr. Fairchild is one of the Parisian colony of American expatriates. This score is made from some piano pieces. The sections are six in number, and the themes seem faithful to the title. There is little development, but the orchestration is calculated to preserve the character of the material.

Dr. Koussevitzky opened the concert with Bach's Third Brandenburg Concerto, in G, again taking opportunity to exhibit his strings, which are probably unequalled today. He closed it with a brilliant and endearing performance of Schumann's Second Symphony; one of those performances which through their poetic urge and revealing ardor force us out of old indifferences. There will be some to complain that this is not the Schumann they know. But others will rejoice that the composer can be made so contemporary.

L. A. S.

"Robin et Marion"

On the evening of Dec. 6, in Jordan Hall, Boston, the first performance was given of "Le Jeu de Robin et Marion," written and composed in the thirteenth century for the Court of Robert, Count of Artois, by the Trouvère Adam de la Halle. Although the exact date of its initial performance is doubtful, the historian Fétis sets the year at 1285. Of especial interest is the fact that the performance last night was said to be the first in English on any stage. The production was under the direction of Clayton D. Gilbert, who was ably assisted by Francis Findlay in the capacity of orchestral conductor, and Gilbert Byron, who arranged the dances. Jean Beck reconstructed and harmonized the music in the manner of the period of la Halle, and J. Murray Gibbon made the entertaining English translation. The personages of the play were as follows: Robin, a peasant, Howard Harrington; the Chevalier, Robert Currier; Baudon, Robin's cousin, Ippocrates Pappoutsakis; Gautier, a neighbor, William Evans; Huart, a neighbor, James Pappoutsakis; Marion, a shepherdess, Virginia Barnard; Péronnelle, Marion's friend, Phyllis Blake; a piper, Herbert Sloan.

A capacity audience followed the serio-comic vicissitudes of Robin and his lively Marion. Following closely the traditions of the early performances of this opéra-comique, the stage was set once for all with the entire complement of properties, and for shift of scene, the audience made shift in its imagination. Perhaps there were those in the auditorium who were unprepared for the entrans of the chevalier astride a hobby horse similar in character to that of the small boy next door. All the more fun, then, when by an unhappy (or was it happy) chance, the head of the fiery steed was suddenly severed from his broomstick body and the young actor punctuated his protestations of love with unpremeditated brandishings of it. Of course, this was not in the original text, but it only served the better to illustrate how such things had probably occurred in the thirteenth century and to add a very human, very realistic touch to the performance.

The opera is, of course, a mélange of dialogues and couplets in verse, interrupted by graceful ariettas, and the characters were very well limned. Did space permit, mention might be made of individual players, but one must be content to say that the diction was good, the voices adequate and the general tone of the production well in keeping with the manner in which a similar set of thirteenth century piayers might have produced it.

The opera was preceded by a short sketch by Clifford Bax entitled "The Poetasters of Isphan," given a first performance in Boston, and was followed by Act 2 from Booth Tarkington's "Seventeen" and "The Fan," a pantomime by Clayton D. Gilbert, with music especially arranged by Gertrude G. Brailey. G. M. S.

Canadian Premier Speaks on Status

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, addressing the Canadian Club of Winnipeg on the subject, "Canada's External Relations," declared that the Dominion occupied an important position among the nations of the world for its work in the cause of international peace.

"The highest purpose we have as a country is to go into the world and play our part, not alone in the field of trade and commerce, but in the one great cause—that of peaceful relations among men and peaceful relations among nations," Mr. King said. "So far as the Canadian people are concerned, their only objective is to live happily with their neighbors. The British Empire has everything to gain and nothing to lose through the fact that our representatives are in foreign countries and their representatives are in ours."

The Prime Minister said the Dominion had had five High Commissioners to England, and Great Britain had reciprocated by appointing a High Commissioner to Canada.

The experience gained in this way had been made the basis for the setting up of Canadian embassies in the United States, France, and Japan. Naturally, the United States being Canada's closest neighbor, it was in that country that the first Canadian legation was opened. This was followed by the appointment of a United States representative in Canada.

SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES TAX CUT

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Finance Committee has reported favorably on the $160 000,000 tax reduction resolution. The committee action was unanimous.

The resolution, previously approved by the House, proposes a 1 per cent reduction in the tax rates on individual and corporation incomes. James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana and the Republican leader, said after the meeting that while he had not definitely decided to call the measure up in the Senate on Dec. 9, he believed this would be done. He added he did not look for serious opposition.

LINDBERGH CANTATA SUCCEEDS

BERLIN (AP)—The première of a cantata, "Lindbergh's Flight," was applauded heartily at the symphony concert by the orchestra of the State Opera. The piece is by Kurt Weil.

INTERNATIONAL LAW URGED TO PROHIBIT WAR

Movement Started to Make Outlawry of Strife One of Fundamentals

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — A movement has been launched here to make the prohibition of war a fundamental of international law.

Back of it is the Committee on Educational Publicity, of which Herbert S. Houston, internationally known publicist, is chairman, and George Gordon Battle, international lawyer, is secretary. Other members of the committee are the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Sam A. Lewisohn, Hamilton Holt, R. J. Caldwell, Samuel Colcord, William Allen White and Frederick H. Allen.

In a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the committee an appeal was made to "every friend of civilization and lover of mankind" to give "earnest support to all practical undertaking" for the assurance of world peace.

The resolution contains three points, which the committee characterizes as "truths that should be self-evident to thoughtful minds." They follow:

"First—It is no more reasonable or fair to charge occasional outbreaks of war to the failure of such great compacts for peace as the treaty for the renunciation of war, the Pacts of Locarno, the League of Nations Covenant, than it would be to charge the continuance of personal assaults and slaying to the failure of the laws against murder.

"Second—Wars of revolution must not be forbidden, else no oppressed people could throw off the yoke of tyrrany. Likewise the use of armed force in the suppression of insurrection must be permitted, else no government could long survive. . . . But to say that civilization is powerless to prevent the coming of another world conflagration that would threaten its destruction, or that within a reasonable time wars between sovereign nations may not be eliminated from the policy and practice of civilized governments, would be a disgraceful confession of imbecility.

"Third—The large results already achieved by the great forward movement for the assurance of world peace should be a strong appeal to the intelligence of every friend of civilization and lover of mankind, to give earnest support to all practical undertakings to that end."

In a statement issued by the committee it invites the support of this proposal as "a great advance over existing international law, which, by its many rules for the game of war, makes war a legalized institution, and gives to the strongest and most rapacious nation the legal possession of all that it can take and hold."

Chicago Expansion to Cost $104,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Counting only projects for which no new financing is necessary, the money being already provided, the Chicago Association of Commerce estimates that more than $104,000,000 will be spent for public improvements in the Chicago district during 1930.

The largest item on the list is $20,000,000 scheduled to be spent by the city for paving and for street, alley, sidewalk and sewer construction, all covered by special assessments. The school board is down for an $18,000,000 building program.

State road construction in the Chicago area is estimated at $9,000,000 and county work at $8,500,000. The sanitary district, to meet requirements of the War Department in sewage disposal, is to spend about $13,500,000. The activities of the Lincoln and South Park boards will cost $15,760,000 if present plans are followed.

Labor Loosens Racketeer Grip on the Worker

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Union labor has taken steps to cope with the racketeering gangster in its ranks by providing the machinery to throw him out. The plan has been tried in Chicago and it worked. Its use has been extended by the American Federation of Labor.

Various unions which have been amenable to little disciplinary oversight are now made subject to direct intervention, upon cause, of the American Federation of Labor. The national labor organization can tell the local unions which are direcly affiliated with it to change their officers or expel any designated members, it is stated.

Several years ago a Chicago gangster worked himself into the presidency of a union and ran it for his own benefit. Responsible labor leaders became disturbed because the gangster's career threw discredit upon the entire Labor movement in Chicago and abroad.

One day a member of this union came into the headquarters of the Chicago Federation of Labor to complain about the way the union was being run. He had some ideas about how a change could be made, and he found a sympathetic reception among officials of the Chicago Federation and of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who had been waiting for just such an opportunity.

Through the leaders of organized labor in Chicago the papers of the gangster's union were canceled, its charter was revoked, and credentials for a new union were issued. A meeting was arranged for the setting up of the new union. All the members of the old union were invited except their ganster president. They elected as their new president the man who wished to see the union put on a better basis. The gangster was left on the outside.

He had been told what was coming, and accepted his roundabout ouster. That ended his career as a labor leader.

The gangster was turned out through the charter-revoking power of the American Federation of Labor over what are known as "directly affiliated locals." Such drastic procedure could seldom be resorted to because it affected the rights of all members of the local against which action is taken. The American Federation of Labor had practically no other power of regulation in such cases at the time.

The new power of discipline given national labor officials comes through a change in the constitution of the A. F. of L. made at its recent convention at Toronto.

GOODYEAR BLIMP AT MIAMI

MIAMI (AP)—The Goodyear semi-dirigible, Defender, landed here after a 1100-mile trip from Akron, O. An overnight trip was made from Gadsden, Ala., in 17½ hours.

RURAL SCHOOLS EQUAL TO CITY, IS CLAIM MADE

Story of Marked Progress Told by New Hampshire Educational Commissioner

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—That the little red schoolhouse at the four corners is rapidly passing out of the educational picture in New Hampshire was revealed here at a state-wide conference of educators. As a result of marked progress made in the last 10 years the advantages of rural schools now compare very favorably with city schools.

After an address by Governor Tobey, Ernest W. Butterfield, Commissioner of Education, summarized the progress made in the past years in all secondary schools, since the legislative code of 1919. He said that now every pupil in the State went to school for a full 36 weeks, that all buildings were well constructed, and that teachers were either university or normal school graduates.

"The present year," said Commissioner Butterfield, "marks the passing of the untrained teacher in New Hampshire."

The commissioner pointed out that new high schools had also been built in every large town and every city in the State, with a total increase in students of 33 per cent in 10 years

In New Hampshire the classical and so-called "general" courses were rapidly becoming extinct. Mr. Butterfield said that in 1919, 40 per cent of all secondary students were enrolled in vocational courses, while 60 per cent studied academic subjects only. Today, 73 per cent of the total enrollment is claimed by vocational courses, and only 23 per cent elect the academic subjects. In all there were 7000 more students attending school in the State today than in 1919.

It was also pointed out that school costs had more than doubled in the 10-year period. In 1919 local appropriations amounted to $3,548,708.09, while in 1929 these appropriations amount to $7,224,570.

WORKERS' HOUSES PLANNED

FLORIANOPOLIS, Brazil (By U.P.) —The State of Santa Catharina will shortly begin construction of a group of 20 houses, the first to be put up in a section of the city reserved for laborers' dwellings. These houses will be sold to the laborers on the installment plan of monthly payments over a period of 10 years.

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NATION'S TRADE HABITS SHIFTED BY JULIUS KLEIN

Hoover Aide Had to Sell Export Idea to Business Men of America

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—"The man behind our exports," "The man behind the Department of Commerce," "The man behind Hoover," always the captions speak of him as the chief of staff of great commercial and trade projects. He is the country's greatest business organizer, "America's Business Manager," as one great national journal hailed him.

He is known far and wide, the world over, and his pronouncements are read with the greatest attention. In many respects he has become a legendary figure. To the man in the street in his own country the name is synonymous with absolute reliability, and yet, even in Washington, where for eight years he has worked and achieved, he is personally far less known than the average representative in Congress.

"Dr. Julius Klein said such and such is the case," is known the land over and is accepted as the surety of fact. But the man himself, who and what he is is utterly unknown. It is characteristic of him that it would be so. He is the organizer, the dreamer, the engineer, the scholar and scientist. That the United States Government was able to win and retain this genius in its service, despite the offers of lucrative positions by private businesses, it can thank Herbert Hoover, who as Secretary of Commerce brought this man to his side and gave him the opportunity, support and inspiration to do the great work that he is doing.

Tribute of Hoover

It was President Hoover, while on the U. S. S. Maryland, in December, 1928, during his Latin American good-will tour, who wirelessed what is perhaps the most succinct and understanding appreciation and acknowledgment of Dr. Klein's great services and what they have meant to his country:

"Since the beginning of the World War the trade relations of the world have passed through a great crisis and in many ways a great revolution. Our country came through this ordeal stronger in its foreign trade than ever before. There is no single man in our country who has contributed more to this wonderful accomplishment than Dr. Julius Klein. He has given to this service nearly eight years of his life at a great personal sacrifice."

Herbert Hoover.

It is difficult not to talk of this quiet man and not deal in superlatives. The man's great achievements make anything less inadequate.

Great Information Agency

When Mr. Hoover became Secretary of Commerce and began looking about for the right kind of a young man to take charge of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the department was receiving about 500 queries a day from American business men. In the eight years that Dr. Klein has had charge of this agency these inquiries have mounted steadily until today they reach an average of over 12,000 daily. The bureau is the greatest commercial information agency in the world; it has representatives in every section of the globe, and its guidance and accurate data are the foundation on which the Nation's vast and constantly growing and vital foreign trade is grounded.

The bureau is the trade promotion agency of the United States Government; it is the business and trade agency of the Government; it is the commercial counselor and adviser of the Government; it is the cost finding agency of the Government; it has 56 foreign offices and hundreds of employees all over the world in constant touch with the bureau headquarters in Washington.

When the story of the country's rise to commercial and trade leadership is written, it will revolve about the work of this bureau and two men, Herbert Hoover and Julius Klein.

Makes Work Romantic

Although an economist, author and educator by profession, Dr. Klein was a youthful instructor in Latin-American history and economics at Harvard when Mr. Hoover called him to his side, there is nothing colorless or drab about him. He is a romantic idealist, who sees and knows as few do the sweep and fascination of modern commerce and especially foreign trade. It rolls on in its vast panorama daily before him, the stream ever broadening and deepening through his workmanship and when he tells about it, it is in words of romance and adventure, of great deeds and mighty works that he speaks. Statistics, data, trade figures from his lips are modern tales of great deeds, of high adventure.

Even as a boy he dreamed of the sea lanes and far-away places and peoples. As a youth in California he delighted in visits to San Francisco where he whiled away precious hours wandering among the ships and sailor-folks, listening to tales of great vessels, mighty seamen and strange cities and ports. He knew not alone the confusion and labor of the water front, but reached out to understand what lay beyond the horizon, the Oriental and southern ports, the products they bought and the goods that were obtained in turn from them.

Dr. Klein is of course a profound believer in the commercial destiny of the United States. Enormous as is the country's foreign trade, he holds that it has a great future. Particularly, Dr. Klein asserts, is this true in South America and in the Orient.

An important part of Dr. Klein's work during the last eight years has been selling the idea of foreign trade to the American business man. In the past the enormous home market satisfied American merchant manufacturers, and farmers, and the foreign market was regarded as a hazardous field. But this viewpoint is entirely changed now owing to the year in and year out preaching and teaching of Dr. Klein.

PRESIDENT RUDEMANN WAS NOT DEFENDANT

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—An Associated Press story of Dec. 3, concerning Federal Court action against Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad Company, was incorrect in mentioning D. P. Rudemann, president of the road, as defendant. He was not involved in the case as an individual, and the Associated Press is glad to make this correction.

The railroad was indicted on charges of diverting shipments of coal over short-line routes through fictitious billing to points in Ohio following an investigation last spring. At that time Mr. Rudemann, as president of the road, appeared in Federal Court here in company with counsel for the road and stood mute when the charges against the road were read. A plea of not guilty was entered by the court. He was not named in the indictment. Between that time and Dec. 3 he was succeeded as president by another official. The action of Dec. 3, when Judge Benson W. Hough fined the road $25,000 on 25 counts upon a change of plea to guilty, was taken against the road and not against Mr. Rudemann. He was not under bond at any time.

Man Behind Hoover on Economic Problems

© Harris & Ewing
JULIUS KLEIN

HOOVER'S LACK OF SPANISH PUT EDICT IN EFFECT

Decides on Good-Will Tour to South America Envoys Must Know Language

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON.— President Hoover's pronouncement, in his message to Congress, that hereafter ambassadors and ministers to Latin-American countries must speak the language of those countries denotes a long-advocated departure in our foreign relations.

In particular, it heralds numerous shifts in the diplomatic service, involving either the transfer or retirement of "chiefs of mission" with no linguistic equipment except English.

Mr. Hoover's references to Latin America in his message are the direct result of his "good will tour" experiences there last winter. One of the firmest impressions he brought home was that a knowledge of Spanish (and, in the case of Brazil, of Portuguese) is indispensable if our envoys to the sister republics are properly to fill their "jobs"—his own idiom.

The President-elect suffered no little embarrassment in Central and South America himself by having to communicate with Latin-American presidents and other high officials of state through interpreters. In only a few cases was he able to "carry on" in English, because the majority of the Latin-American statesmen did not talk our language.

Mr. Hoover then and there vowed that, when the time came for him to determine the American diplomatic personnel in that part of the world, our intercourse with its various governments should not be hampered by the language problem.

The bulk of our chiefs of mission in the Latin-American countries is made up of Spanish-speaking envoys, Robert Woods Bliss, Ambassador to Argentina, speaks Spanish fluently. Edwin V. Morgan, long-time Ambassador to Brazil, talks Portuguese fairly well and French, which is common in Rio de Janeiro, in scholarly fashion. W. S. Culbertson, Ambassador to Chile, who is now in this country, has been working hard at learning Spanish and is conquering it.

The Ambassadorship to Mexico will become vacant with Dwight W. Morrow's departure for the London naval conference next month. His successor, as the new Hoover program indicates, will be someone who can talk to the Mexicans in Spanish.

Harry F. Guggenheim, named Ambassador to Cuba, was a mining engineer in both Mexico and Chile for several years, and mastered the Spanish tongue. George T. Summerlin, who was transferred from Honduras to the ministership in Venezuela, is one of the best Spanish scholars in the service. Evan E. Young, promoted from the Dominican Republic to Bolivia, knows Spanish well. Leland Harrison was taken from the ministership to Sweden—a prized European post, because it is at a royal court—and sent to Uruguay, where his acquaintance with Spanish will serve his country in good stead. Sheldon Whitehouse, counselor at the Madrid Embassy, has just been promoted to be Minister to Guatemala, where his excellent Spanish will be of high value.

In Nicaragua the American Legation's chief is Charles C. Eberhardt, who rates high as a Spanish-speaker. In Costa Rica is an American Minister similarly equipped—Roy T. Davis. To Honduras and the Dominican Republic, as well as to Mexico, President Hoover will soon name new envoys. They will come, he says, from the "career" foreign list, which includes a considerable number of men qualifying from the language standpoint.

(Copyright 1929)

TEETOTAL BROTHERS HOLD UNIQUE MEETING

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Seven teetotal brothers, sons of the late Charles Pinhorn, secretary of the United Temperance Council, who have held a reunion dinner annually in London since 1899, meet on Dec 7 for the thirtieth successive year to chat over old times.

As an outcome of the first dinner, the P. B. A.—Pinhorn Brothers Association—was formed to which all the male members of the family are admitted upon reaching the age of 18. Alcohol is never served at any of their gatherings.

"These reunions began from the meetings we used to hold as children to buy a joint Christmas gift for our father and mother," explained one brother. "We continued them on the first Saturday of every December after we were grown up and left home, although we are now scattered all over the country."

Visiting Debaters Defeat B. U. Team

Members of Victoria College, New Zealand, Who Are Winning Laurels on Their Tour Through the United States. From Top to Bottom They Are Guy R. Fowles, William J. Mountjoy, Walter J. Hall.

New Zealanders Again Win in Debate

Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand, was declared the winner by a two-to-one decision in a debate with Boston University, on "Resolved, That the emergence of women from the home is a regrettable feature of modern life," which was held in Jacob Sleeper Hall, on Dec. 6. The winners upheld the affirmative.

The New Zealand University was represented by Guy Richardson Fowles, William Joseph Mountjoy and Walter J. Hall. Boston University was represented by Joseph Ryan Corish of Somerville; Louis Nevins of Roxbury and Paul Sheldon of Lynn. Mr. Fowles of Victoria is barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and is vice-president of the Victoria Debating Society.

The contest was the twenty-fourth major debate for the Victoria group, which also defeated Williams College last week, holding the affirmative of the same question. Melville D. Liming, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was one of the judges.

A unique dance of welcome was given to the three Victoria students before the debate, which was attended by nearly 400 students and others.

Britain Gets Relief from Atlantic Gale

LONDON (AP)—Quieting winds coming at dawn on Dec. 7 brought relief from the hurricane that during the previous night swept in from the Atlantic onto the coast of Britain, doing much damage to trees and telegraph and telephone wires. Twenty-six persons are known to have perished during the storm. Scilly Islands reported a wind velocity of 108 miles an hour, while 80 to 90-mile velocities in other parts of England were common. Huge waves and wind swamped a number of small craft before thy could reach port.

The Hungarian steamer Honved, after dragging its anchor off Little Hampton, was reported proceeding to Dover, the Selsey lifeboat, after struggling with the waves many hours in an effort to help the steamer, returned safely. The crew of a small Dutch steamer, Merwede, was rescued by breeches buoy near New Haven, while the crew of the French steamer Ornais, wrecked off Perran Bay, was also saved by rocket apparatus. The steamship Frances Duncan foundered off Land's End.

Several Spanish trawlers were sunk in Ferrol Harbor and the Spanish cruiser Prince Alphonso broke its moorings and swung into the cruiser Jaime, causing slight damage.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mary E. Burbeck, Westford, Mass.
Anna L. Schusler, Cedar Brook, N. J.
Elsa S. Luhrman, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Miss May Maginn, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Gladys C. Hotchkiss, Bridgeport, Conn.
Hans C. Lylye, Indianapolis, Ind.

New Toledo Art Museum Wings Memorial to Founder and Wife

Each to Cost $1,000,000, One to Be Music Hall, the Other to House Educational Branches in Fine and Applied Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, O.—Trustees of the Toledo Museum of Art have announced plans for two new wings for the present building. Each will cost $1,000,000. One will be a music hall, the other for the museum's educational branches, notably the school of design, in which, each year, many receive instruction in the fine and applied arts.

The new wings were made possible by the late Edward Drummond Libbey, Toledo glass manufacturer and philanthropist, who endowed the Toledo Museum of Art, which he had founded, with a liberal sum. One wing will be dedicated as a memorial to Mr. Libbey, and the other as a memorial to Mrs. Libbey.

Each of the two new units will be alike as to exterior. The new façades have been carefully planned so as to harmonize completely with the central building, to which they will correspond in every detail of style. When both units have been completed, the Toledo Museum will command an imposing frontage of 650 feet, set in a landscape of virgin trees. The finished museum will be the fourth largest in the United States, exceeded only by museums in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

As an item of the museum's expansion program, the trustees hope to influence the city to set aside a small area of virgin parkland immediately facing the museum.

ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN WIDOWS' PENSION BILL

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Widows' Pension Bill providing allowances for 500,000 women not previously included in the national insurance scheme has passed its third reading in the House of Lords, and received the royal assent.

Its final passage into law was unopposed, as the Lords decided to accept the House of Commons refusal to insert amendments made by the Upper House, which if agreed to would have the effect of confining the new allowances to widows with private incomes not exceeding £250 annually.

TOY MAKERS ELECT

NEW YORK (AP)—H. D. Bowie of New York was elected president of the Toy Manufacturers of the United States at their annual convention here. R. D. Mundy of Dayton, O., and H. C. Turner, Salem, Mass., were elected vice-presidents and W. H. Hezbitt, Winchendon, Mass., treasurer.

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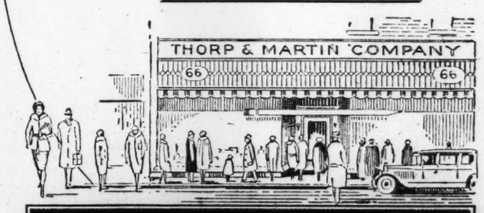

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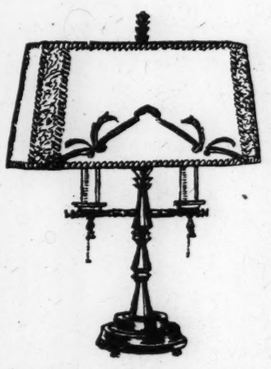
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Algeria and Morocco Present Picturesque Scenes to Travelers From Northern Climes

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Irrigation and Drainage System Has Existed in Fez for 11 Centuries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CASABLANCA, Morocco—Twenty-five years of active development under the French have made Morocco a safe country to travel in, and there are few lands so easy of access which yet retain so many fascinating Oriental features.

Travelers who approach Morocco over the Algerian border are taking the Imperial Way, the line of the Roman conquest and of yet earlier invasions from East to West. But neither the many invasions nor the establishment of the French Protectorate's control over the country have changed the basic character of the Moors nor deprived their land of its peculiar individual character. A solitary highway links Algeria with Morocco, running across a high plateau dividing the Atlas from the Riff Mountains. There are a hundred miles of desolate country to pass before the plain at last breaks up into hills and valleys where Taza suddenly appears, the ancient fortress-town that has guarded the entrance to Morocco through many centuries. Another long stretch of highway, through country that grows less austere and greener, brings you to Fez, the very heart of Morocco and one of the most wonderful cities in the world.

Waters Thread the City

The northern capital of Morocco lies on a sloping tongue of land between hills and through it runs the Wad Fez, whose waters are so artfully channeled that they thread through the city in a thousand streams, keeping the houses clean and cool, feeding countless fountains and watering every patio and walled garden. This irrigation and drainage system has lasted through 11 centuries, which is surely a remarkable record of successful town-planning.

The Fezzis have never lost their skill in designing. As one wanders through the town craftsmen are seen working with all kinds of materials. Some are chipping colored tiles into mosaic, others are carving or painting cedar-wood for doors or screens or those massive chests that form family heirlooms like the arks of the ancient Hebrews. Or again in the street of the leather workers, they are stamping and embroidering satchels, slippers, or book-covers with an accuracy of eye and a degree of artistic taste that only generations of loving care can have taught them.

"Chatter and Jostle"

Close by are the souks or bazaars, full of chatter and jostle. These streets are mostly covered over with canes and palm leaves, making a checkered shade where you may dawdle in comfort and watch the rich merchant ride by on a scarlet saddle with a slave at the stirrup; the white-veiled woman discreetly making purchases; the urbane vendors sitting in a heap behind their piled-up wares.

About 40 miles west of Fez lies the equally ancient city of Meknes, whose crenellated walls and ramparts are even more magnificent than the fortifications of Fez. The country round about is particularly gay in spring with carpets of brilliant flowers spread among the hills, between groves of olive trees. There are several roads covering this part of Morocco, so that excursions can be made to Volubilis, a Roman city ruin, or to the cedar forests in the mountains near Azrou. Though there is a railroad from Fez to the coast at Tangier or Casablanca it is more enjoyable to keep to the excellent motoring roads, and the French companies who pilot travelers in North Africa are well equipped to provide comfortable automobile tours, as well as first-class hotel accommodation.

Work on Sheffield's Schools Is Progressing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Work, chiefly on new schools, is in progress here at an estimated cost of £241,105, though the educational authority of the city, not being able to gauge definitely the effect on requirements for further accommodation of the proposed raising of the school age, warns the council that supplementary expenditures may be necessary. The authority also contemplates the undertaking of new educational works at a cost of £321,530.

Not long ago Percival Sharp, director of education in this city, commented favorably on the remarkable improvement that has taken place in the standards of the primary school children who each year take his preliminary examination in arithmetic and English. In view of the higher standard, the preliminary examination need not be held in 1930, he said.

A further interesting educational development in Sheffield is the introduction by the music master of a verse-speaking choir into a concert to be given by the Fifth Park Secondary School.

TRINIDAD TO BUILD WHARF AND DOCK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Bermuda—The sum of $4,000,000 is to be spent in the building of a wharf and dock at Port of Spain, in Trinidad. It is not generally known that among the hundreds of islands in the West Indies, where there are over 60 landing places for excursion and other steamships, there are only three places where ships can lie at a wharf. These three are Bermuda, St. Lucia and Georgetown, Demerara. At all other islands the ships must lie off-shore. This is a particular hardships for such important islands as Trinidad and Barbados.

The proposed new wharf at Trinidad will be a great improvement, as at present passengers and merchandise must be carried by lighter from ship to shore, a distance of over two miles. The annual cost of this lighterage is said to be $200,000.

Stars and Flowers

Polychrome Vase of Hard Porcelain of Clignancourt (1780)

History of French Porcelain Traced in Rich Displays in the Louvre

Collectors Respond to Call for Loans and Museums of Limoges and Sèvres Send Finest Specimens—Right Kind of Clay Found by Woman

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—An exhibition of French china was recently held in Paris at the Pavillon de Marsan in the Louvre, which delighted not only the collector but the general public, for it illustrated the history of French porcelain from its beginnings in the seventeenth century to the year 1914.

Limoges was the center of this interesting industry and the exhibition was initiated by a group of industrialists from that city, who found willing helpers in the Central Association of French Decorative Arts, and its president, François Carnot.

Collectors from many parts of France generously responded to appeals for the loan of rare specimens; Limoges and Sèvres did the rest by sending some of their finest pieces from their museums.

The result was a complete and fascinating exhibition. The first attempt at what the French call "hard porcelain" was made in Europe by a German named Bottger in 1704 and it was not until 1750 that the first French factory was set up for this ware which it is not always easy for an amateur to distinglish from "soft china."

Secret of Ware Sold

Mr. Hanning who started this experiment at Strasbourg was not allowed to continue it owing to the opposition of the Sèvres porcelain makers. But his son sold the secret of its manufacture, which it is said was derived from the Chinese, to the Sèvres factory, which, however, was not able to make use of it for lack of the right clay. The story goes that this clay yas discovered by accident in 1768 by a woman named Darnet who was walking in the fields near Limoges, when she noticed some sticky white earth which she thought resembled soap. Hoping like a good housewife that it might therefore prove economical in the washing of clothes, she took a handful of the soil home with her. Her husband happened to be interested in china and therefore sent the clay to various chemists for analysis and finally to Mr. Macquer at Paris who used it to turn out the first samples of the "hard" Sèvres china.

This is as good as the story of the accident which put the German Boettger on to the discovery of kaolin. It seems that his wig was too generously powdered with the result that the clay which he was using was mixed with a fine white dust, and this mixture produced the most excellent results when baked.

Herr Boettger subsequently worked for the King of Saxony and it is said that he was incarcerated in the factory of Meissen, which was guarded like a fortress so that the secret of how the new porcelain was made should not get abroad. Nevertheless it was sold to the Manufacture of Sèvres which was greatly assisted by the happy discovery of the right kind of clay by the wife of the china fancier at Limoges.

Became Fashionable Pastime

About the same time deposits of kaolin were found at Saint-Yriex. In this way porcelain manufacture became the fashionable pastime among Princes and Grands Seigneurs, hence the number of local manufactures of china in France, specimens of which are eagerly sought for by collectors.

The so-called soft china was made as early as 1673 in a factory founded by Louis Poterat at Rouen. Factories at Lille, Chantilly and Mennecy (of which the Duc de Villeroy was the patron) carried on the tradition. The design of the pieces exhibited from these factories shows that the height of artistic skill was reached by the makers of French china in these early years of its history.

The year 1756 is an important date in this connection, because the factory at Vincennes was moved to Sèvres, with Boilleau, Hellot and Bochelier as directors, names famous in the history of French porcelain. Sèvres factory became the most famous in France, for the beauty of its coloring, and its exquisite design. The pieces exhibited left a lasting impression of the beauty of Sèvres china which is still being manufactured today.

"The problem of the moment," writes Eugène Alluad, vice-president of the board of directors of the Sèvres factory, "is above all an artistic one. Since the war public taste has changed and one cannot any longer have the same ornaments and the same crockery. The modern house is not suited to this kind of thing. Moreover, modern taste is undecided and the difficulty is to make new models without risking loss of capital." But, as Mr. Alluad says, it is the tradition of Limoges to overcome difficulties.

English Painter Urges Industry's Aid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—That industry should come to the aid of artists, is the contention held by W. H. Stephenson, president of the Manchester Society of Modern Painters.

How some of the greatest artists of the time have worked in close cooperation with industrial and commercial concerns was cited by Mr. Stephenson, who believed that the policy would greatly solve the modern artist's problem of the nonsale of his work.

"Augustus John has been painting scenery for the theater, Epstein has been at work on the Underground Railway in London, and Philip Connard, for a long time an ardent advocate of more art in municipal affairs, has been engaged for some months past on the interior of Windsor Castle," Mr. Stephenson said. He also cited the fact that Ford Madox Brown had painted a series of frescoes for the Manchester City Hall.

Mr. Stephenson contends that the number of collectors of pictures is so few and the number of persons desirous of having themselves painted so few that there is no possibility of enough work for the great number of artists in Great Britain.

"Industry can help the artists. I believe," he said. "In this respect Britain is at least 10 years behind Germany. The artist in a man or woman has got to find outlet in designing, and industry should provide boundless opportunities for such people.

"If 50 per cent of the so-called artists gave up trying to be artists and did some useful work, and if the other 50 per cent allowed themselves to be absorbed by industry, I think everybody would be satisfied, including the artist himself."

ROTARY MAY DEVELOP BIG FIELD IN INDIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—Rotary has a great future before it in India, but that future must of necessity depend to a large extent on Indians becoming interested in the movement, said W. J. Campbell, president of the Lahore Rotary Club, at a meeting of the Delhi Rotary Club recently.

Mr. Campbell presented a charter to the Delhi Club on behalf of the Rotary International. Growth of the Rotary feeling in India, he continued, must lead to a better feeling among the various races inhabiting this vast sub-continent. The personal contacts made in a Rotary club were productive of genuine and wholesome friendships.

SHALE OIL SOUGHT BY TASMANIANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas.—Tasmania possesses enormous resources in shale, and work, more or less experimental, has for some years been carried on for the extraction of oil from it. Various retorts have been tried, but up to the present one that is entirely satisfactory has not been attained.

The Mineral Oils Extraction Company, Ltd., England, in association with the Goliath Portland Cement Company of Tasmania, is about to undertake the production of shale oil in Tasmania by means of a new plant which is being shipped from England. The English company has raised a capital of $400,000.

ATTEMPTS MADE TO AID BRITISH SLUM DWELLER

Children's Rent Allowance Is Proposed by the Bishop of Southwark

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The introduction of a Children's Rent Allowance as a possible solution of at least some part of the housing problem was proposed by the Bishop of Southwark, Dr. Garbett, at a meeting held in London to discuss the work of the Kensington Housing Association—a society which has spent some £50,000 during the past two years on reconditioning old houses and building new ones, and is asking for a further £100,000 for similar work during the next three years.

"I don't like subsidies," the Bishop said, "but I hate slums, and I infinitely prefer large subsidies to an indefinite continuation of the slums."

To build a standard three-roomed house with a bathroom and kitchen costs not less than £400, even with the help of the existing subsidy; and comparatively few such houses could be let at a rental lower than 11s. a week. But 11s. to a laborer who was earning something like 44s. a week and had a family to keep, was an impossible proposition. The utmost he could afford was a rent of 7s. 6d.

Some practical suggestion must therefore be made, continued the bishop, and, although subsidies were not welcome to anybody, it was the plain duty of those who had imaginations and hearts to support any government which, proposing a further subsidy, could do something toward putting an end to "an ever-present nightmare or horror" in which tens of thousands of men, women, and children were suffering.

A Children's Rent Allowance, by which a man with a small wage and two or three children to support, might be allowed a deduction of 1s. a week until a rent of 7s. 6d. had been reached was a reasonable step toward a solution of the problem.

Lord Buckmaster, speaking particularly of the slums of North Kensington, dealt with the lack of knowledge among those who, not having seen the dread conditions under which people were living, were untouched by their needs. Very few people, he said, deliberately desired comfort and ease when suffering was near at hand; but the fact remained that, not seeing, they did not understand the suffering, and cold statistics failed to convey to them the real meaning of the situation.

Telling something of the work done by the Kensington Housing Association, Lord Buckmaster said that the excuse that slum-dwellers did not really mind slums, which was made by so many people to account for their slackness in understanding the housing problem, was no excuse. At Crosfield House, the association's first new building which accommodated families with small children coming from damp basements and horribly insanitary quarters, slum habits had been entirely abandoned; the little flats were beautifully kept, and their people were radiantly happy.

"In this, as in every social reform," Lord Buckmaster said, "the road leads upward all the way; but the air is purer higher up, and they are cowards who do not climb."

Afghan King Orders Gasoline From India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA — Telegrams have reached India from King Nadir in Kabul requesting the dispatch of various merchandise including 2000 gallons of petrol, and asking for quotations for copper and silver.

This is taken to mean that Nadir hopes to mint coin in Kabul, but until the Kabul Government establishes credits it is improbable that its requirements can be supplied.

Habibullah seized all the available money in Kabul substituting leather and paper money. While small quantities are still in circulation yet no value is attached to Habibullah's money. Nadir Khan is therefore negotiating with foreign banks in the hope of arranging loans and is understood to have dispatched many cables to Italy and France on this urgent question. So far, however, consideration of the risks involved has prevailed with those addressed, banks being loth to invest money in a country disrupted and torn by intercecine strife.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS CHAIN IS ENDOWED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Montague Burton, head of the well-known clothing firm of the same name, has offered £20,000 to Cardiff University College, for the establishment of a chair of industrial relations. Last July a similar offer from Mr. Burton was accepted by Leeds University, and it is understood that the donor intends to set up further chairs for the study of the same subject in other universities.

Mr. Burton has always taken a keen interest in maintaining good relations between employer and employed, this being indeed the main motive of his present gift.

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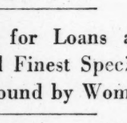
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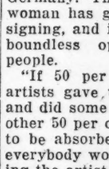
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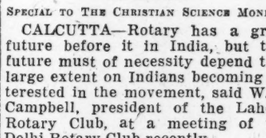
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PARIS AIR VIEW EXCELS WEEK'S TOUR ON FOOT

City's Rich History Traced in Landmarks of Old and Modern Times

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—There is no better way, if you wish to get a general idea of the city, than to see it from the air. In half an hour from an airplane you may learn more about Paris than if you spent a week threading the mazes of its streets.

By seeing Paris from above, you will realize better how it grew from its earliest habitation (when the Gaul built his hut of wattles on the Ile de la Cité) through the time of the Roman occupation, and the Dark Ages, to its splendid youth in the medieval era, and how it passed from the glory of the Grand Monarch through the storm of the Revolution to its present splendor.

Take the scene below us, that of the island on which Notre-Dame is built; you will see in a minute that it is an island, and a remarkably large one to be found in the middle of a river. Near it is another island, you can see the bridge which connects them, and beyond that there was still another and smaller one, now joined to the Quais.

But the Ile de la Cité is the only one that has really counted in the history of Paris. Surrounded by water,—and there was a greater breadth of stream round it in the earlier days—it could be easily fortified. The island had, moreover, the protection of extensive marshes on either bank. This, then, was the origin of Paris, the refuge of the Gaul, and the cradle of Roman civilization in France. On the island the first stone of Notre-Dame was laid in 1163 by Pope Alexander.

Stands Like a Sentinel

A few years after the completion of the Cathedral (about 70 years later), the stately slender form of the Sainte-Chapelle arose, built by Saint-Louis, in 1245. It took only three years to finish, and it remains today one of the most delicate examples of pure Gothic in all Europe.

Seen from the air it appears to be standing like a sentinel over the law courts; that square building with a dome to it is the Tribunal de Commerce, while the conical towers overlooking the river recall memories of the prison of Conciergerie where Marie Antoinette's cell is still to be seen. Very striking in their orderly and symmetrical beauty are the buildings on the island of the Cité today. They express the spirit of modern Paris.

Moving along in our airplane, let us next look down on the Louvre and the Gardens of the Tuileries, where the Palace of that name once stood. It was built by Catherine de Medicis in 1564, to be remodeled by Louis XIV, and to become the town house of Louis XVI. It was here, in the gardens, that the Swiss Guard were hunted down on the day when the palace was raided by the mob, during the Revolution.

That splendid rectangular building which stretches its long galleries along the Seine and the rue de Rivoli is the Louvre, which was begun in the reign of Francis I. Along the north side of the Gardens run the rue de Rivoli with its picturesque arcades, so convenient for shoppers. And at the end of the long narrow street which seems carved like a trench through the buildings behind, once stood the gate of Saint-Honoré, which the English defended against Joan of Arc, whose statue on horseback stands so proudly near the spot where she fell wounded.

Memorial to Napoleon

Very clearly from the air can the beautiful square of the Place Vendôme be seen in which the tall column stands, with the figure of Napoleon on the top.

Now let us proceed above the Arc de Triomphe, which was also built by Napoleon to commemorate his victories. In the recess under the arch, the inscription on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier may be read, and it is a sign of changed sentiment that this simple tomb is the chief monument to the victory of France in the Great War in Paris today.

From the arch, the circle round which is called the Place de l'Etoile, radiate the great avenues, like spokes from the hub of a wheel. That great avenue which leads up to the arch is the Champs Elysées. There is no more beautiful prospect in Paris than this, for your eye travels far down the Champs Elysées to the Tuileries gardens, the Louvre and Notre-Dame, far away into the hazy distance where the blue ribbon of the Seine wanders past bridge after bridge.

In all its majesty, Paris is laid out before us, and as the sun lights on domes and towers and buildings, the great church of Montmartre stands out startlingly white on the hill. There below us, you, of course, recognize the Invalides, the resting place of Napoleon; its gilded roof glitters in the sun, and that is the dome of the Panthéon, once the church of Sainte-Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris.

We are able, from this height, to pick up many familiar features of the city, in squares and open spaces, like the Place de la Concorde, said to be the largest square in the world, and the Place de la Bastille where the great fortress stood which dominated Paris for so many centuries. It was overthrown in the Revolution so completely that now not one stone rests upon another to remind Paris of the old régime. It was in the Bastille that the last of the English garrison capitulated on the recapture of Paris by Richemont in the fifteenth century. Note, as you take a final glance, the long straight street that runs north and south from the Ile de la Cité—that is the old Roman Road, over which the legions marched, and the pack-horses brought the riches of the south to Paris. For many centuries, this road was the main link between Paris and the outside world.

Topography as a Muse

Topography deserves to have its own Muse. Doubtless when the Nine Muses were given each her department, topography had not been elevated into an art. But it has since become a distinguished and fascinating branch of literature. The most exquisite writers have expended their talents in describing the features of the multitudinous landscapes and perspectives of the globe; while as for publishers they have discovered, in these days of easy and comfortable travel, when we are so curious about other cities and lands, that topography makes an appeal to the active and the passive traveler. I am not sure that topography, considered as an art, does not tend to supplant travel, considered as the exercise of one's ambulatory faculties intensified and magnified by mechanical devices such as steamships, trains, automobiles and airplanes.

Why indeed should Mahomet go to the mountain when the mountain will come to Mahomet? When we can sit in armchairs and see the wonders of the world, in print and picture, why should we make journeys to Timbuktu? And yet we will. The more we are told about places and people the more we want to look at them with our own eyes.

So writers and artists and photographers have looked at things for us from every angle, and we have learned to look at things ourselves from every angle. We have surveyed all the sights of the earth from the four corners. But until recently we had not surveyed them from above. That is something new. We could not place ourselves outside our world and look down on it until the airplane was invented.

That was an unprecedented thrill when the first airman soared over countryside and city and saw it all as it might be seen by the imaginary inhabitant of Sirius. But since the first rapturous vision of hills and plains, rivers and lakes, streets and houses, from the vantage-point of elevation, topography from the air has been systematized. Countries, known and unknown, are being mapped out from the air. The photographer goes aloft and comes down to terra firma with pictures of the north pole and the Avenue de l'Opéra.

The Avenue de l'Opera in Paris has just celebrated its fiftieth birthday. Little did it think, when it presented itself to the gaze of its founder, Baron Haussmann, that it would ever be regarded from the clouds.

Handsome Thoroughfare

It was handsome as very few other thoroughfares of Paris were handsome, and it was proud to show itself. It knew that it would appear equally good to those who entered from the Comédie Française as to those who entered from the Opéra. From the rue de Rivoli or from the Boulevard des Italiens it stretched in a fine straight line, with beautiful buildings on either side, ready to be admired.

It was admired; it was one of the most successful achievements of the designer of modern Paris. It was so splendid that it had no need of trees, such as line the boulevards and decorate the Champs Elysées, to enhance it. Simplicity rather than vain ornamentation was the secret of its charm. It was made to be looked at, and therefore it scorned vegetation which might hide it. But it did not reckon on the airman. It did not imagine that before many years had passed it would be flown over and photographed as though it were a flat surface, without upstanding pillars and porticos, and splendid façades and polished plate glass windows behind which are exhibited for the delectation of the shopper every kind of commodity demanded by dwellers in cities. But so it is. An aerial photograph depicts the Avenue de l'Opéra from a new point of view. On the whole the Avenue de l'Opéra bears the unexpected inspection well; it has nothing to be ashamed of, but on the contrary is revealed for what it is—one of the best, though one of the shortest, of the great Paris thoroughfares.

Air Tour of Paris Reveals Artistic Arrangement of Its Thoroughfares

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Opéra and Avenue de l'Opéra Center This View Over the Great Shopping District, the Façades of Whose "Magazins" Bear the Names of All Nations, and Where Goods From All Quarters of the Globe Are Exhibited. The Avenue Is the Very Heart of Paris, and All Routes Seem to Converge Toward It.

FRENCH TO FETE CENTENNIAL OF ALGERIAN STAY

Natives Have Considerable Share in Government of Colony

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS, Algeria — Next year, France will celebrate the centenary of the conquest of Algeria. On June 14, 1930, 100 years will have elapsed since her troops landed at Sidi-Feruj, a small place on the seashore about 30 kilometers from Algiers.

After occupying the town, they undertook the occupation of the whole country, then known as Barbary States, which was under Turkish domination.

Until the arrival of the French troops, Barbary pirates used to land on the coasts of France, Spain, Italy and Portugal, pillaging villages and farms and taking the inhabitants captive.

Among various attempts to destroy the piracy of the Algerian corsairs, the firm attitude which President Monroe assumed to compel the Dey of Algiers to respect in the Mediterranean the new flag of the United States may be recalled.

Christendom had suffered much by such piracy; at one time the walls of Algiers inclosed 20,000 Christian slaves. The fall of the town put an end to these conditions.

The effects of the victory of the French troops soon proved beneficial to the whole of the country. The Arabs, as soon as they realized the material benefits they were to get from the rule of a civilized European power, willingly worked side by side with the French soldiers and new colonists.

In 1830, there were not more than 1,500,000 natives throughout Algeria. Little by little, large uninhabitable marshes were transformed into rich cornfields and vineyards; numerous villages with streets, churches and mosques, sprang up.

Today, owing to the pacific conquest the Berber and Arab population of Algeria numbers 5,000,000. But France, not content with this alone, tried to reach the heart of her new Mussulman subjects, by allowing them to enjoy, as much as possible, all the material and moral benefits of modern civilization. Numerous schools were built and today, Mussulman students live on the same footing as their French comrades in the high schools as well as in the University of Algiers.

Gradually the natives were allowed to take part in the government of the country. Today Kabyle and Arab notables elected by their adherents, have seats in all local Algerian public assemblies, side by side with their French colleagues, and they can, if they wish, enjoy all the privileges of French citizenship, under special conditions.

The security and peace which followed the occupation has attracted to Algeria, in addition to French colonists, many people from foreign countries, notably Spaniards, Italians, Maltese, Greeks.

License Anomalies Found in Aberdeen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABERDEEN—That some glaring anomalies existed in the number of licenses in the different wards of this city was shown recently when the Aberdeen Council of the Scottish Temperance Alliance presented its fifth annual report.

Figures were given relating to the two most heavily licensed wards and the two wards with the fewest number of licensed premises. St. Clements Ward has 57 licenses, one to every 130 electors, and Greyfriars Ward has 52, one to every 145 electors; Ruthrieston Ward has seven, one to every 896 electors; Rubislaw Ward has six, one to every 971 electors.

The first two are in the poorer parts of the city and the others are residential districts. These differences, it was pointed out, go to prove that where there is the least power of resistance there the public houses most abound.

Through the opposition of church presbyteries and councils and associations, including trades and labor councils, an application made by liquor interests to extend "permitted hours" was refused by the licensing court by a vote of five to one.

Moor, Arab, Jew and European Mingle in Market Near City Walls of Tangier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TANGIER—Let us take our position on a roof overlooking the market place where country and town people meet to exchange produce and ideas. Here the story-teller gathers around him a crowd of listeners. The market is just outside the city walls, walls which have seen many centuries. We are opposite the gate of the city. It is 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mingled throngs come and go through that gate, more are coming than going just at this hour: Moor, Arab and Jew, occasionally a European, pedestrian of low and high degree, officials on handsome mules with trappings of red, while the riders wear either the white or the blue burnoose, women, veiled and unveiled; Arab, Kabile or Berber.

The red fez dots the landscape everywhere.

Piles of fresh-cut grass, on sale for the mules and donkeys, and great baskets of oranges give dashes of color to the market scene.

The bell of the water carrier sounds in the distance and again it is near. His method for transportation has not changed since Bible times. It is a goatskin slung over his shoulder.

The short twilight comes on. The crowd is thinning out, and soon the white costumes will have mostly left the square.

DE L'
ROUARD
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY JUDGE SAMUEL W. GREENE, C.S.B.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled, "Christian Science: The Government by Divine Law," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by George Shaw Cook, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

The demonstrable Principle underlying the healing and redemptive ministry of Christian Science is beautifully typified by David, in the Twenty-third Psalm, as the loving, tender Shepherd. The last lines of this psalm are rendered in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, as follows: "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house (the consciousness) of (Love) for ever."

It is of the goodness and mercy of universal Love, or divine Principle, that the lecture, to which we are about to listen, will tell us.

I, therefore, have great pleasure in presenting to you our lecturer for tonight, who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Judge Samuel W. Greene, of Chicago.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

One of the first impressions that comes to the beginner in Christian Science is one of satisfaction on finding a religious teaching that is exact—that is really scientific and in accord with law. Law has held for the masses a place of respect, dignity, even majesty. From the standpoint of law, Christian Science makes a tremendous appeal to the logical reasoning thought. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in her book, "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1), defines Christian Science "As the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony."

The Discoverer and Founder

This use of legal phraseology to define Christian Science may be an indication of how earnestly and broadly Mrs. Eddy studied and searched to discover the basis of Jesus' healing method. To turn to the Bible for help was her last hope after a long and fruitless search for health among material remedies. Turning to God as she did with hope and faith she quickly saw the healing power manifested in restored health.

She then applied herself to a study of the Bible that she might know the scientific basis of her healing. As she studied, the Scriptures were illumined, and she saw and understood how healing depends upon a knowledge of God, as is evidenced in one of Jesus' most comprehensive promises, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." She saw that all of Jesus' healings came through his reliance upon God. She saw that Jesus claimed no exclusive right to do spiritual healing but that the same healing power could be exercised by all who believed on him—that is, understood the Christ. Thus was she led unerringly to the discovery that this scientific healing is in accord with divine law. Therefore, its practice is not limited, but is available for every earnest seeker after God who adheres to the plan outlined in Christian Science.

Although Mrs. Eddy, at the time of her discovery of Christian Science, was what the world calls middle aged, she was able to give more than forty years of active service to the foundation and promotion of her discovery. Her undisputed ability and efficiency as a really great leader have been recognized and fittingly acknowledged by many editors and men of affairs outside the Christian Science movement. That she is held in the highest and tenderest esteem by the great host of Christian Scientists is plainly evidenced in the oral testimonials on Wednesday evenings in Christian Science churches girdling the globe, and by written testimonials constantly appearing in the Christian Science periodicals.

The Bible

In her study of the Bible she saw that the contents of the Old Testament, when properly interpreted, revealed more or less discernment of God's law on the part of the notable characters therein mentioned. The so-called miracles and unusual incidents of the Bible are much more reasonably believable in the light of their scientific or spiritual understanding as taught in Christian Science. The history of the Israelites from the time of their breaking the bonds of slavery, through their arduous travels to the land of Canaan and their sojourn therein, presents a picture of the human experience as it is being worked out today.

Mortal man, under the accustomed material theory of life today, finds himself in bondage to many hard masters, such as disease, poverty, hatred, strife and sin. One day he discovers in Christian Science the Truth which enables him to break the shackles of material belief and to follow the pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night through a sometimes rough path to spiritual light and understanding—the promised land. Mrs. Eddy has expressed the figure beautifully in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 566), in these words: "As the children of Israel were guided triumphantly through the Red Sea, the dark ebbing and flowing tides of human fear,—as they were led through the wilderness, walking wearily through the great desert of human hopes, and anticipating the promised joy,—so shall the spiritual idea guide all right desires in their passage from sense to Soul, from a material sense of existence to the spiritual, up to the glory prepared for them who love God. Stately Science pauses not, but moves before them, a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, leading to divine heights."

The Textbook

For the purpose of enabling the Bible student to understand its spiritual import and significance, and to elucidate the practical operation of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy wrote the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

At first the book evoked a storm of criticism from medical, religious and scientific sources, but gradually, as faithful men and women studied it, some under the author's tutelage, others independently, and began to apply its teachings, the healing of sin, disease, and other human problems resulted. Today spiritual healing, as practiced in Christian Science, is generally recognized as possible and of common occurrence. Indeed some medical men are sending the so-called incurables to Christian Science, and many preachers are advocating a study of the methods of spiritual healing. The Christian Science textbook is now well known in most libraries of any importance. It has been the agency through which great numbers of invalids and unfortunates have found health, happiness, and comfort.

A study of this book unfolds to humanity the spiritual interpretation of the Bible, thus justifying that portion of the title "Key to the Scriptures." A textbook on any subject is generally understood to be a treatise, a study of which will tend to acquaint one basically with the subject treated. The textbook of Christian Science performs that service for its students, enabling them to become familiar with Christian Science and the practice thereof in healing the sick and solving human problems.

God

The first consideration in the study and practice of Christian Science, and that upon which the whole theory is founded, is a correct spiritual understanding of God. By spiritual understanding is meant that concept of Him which removes consideration of the subject absolutely out of the material realm of thought. A correct concept of God can never be had from the basis of matter; and until one's thought of God is separated and distinguished from a material concept, his religious experience can never be wholly satisfactory.

In Christian Science, God is understood to be infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love. With this understanding one is lifted into a higher, broader field of vision. He begins to ponder and to study, then to have a desire to make this concept of God his own experience. Personally, I can never forget the mental and spiritual exaltation that came to me when I opened the Christian Science textbook and read from the first chapter (p. 1), "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." I had always wanted to believe in such an infinite power, but my so-called orthodox concept of God had prevented any such vision. The average churchman might say that his teaching has not limited God's power. Perhaps he has not been taught expressly that God's power is limited, but have we not been permitted to believe or even been taught to assume that there are innumerable adversities, burdens, and sorrows which cannot be overcome even through the power of God? These false assumptions have bound humanity with innumerable chains that centuries of Christianity have not sufficed to destroy. Now in Christian Science is being born a new consciousness that with God's power will overthrow this rule of false beliefs. The theory of material discord, confusion, and chaos is completely obliterated in the understanding of God's allness and His government of the universe as taught in Christian Science.

The concept of God as Principle enables us to realize His presence and power as ever available. It does not locate God in a heaven far removed from earth and human experience, but gives us the sweet assurance that at all times and under all circumstances He is present and His omnipotence available for the solution of our every problem. It is in effect the adoption of the first Commandment in its full meaning. It is a refusal to concede power to another than God, thus allowing no other gods before Him.

Man

Closely related to a consideration of God's nature and being is the thought of what man really is. Christian Science adopts the theory of creation as unfolded in the first chapter of Genesis, that man is created in God's image and likeness, and is therefore spiritual. Jesus says, "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." This certainly implies that we must know God—must apprehend Him—understand Him—in spirit and in truth. The average person, when he stops to consider, will generally agree that he can know God only through spiritual apprehension or understanding—he does not expect to see God with the human eye or touch Him with the hand. Then man, in His image and likeness must as certainly be apprehended or understood spiritually. No more than God can be materially perceived, can the man of God's creation be so perceived. It is true that we have been accustomed to think more commonly of man as material, but for a proper concept of God's creation, we are compelled to overcome this theory, and rise to an understanding of man's being image or idea of God—of Spirit. The reality of an idea is not a difficult concept even to our material thinking.

We can look at the expression "four times five are twenty" on a blackboard and be conscious of its existence as a basic law of mathematics, but erasing the figures does not destroy the idea it conveys, or lessen its definiteness in one's concept. One may look upon a material object, such as a chair, and be conscious that the object can be burned or destroyed, but that the spiritual idea back of it, whatever it is as an idea of Mind continues as a reality. So the material concept or body is not the man of God's creation. He is to be found through spiritual apprehension. The textbook expresses this thought as follows (p. 81): "Erase the figures which express number, silence the tones of music, give to the worms the body called man, and yet the producing, governing, divine Principle lives on—in the case of man as truly as in the case of numbers and of music,—despite the so-called laws of matter, which define man as mortal."

Healing

This spiritual concept of God and of man, positively applied in one's thinking, leads to healing. There is no mystery about it, nothing to alarm or antagonize. It is to concede that this is now God's world, that man, His image or idea, is governed by Him—by His law. It is to deny that there is other law or power to interfere with or to prevent the full and perfect enforcement of God's law. It is the prayerful effort to bring one's concept of life into accord with the Word of God. Paul says, "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation." Christian Science is therefore taking for man a logical position as governed by God who is the only power. It recognizes that whosoever resists God's law, does so at his peril.

Christian Science affirms the perfection of being and denies the reality of disease, pain, and suffering because of the fact that God is Love, and therefore unable and unwilling to afflict His children. If God does not afflict, then the so-called disease or affliction is unreal because "there is no power but of God."

There is also this reasoning to be applied: Since man is the creation—the idea of God—he cannot be imperfect, sick, or helpless. None of these qualities are of God. Man, to be like God, must be the likeness or reflection of strength, goodness, power, intelligence, etc. Whatever power or quality is attributed to God, man reflects. Therefore, one needs to be careful and intelligent in his concept of man. Jesus gave good advice along this line when he said, "Cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye." Many healings are reported in Christian Science as a result of this consistent effort to see our brother with the beam removed from our own eye.

An Interesting Healing

May I relate to you an interesting healing? A wife, who had been happily married for many years, observed her husband growing indifferent, then unkind. He finally deserted the home entirely. Although their friends urged her to take steps towards a legal separation and divorce, she refused, contending that, as a Christian Scientist, she had always known her husband as God's idea—the reflection of purity, goodness, and love. She would not change her thought concerning him on account of what sense testimony declared. Eventually the husband brought action for divorce on false grounds, which action she allowed to go by default, holding to her spiritual position of seeing the perfect man of God. Some time after the divorce had been granted, the husband found himself, and returning, was forgiven, they were remarried; and at the time that I was told of it, they were living happily together and as though the cloud had never been. Such reasoning as this woman exercised, if held to consistently by husband or wife in time of domestic difficulty, would obviate many an unhappy situation.

Modes of Healing

In the medical treatment of disease, things are dealt with and given power, while in Christian Science thoughts are dealt with as real and having power. In medical treatment, the doctor gives certain medicines which he thinks will eliminate poisonous refuse and germs from the system; then he gives what he thinks will strengthen and build up the system.

In Christian Science, the treatment begins by eliminating from thought all that poisons, such as fear, hatred, envy, jealousy, anxiety, and sin. Then the thought is filled with what is strengthening, such as love, truth, joy, happiness, and goodness.

It is well-nigh inconceivable how one can become sick or remain sick when his thought is divested of all that is unworthy and is filled with all that is of God. Applying the law of God is mentally similar to applying the law of numbers. When a student brings to the teacher a problem in mathematics that he is attempting to solve, but has not so far succeeded in solving, the teacher inspects his work, points out the errors and shows how they are to be corrected by the correct application of the law of numbers. Just as soon as the corrections are made the right result is apparent.

Just so it is in Christian Science. the practitioner makes the mental diagnosis, ascertaining from the patient's thought wherein the law of God has been incorrectly applied, points out the erroneous thoughts, and directs their correction in accord with God's law. Then the right result—the healing—takes place.

God's Law of Healing

A careful study of the Bible with the Christian Science textbook reveals the availability of God's law for the practical solution of all human problems. The Christian Scientist is often asked by the beginner or by the invalid, "What shall I say?" "How shall I think?" "What must I do?"

The questions are well meant perhaps, but they sometimes reveal the disposition to find an easy way. Jesus was asked such questions during his ministry, and as one recalls the incidents and Jesus' answers, they always led the inquirer to Principle—to the law of God. In one instance, the inquirer was told to obey the commandments. He glibly answered, "All these have I observed from my youth." Then Jesus told him to sell all that he had and come follow him, thus seeking to prove the sincerity of his interest. It is further related that the inquirer, on receiving this answer, was sorrowful; for he had great possessions. Many an inquirer of the way in Christian Science is likewise disappointed when he finds that some effort to think and live in accord with God's law is required of him. In this connection, one needs to remember Paul's injunction to pray always, which is understood in Christian Science to refer not to a continuous pleading or petitioning, but rather to a constant state of mind in which the allness of God is recognized, and man's proper relationship thereto is accepted. This means keeping one's thought free from fear, from doubt of man's spiritual being, or from sin. It means the taking of a positive stand for the reality of good and its ever-presence for man's benefit. Prayer in Christian Science means the acceptance or taking of the blessings of Love. Jesus told his hearers that the things they desired and asked for in prayer, they must believe that they received, and they would have them. While this teaching may sound visionary to the materialist, it is the logical conclusion of one who absolutely believes in God as Love; and in man as in His likeness. Love surely does not withhold any good nor does Love send forth anything unlike Love. Therefore, to believe in the reality of sickness, pain, or lack, is to doubt or to deny God. The twenty-third Psalm is an example of the prayer of affirmation or consciousness of God's ever-presence. It would perhaps be an interesting and helpful experience for a sufferer seeking help in Christian Science, to try the style of prayer voiced in this Psalm. In your hour of pain, instead of complaints, try words of gratitude to God. Instead of expressing fear or doubt, try words of hope and confidence in God's goodness. Try to meet every negation of good with a positive, understood declaration of God's omnipotence and unfailing care, and of man's present salvation: for does not John say, "Now are we the sons of God." As one thus allows himself the joy and satisfaction of abiding "under the shadow of the Almighty," he will find numerous avenues through which there may be helpful communion with God.

For the inquirer, then, there is no better counsel than to study faithfully the Bible and the works of Mrs. Eddy. Not only will such study bring to one much satisfaction and peace of mind, but it has been the experience of many to be healed in their reading and study.

Christian Science Healing

Some time ago I visited in the home of a woman whose experience proves the value of an earnest study by the invalid. She had been sick with lung trouble a long time, and had been given up by the doctors, who said that one lung was entirely destroyed. Some one recommended that she try Christian Science for healing. She did not believe there was any hope of healing, but she professed her willingness to investigate it, if it would help her to know God.

She procured the textbook and immediately began to read it, and to compare its statements with the Bible. She did not have a treatment or even think of healing at first. Presently, however, she was conscious of a change in her condition, and eventually was entirely healed. This healing took place many years ago, and she is now a strong, healthy woman, and is engaged in the practice of Christian Science.

Healing then is the result of Truth coming to the consciousness, even as Jesus said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." A study of Jesus' healing work reveals the desirability of the patient's being unafraid, and having confidence in the healing efficacy of God's power.

In our everyday human experiences we are familiar with the teaching, that tasks become much less difficult if we begin and continue our work with confidence in its ultimate success. Likewise in working out our problems in accord with God's law, we should always begin with confidence that we can depend on God, that His power never faileth, or, as the textbook puts it (p. 1), "an absolute faith that all things are possible to God."

Perhaps fear is more the cause of all sickness and business failure than any other thought. Let us be rid of fear, doubt and anxiety. The Master said to the despairing father of the demoniac boy, "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth."

I recall the testimony of a man some years ago in a Wednesday evening meeting. He told how he was trying to help his small son in Christian Science. The child seemed to be very ill and was restless and apparently uncomfortable. The father sat by his bedside until after midnight—when the thought came to him, "Am I trusting God to do this healing or am I trying to do it?" Then the words of the Master came to him, "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." Immediately he was strengthened in his faith, and left the child, went to his own bed, and slept the rest of the night. He heard no more from the child and when morning came the child arose perfectly well.

Application to Business

The average person is inclined to the opinion that religion is thoroughly respectable, and should be patronized. A small number even take a real interest in the activities of the church, make contributions of time and money, and give it some serious thought.

Christian Science, rightly applied, enables men to utilize the law of God continually and successfully in their daily affairs. It is a false theory that there is a distinction between the so-called sacred and the so-called secular. When one understands that God is All, and is to be continually taken into account in the doing of his daily task, he finds that making a pair of shoes or an automobile or printing a newspaper, may be a holy and sacred activity.

To understand this broader application of the law of God, one must needs turn from a consideration of things to the understanding of thoughts. In the textbook, Mrs. Eddy has said (p. 123), "The verity of Mind shows conclusively how it is that matter seems to be, but is not. Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves things into thoughts, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas."

The so-called "Golden Rule" of Jesus' teaching was formerly almost unheard of in connection with business teaching. Today, with the leavening of the world's thought, one is constantly hearing more about giving than getting. Business men of today are priding themselves on the slogan "Giving," "Serving," "Doing unto others as you would be done by," and such like. Many of the modern business luncheon clubs are emphasizing and exalting the thought of service, which is but the new-old golden rule of Jesus' enunciation. It is not possible for a business man to get this viewpoint without consciously or unconsciously, to some extent, resolving "things into thoughts."

What Is a Newspaper?

To make clear my meaning, consider some examples of the possibility of resolving things into thoughts: Take the newspaper business and consider how it may be resolved into thought.

A newspaper, resolved into thought, represents truth, light, morality, education, uplift, religion, government, patriotism, etc. Some statistician has said that 90 per cent of the world's education attained after the age of 11 years comes through reading the newspapers. What a tremendous responsibility rests upon the newspaper makers of the world. How great the need that these men should be led to see this lesson of resolving things into thoughts and giving the world those thoughts which will make for a better, finer citizenship.

One need only glance at a copy of the average newspaper to see how far it misses the "giving" edition that it should be, and could successfully be. It is hopeful, however, and significant that accounts coming from many gatherings of newspaper men indicate that the newspaper consciousness is being aroused and enlightened to the extent that we may look for improvement all the while.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, many years ago, recognized this need in the newspaper world, and established The Christian Science Monitor, an international daily paper, dealing strictly with the so-called secular happenings rather than denominational matters. Of this paper Mrs. Eddy wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 353): "The object of the Monitor is to injure no man, but to bless all mankind."

Today this paper has readers and subscribers throughout the civilized world and is creating a sentiment for clean newspapers that will presently result in a golden harvest of good, hastening the period when we shall see realized the condition voiced by a poet in these words quoted by Mrs. Eddy on page 51 of "Miscellaneous Writings":

"'When from the lips of Truth one mighty breath
Shall, like a whirlwind, scatter in its breeze
The whole dark pile of human mockeries;
Then shall the reign of Mind commence on earth,
And starting fresh, as from a second birth,
Man in the sunshine of the world's new spring,
Shall walk transparent like some holy thing.'"

Citizenship

Closely related in thought to the newspaper is the attitude of the citizen toward his civic obligation. Are we recognizing that this is God's country and that the "government shall be upon his shoulder"? Government resolved into thought stands for protection, love, unselfishness, union, justice, tranquillity, and liberty. In our choice of public officials, are we making any such spiritual selection? It is our privilege to see in every official position the opportunity for the reflection of spiritual qualities, honesty, love, justice, and courage. When we begin to invest public office with spiritual qualities, we shall see this type of men and women aspiring to such service. It will be bringing into execution the spiritual law of the Christ "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." When we see government as the operation of Mind, we shall no more have corruption, dishonesty, and selfishness, but integrity, harmony, and peace. Human government is good or bad, dependent upon the purity and steadiness of our reflection of God. As our human consciousness retains less of the material and more of the spiritual, we shall approach a better understanding of government and our relation to it. With the leavening process that is existent in human consciousness today, we may confidently hope for better ideals of government. An indication of this is noted in a recent statement of a high government official in these words: "We do not need more national development, we need more spiritual development. We do not need more intellectual power, we need more moral power. We do not need more law, we need more religion. We do not need more of the things that are seen, we need more of the things that are not seen." Such an exalted vision of governmental needs is surely an index finger pointing to that higher, better realization of government which must come in the fullness of time when man in the perfect realization of God's government will find true government in and of himself.

There is recorded in the Old Testament an interesting incident where a heathen king called an alien to the highest position in the government, "because an excellent spirit was in him." This man of excellent spirit proved worthy, and such an example of selection might prove of value today in our human governments.

It is a fit task for Christian Scientists today in their so-called public relationship, to understand that there are better things to be had in public service and that the better things will come when our thinking and acting make them possible.

Universal commendation of public service will surely exalt it, while just as surely will condemnation debase it. This is clearly proved in our country's attitude toward the Presidency. Such ideals of honesty, character, ability, and unselfishness have been generally held of this office, that in our history of 150 years, there has hardly been a serious consideration of an unworthy man for that office.

It is our opportunity to see in our officials the reflection of honesty, unselfishness, purity, intelligence, love. As our thought of co-operation and helpfulness reaches them, we shall find them responding to our mental appeal. Our prayer that the government may be in accord with God's law, and the prayer of the poet will measurably find its answer,

"O make Thou us through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of our righteous law;
And, cast in some diviner mold,
Let the new cycle shame the old."

Salvation

The objection is sometimes made to Christian Science, that it is concerned only with the healing of the sick, and offers no plan of salvation from sin. If this were true, then indeed might one hesitate to embrace a faith that offered no hope for eternity.

No religious teaching can be purer or more wholesome or deal more drastically with sin than does Christian Science. It does teach the nothingness and powerlessness of so-called sin, and therefore holds constantly before a man the possibility of his escape from the claim of sin, just as he is offered escape from the claim of sickness. Christian Science does not teach us to ignore sickness, but positively to dispute its claim, and understanding its nothingness, rise above it and destroy it. It does not teach us to ignore sin, nor does it teach that men may continually indulge in sin without harm simply because it is in reality powerless. The apostle says, "The strength of sin is the law," that is, the human belief that there is pleasure, pain, or profit in the material senses. It is not difficult to show men the odiousness of sin and the unprofitableness thereof. The difficulty is in holding the attention of mortals to this truth.

The most persistent sinner knows that sin is unprofitable, but under the mesmerism of the world's material thought, he forgets easily and in the thought of the Proverb writer he returneth as a fool to his folly. Christian Science engages a man's thought, shows him that his life is real only as it is the reflection of the divine Mind. It shows, of course, that no form of sin is, or can be of the divine Mind, consequently that it is powerless—without authority—and cannot bind or hold man. It teaches that sin is forgiven as it is destroyed in one's consciousness, that is, when one realizes that man is the reflection of the divine Mind. When this state of understanding is reached, a man does not need to cry out, begging for forgiveness, he knows he is forgiven. Henceforth, he lives and moves in a higher realm of thought, understanding better the significance of Paul's statement, "For in him we live, and move, and have our being."

Jesus the Christ

There is occasionally a criticism of Christian Science on the ground that it denies the divinity of Jesus of Nazareth. Christian Science takes nothing from the exalted character or work of the man Jesus and cherishes his work as gratefully as can any religious teaching. That Jesus was God, it does not teach, for Jesus made no such claim for himself. Distinction is clearly pointed out in the Christian Science textbook between the human Jesus and the Christ or spiritual idea. Jesus, the man, was visible and walked among men in the flesh. Christ, the divine idea, was invisible, but eternally abides among men; yes, before Abraham was, and even unto the end of the world.

Conclusion

Christian Science when properly understood, offers a broad and sure foundation on which any sincere seeker after Truth may find rest, peace, and salvation. It voices the cry of the prophet, "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else." Likewise it sounds the compassionate note of the Christ, "Come unto me; all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." It is the Comforter promised of the Master that is to lead men to a knowledge of all things, even to a correct understanding of God, whom to know aright is life eternal. Its Discoverer and Founder has in one sentence given the world this splendid assurance (Science and Health, p. 340): "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes, annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

History in Crystallized Light

By ELEANOR WARNER FISH

SOME books say that glassware is a usually transparent and brittle compound of silica with metallic oxides. I have discovered that some glassware, at least, is dream stuff spun of sun and moon fancies, with here and there a golden thought embossed.

You see, I have just seen a home collection of early American and English glassware—one of the largest and rarest in the western states. It contains not only beauty of a clear dazzling sort, but it reflects history as well.

Yes, I am quite convinced, too, though nobody told me, that the first inventor of glass must have been a poet, a musician and an artist—one who dreamed away his hours blowing bubbles of crystal visions, gleaned from fairy dust itself. For beautiful glassware expresses poetical rhythm, clear pleasing timbre, perfect composition.

He was, I fancy, a short of Arcadian vagabond who wore a little green feather in a perky peaked hat, who visited children in their dreams and who always spoke kindly of everyone—the very reason, of course, for his genius in synthesizing crystal light. And to think that his gift be handed down so graciously to others—preserved!

Our Obligations to Collectors

Stiegel; the Jersey, Sandwich, Bohemian and English glassmakers; all caught this original Arcadian's joy in spinning glass in various and comely degrees. It is a comfort indeed to know that there are individuals (if only a rare few) who have valued these artistic glass delicacies—history shadows—to the extent of reading and researching, seeking and finding, as this hostess has so successfully done.

With the exception of historical pieces, there are none of fewer years than 50 included in the collection. Early American, it is for the most part, with several English, Bohemian and millefiori treasures as well.

The collector of these unusual pieces is Mrs. Burt Coldren of Denver, Colo. Her pleasing hobby sparkles in myriad designs and colors throughout her entire home. In her dining-room the buffet, console, lowboy, two cupboards and a whatnot display these crystal-like beauties. The sunparlor reveals a glass cabinet raditatingly full. The hallway has its two tables and case of glassware. In the recreation room a cupboard a dozen feet wide glitters to the ceiling with glass. Every chamber contains its tastefully selected vanity glassware. Surely this Colorado matron has made a princely choice of hobbies in electing the one that reflects equally gloriously the shafts of day or of electric light.

The two decorated perfume bottles are choice examples of early American glass of the Stiegel type, made before 1800. The blown and etched tumbler is of the same type and very thin

All From Colorado!

Besides being one of the largest, and rarest in the West and containing every piece of listed early American glassware, it is interesting to know that each piece of pressed glass in this collection, except one, was found in Colorado. Central City, formerly one of the richest and largest mining towns in the country, has yielded its contributions to this assortment. So also have Montrose and other towns of the western slope—Greeley, Ft. Collins and Pueblo.

Of early American-made glassware perhaps this collector's "Sandwich" group is the largest. And here the visitor may enjoy an enviable hour, allowing his fancy to roam from the Lacy pattern to Rose in Snow, Horn of Plenty, the dainty Dew Drop, Star and Feather is seen in green, amber, blue and white plates. Wild Flower, Heart Design in fascinating amethyst; Dolphin candlesticks in white and a serene dark blue; sandwich plates and cup plates; these are some of the patterns. Among the cup plates there are the Irish Harp, Opalescent, Chartreuse, Octagonal Eagle and Prince of Wales, with its three regal feathers. As most people know—on the cup plates the aristocrats of a former day set their cups while sipping tea from the saucers.

Records American History

Many nineteenth-century American events of importance find impression on the large bread plates. The completion of a transcontinental railroad, the Centennial Exposition, Grant's Presidency and others are glass recorded. Various mottoes show the serious-minded trend of those times. Westward Ho tells the story of those pioneers who tramped their path westward among the Indians, buffalo and deer. An old amber crackled glass vinegar cruet, a pair of lizard candlesticks, even a pair of bird salts with wee glass cherries in their beaks—what charming details were included!

The three-section-mold blown glass is very rare, being over a century old. Several glasses and bottles of this sort appear on this collector's shelf.

In Stiegel ware this collector has two enameled perfume bottles which look like duplicates of two in the Metropolitan Museum which were said to be the work of one of Stiegel's workmen. And in Jersey Glass there are interesting treasures in millefiori—a Jersey Lily, a buttonhook and opalescent paper weights, of intriguingly detailed design. Many of the latter look as though sticks of candy had been cut into small slices and set into the glass for decoration. It is reported that the glassmakers after hours used to busy themselves with making little things for their wives and mothers—and that the glass buttonhook is one of these.

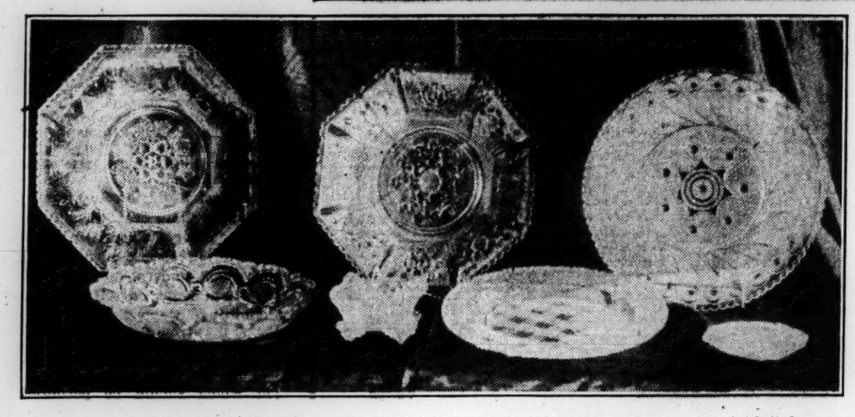
Milk Pans and "Witch Balls"

Then there is a fine old Jersey milk pan which was brought overland in a covered wagon. That the collector received from none other than the grand-daughter of the manufacturer in Tuckahoe, N. J. This pan dates back to the milkmaids of 1830. Almost as interesting is the group of bright green, blue, red, and yellow "witch balls" that used to be hung in our ancestors' windows.

Though this private collection is as quaint and lovely as could be, it also indelibly impresses one with its instructive and historic import as well. For were not its manufacturers master craftsmen in glassware who blew and pressed these fragile pieces into objets d'art laboring really to beautify tables of their contemporaries? And here we have, gathered from one western state, so exquisite and profuse and varied a number of them preserved after 50 years! Surely we are indebted to such a collector for her delightful hobby — so efficiently and intelligently pursued.

Blown glass of a beautiful texture and light weight is seen in the pitcher and bottle at the left. Next to these comes a heavy milk bowl of South Jersey origin, found in Tuckahoe, Virginia. A goblet and lily-shaped ornament are at its right

The five pieces at the right are all molded glass made between 1830 and 1880, commonly known as the Sandwich type. The pair of matched compotes are especially good, while the hobnail plate is also a much-desired type



These are excellent examples of machine-molded glass in choice patterns. The one at the left has a lacy background with designs of oak leaves and acorns. The center piece is also in delicate, lacy pattern with floral details. At the right is a so-called peacock's feather plate. Below are other good examples, including a fine saltcellar

White glass of this sort is known as "Sandwich," almost any piece in the group might have been made in Ohio or Pennsylvania

Beds for All Tastes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THE French people can never again say that the English do not take an interest in beds—after a visit to that Ideal Home Exhibition last winter at Olympia. A French woman even thought that she might find a French "overlay" there when she saw the array. But the exhibitors were only catering for the British taste which alone leads them into making 50 different kinds.

It was interesting to see in a series of exhibits representing "Bedrooms Through the Ages" how taste has developed. The Greeks of about 500 B.C. pulled the mattress up at the head of the bed over raised posts which took the place of pillows. The Japanese had the "makura," the little stuffed roll on a wooden stand, to go under the head, and two or three silk mats filled with wool to lie on. In the daytime these are simply put away in a cupboard with sliding doors. The French custom of the Louis XVI period, with its thin overlay does not appear to have reached the modern French standard of comfort.

Mattress of 1056 Springs

The Victorian feather bed did not look as mountainous as it was supposed to be. It is indeed still found, covered with its thick white cotton quilt, in the same smug rooms in inns throughout the country. It was in sharp contrast to the divan shown in the ultra-modern girl's bedroom. That had a box spring, 12 inches deep, standing on the floor, and on it was a mattress containing 1056 springs. The coverings were beige to tone with the emerald green, vermilion and black found in the hand-painted curved panel behind the bed.

These spring mattresses were exhibited in the ocean cabins, and on every modern bed where there was not a hair mattress. The bed belonging to the suite of Chinese lacquered furniture which the Queen designed and had made for her by ex-service men at the Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops is to have a hair mattress. It is being made in Windsor Castle of white hair which is said to have been used in the time of William the Conqueror.

The French overlay, which has such a reputation for comfort, is made of the best sheep's wool, sometimes sandwiched with hair. But the great secret of its success is that it is made over every year. A spring mattress made 17 years ago is being done up for the first time today.

To Box or Not to Box!

People are divided into two camps as to the kind of springs they like beneath the mattress. According to the manager of Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops, from which 25,000 beds were sold last year, one set of people refuse to have a box spring because they "cannot get inside to dust it." The other set will not tolerate open springs because they would "always be having to dust them." So each party goes away happy with its choice.

People have different ideas, also, about the height a bed should be. A woman who has a divan said that she has had it put on stilts, for then she gets more air from the windows. Others will not have their beds above sitting height—20 inches. In France the beds are 27 to 28 inches from the floor.

Of those bought at the memorial workshops, 90 per cent are wooden; the only brass beds required now are for the country. The lines of the modern bed are straight although the Queen had on hers a shaped head with an oval central panel lacquered to match the suite. The legs are straight with club feet. Chinese brackets are on each corner of the bed and two small carved horns.

Mrs. G's Table and Desk

Dear Mrs. G.:

Certainly you are not presumptuous in asking the questions which you did in yours of Nov. 20. We are always glad to assist our subscribers with advice when we are able.

There is no fixed rule for restoring antiques, it seems to be a matter of taste, which varies greatly with individuals. There do appear to be different classes of taste—crude and refined, uninformed and cultured. Those whose opinion I respect most, retain as much as possible of the original appearance of their antique furniture, not only the appearance in surface, including original scars and cuts, but in structure.

Having in mind these facts, it would be my taste and advice for you to restore the legs of your table no further than they are at present. If you put in wholly new legs, you are getting still nearer to an all-new piece, which it is desirable to keep as far away from as possible.

"Original condition" means a great deal to every particular collector. Such a person would never think for a moment of changing the style of legs on a table. When that is done it becomes a definitely made over piece and would have no standing as a genuine antique. Of course there are many people who are not at all fussy about original condition and that sort of thing; they merely want furniture that will look as if it were old but they must have it well repaired and all scars removed.

Many beautiful pieces are spoiled, from a collector's standpoint, by this practice. To remove the children's scratches and the cut initials from your old desk would take from it the best of its charm, for me as well as for many others. These evidences of human contact give it personality you should by no means remove.

While your table-top may be too badly cut to use in just its present condition, I would recommend that you do little more than clean it thoroughly with a stiff brush and soapy water, smooth the surface with sandpaper, and apply wax as the final finish.

If this information is not all you desire, do not hesitate to write me again.

C. G. B.

Old New Haven House Restored

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Haven, Conn.

YALE UNIVERSITY has taken a building erected in 1767, the oldest in New Haven, restored and refurnished it to be exactly as it was in Colonial days, and turned it over to the faculty for a clubhouse. The funds were provided by an anonymous friend of the faculty.

The restoration of the building which began last June, and which has recently been finished, was carried out under the supervision of J. Frederick Kelly, architect and authority on Colonial architecture.

The building was erected in 1767 for John Pierpont, a Yale official, and except for the time during the War of the Revolution, when the house was used by the British as a hospital, it was the home of Mr. Pierpont's descendants until 1900.

The house has been restored to its original condition as nearly as it was practicable to do so. The front porch and the bay window built on in the 1870's have been removed, leaving the old front door casing at it was.

While the roof was being repaired it was found that five roofs—three of wood and two of metal—had been superimposed upon the rafters, and that the shingles of the earliest one were of split oak, a most unusual use for this wood.

The paneling and trim within the house have been painted the colors which were found upon the woodwork after the removal of many layers of white paint. The walls have been covered with reproductions of papers taken from eighteenth century houses.

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This is an exposition which should be seen by all who are interested in Early Americana.

FLOOR COVERINGS
FIFTH FLOOR

INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Makers' Labels On Furniture

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE exhibition and sale of antiques that is to be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler in Boston next week promises to be the largest and most interesting dealers' show ever held in New England. It is promoted by the same people who succeeded so well in their similar venture at the Commodore Hotel, New York, last winter. Then the space taken by exhibitors much exceeded the managers' most hopeful early expectations.

Boston dealers are certain to be even more conspicuous here than they were at the New York affair, when they were hardly excelled, if at all, by their metropolitan associates. This time the advantages of local convenience may be expected to bring to this week-long fair most of the best in Boston dealers' stocks, as well as much from elsewhere.

At last winter's show nearly everything was for sale. At the Statler there are sure to be several pieces of early American cabinet work placed for exhibition only, for they are listed to be auctioned at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries early in January.

The importance of these items is such as to interest all readers of this page who care especially for the very best in American Colonial furniture. Distance and other factors will keep many such people from actually seeing the exhibit, but it need not prevent their knowledge of its unprecedented features.

Marked With Makers' Labels

Last week these columns noticed briefly the collection of Philip Flayderman, and that it would be sold next month in New York City. A large portion of the lots, which number about 500, are of surprising excellence, though without historical

An urn stand by John Townsend. This is an extremely rare, if not a previously unknown, type of stand made to carry a large silver urn. The small slide with its ringpull is for convenience in holding the cup and saucer while filling. Exquisite nicety of detail and harmony in design are here

connotation. Most prominent in public esteem are those pieces on which their makers pasted their printed or engraved labels, nearly or quite 150 years ago.

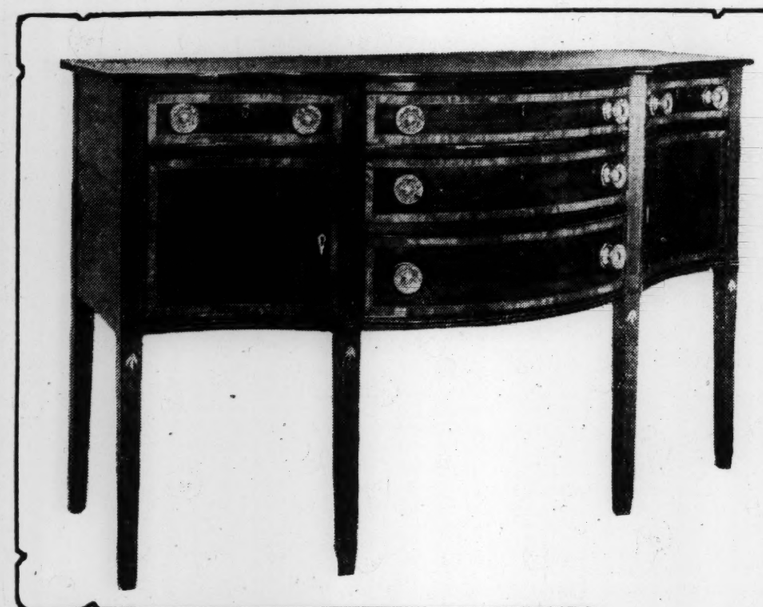
A dozen years back, I venture to say, not more than two or three American eighteenth century cabinetmakers were known as the builders of definite articles, through the evidence of their own inscriptions or imprints. Now the number may be twoscore and each year it grows. In almost every case, the thing so marked is of a quality that would rank high even though it could not be confidently attributed. With the added attraction of the makers' marks, this class of cabinet work reaches the superlative position for that of American origin.

Cabinetmaker and Colonial Major

At the Hotel Statler show there will be several labeled articles having especial interest for Massachusetts visitors. It was only one year ago that record was published concerning the discovery of a desk bearing the label:

Benj. Frothingham,
Cabbinet Maker
in
Charlestown, N. H.

In the corner of this label is the tiny inscription, "N. H. Sc. P." This



Above, left—The Heppelwhite sideboard bearing the label of Benjamin Frothingham, Charlestown, Massachusetts, Revolutionary major, cabinetmaker, and personal friend of General Washington. This piece stands for New England cabinetmaking at its best. The refinement of the design, its rich mahogany veneer, the crossbands about the doors and drawers, the inlay discreetly placed, are all factors of excellence
Above, right—A serpentine front mahogany desk made about 1770, also bearing the label of Benjamin Frothingham. We see here much dignity and good taste, combined with a high standard of cabinetwork. The ogee bracket feet are of noticeable excellence
Below—A Pembroke table with label of John Townsend. Its crossed stretchers are pierced, having gadroon carving on lower edges

is supposed to stand for Nathaniel Hurd, Boston silversmith and engraver, 1730-1777.

When the announcement was made in the magazine Antiques, this was referred to as a "new example of labeled early American furniture" and as "this latest discovery." Now visitors will be able to see in the Flayderman exhibit, not only a desk, but a sideboard as well, bearing this maker's inscriptions.

This cabinetmaker had a record of long service in the Revolutionary War, bearing the title of major at its close. He was so esteemed by General Washington that we find the following statement in the Memorial History of Boston:

"Although he was not officially received here (Charlestown), the President made one social call—on Major Benjamin Frothingham, a cabinetmaker, whom he had known in the army, and who was a member of the Cincinnati."

This was in 1789, the first year of Washington's Presidency. Through the magazine article, which was written by Dexter Edwin Spalding, we were thus introduced to another artisan-patriot of Massachusetts, who takes an honorable position with Paul Revere and several others.

Tables With John Townsend's Label

Still finer cabinet work is seen in three other pieces in this Flayderman group. These are by one of the first New England craftsmen to be identified through his marked product, John Townsend of Newport, R. I. A card table bears Townsend's mark, as does a Pembroke table with crossed stretchers, delicately pierced.

With them will be seen a peculiar small stand with tripod base and a carved column. Its small, square top, only a few inches across, is edged with a band which is pierced in exactly the same manner as the stretchers of the table. This is an urn stand, an almost unknown piece of furniture and of much delicacy of design. Although it carries no mark, the details of its construction are so like that of the table that there seems no doubt of its being Townsend's work.

Four card tables by John Townsend are in this collection, though only one is shown at this time. They were made for Col. John Cooke, a Rhode Island officer in the Revolutionary War. All four were presumably used in the same home, suggesting the generous establishments which well-to-do citizens of those days maintained.

Other items of importance are several mirrors which bear the business advertisements of their makers, nearly all New England men. A sofa having every earmark of Duncan Phyfe's workshops has with it a wing chair, probably made in the same place. No Phyfe chair of this type has been found, so far as we can learn.

Those who are familiar with the high rating which collectors place on labeled furniture will readily understand why we are giving emphasis to this particular showing. Whenever we are able to trace to its source the origin of any single piece of American cabinet work of the 1700's, we are setting the basis for a more exact knowledge of the makers of the pieces which are not marked. This does not affect their utility or their æsthetic value, but it does greatly affect the esteem in which they may be held by those who are most seriously concerned in their preservation, in the history of the craft and in their significance as tangible possessions of a nation's founders.

Who Cut This Silhouette

Mrs. C., Ohio, describes a silhouette which she has and assumes that it was made by a certain person, because its frame is the same as that of a signed silhouette which we illustrated some time ago.

It would be impossible to advise you without seeing the thing. Even then we usually cannot positively attribute one of these cuttings in the absence of the maker's signature.

The fact that the frames are identical would have little weight in reaching a conclusion. The frames were often made in quantities and could be bought by any silhouette cutter who was interested.

You will find much entertainment and information in reading the book, "Shades of Our Ancestors," by Alice Van Leer Carrick. The book is published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston, and sells for $5.00. Possibly you could borrow it from some library and so avoid buying it.

An Example of Profusion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

IN WESTMINSTER a little to the west of the Houses of Parliament, stands a tiny house. It is not a stone's throw from the spot where Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, is now rearing a dignified dome in Marsham Street; it is in the midst of a neighborhood in which abound stupendous buildings erected by London's industrial magnates. The window panes are latticed and the front-door opens directly into its minute parlor, so restricted is the space upon which it stands. Situated at the corner of Smith's Square, it dates from the year 1726. So a stone, built into an adjacent wall, records. And it is the wee home of a London journalist, Miss Muriel Barnby, whose father, Sir Joseph Barnby, was for many years Precentor of Eton College.

Cannot Profusion Be Pleasing?

Now in these days when the trend of furnishing fashion is in the direction of an ascetic elimination, and one must undergo heart searchings before allowing oneself the luxury of admitting any but the entirely necessary, it is salutary to turn from such a method and examine its reverse.

It may be contended that rooms so minute as these should be the last in which should be permitted an experiment in profusion. But it is too often overlooked that furnishing is by no means entirely a question of æsthetics .It is one into which the human factor enters so largely that in the end, if success is to attend it, art must inevitably make its concessions.

In this little Westminster home, one finds walls covered with their tales of friends, of travels, of merry gatherings remembered by framed programs, a menu covered in clever lightning sketches, a brilliant cartoon, tables bearing a medley of treasures culled on holidays, presented as gifts, mementoes, curios.

There is suggested a fragrant commingling of humor and sentiment, of past and present. It is a room that, like Topsy, has "just grow'd." Incidentally, it brings forward a point of extreme importance in furnishing —that of the adjustment of treatment to the individuality of the owner.

There is defective judgment in the woman who, in her zest for fashion, selects a modish hat out of keeping with her features. So there is in a room belonging to a woman of exuberant personality, who adopts in her furnishing the bleak asceticism of the moment. Such lack of harmony between temperament and setting can never be fraught with true success.

There are many things to be considered and allowed for in furnishing, beyond its mere effect upon the eye. There must be estimated its influence upon conversation and upon thought.

The rigidly severe room seldom stimulates those who would converse. In it the guests are prone to become self-conscious. The bare walls and sparse furniture keep, as it were, their eye upon the talk. One becomes incapable of indulging in the trivialities of ordinary intercourse. The stream becomes sluggish and soon refuses to flow. Only the highbrow may essay such furnishings with impunity.

Personal Fancy May Oppose Fashion

Since lately the expert designer has perhaps been permitted too much of his own way with our homes, it is right that something be said here to encourage movement away from rigidity and toward a greater freedom in furnishing.

To those who have the courage to follow their own taste, and to allow their rooms to become as informal as London itself, I offer a few words of friendly counsel. See well to it that in such circumstances all is proportionate in size; that nowhere do you allow a spot of color that is out of tone. There must be no overshadowing and no domination.

In the tiny dining room of Miss Barnby's house, with its quaint open fireplace of red brick, the collection of small Staffordshire figures on the high mantelshelf nicely observes these points. Very right, too, in such setting is the convex mirror on the wall, presenting its miniature reflections in perfect compositions, according to the character of such glasses. Right also, in the cottage type room, where the question of wall decoration so often presents great difficulty, is the series of Spy Cartoons from "Vanity Fair," in their symmetrical framing of narrow black molding.

One leaves this house convinced that this, and this only, is the correct treatment for its Lilliputian rooms. And whenever rooms convey this impression, one may rightly conclude that their scheme has been justified.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Colors, Their Source and Use

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

TASTE needs to trot in the harness of knowledge, lest it prove a wild steed which refuses to direct itself toward a goal. We have all known people who were so confident of their good taste that they felt qualified to make the most daring experiments, and we have all seen many of these experiments fail. Uninformed æsthetic sensitiveness is prone to error, and when applied to decorating is likely to need constant correction before the desired result is achieved.

On the other hand, many helpful formulas are available by which combinations of color and the development of harmonies in line, space and mass can be preconceived and safely executed. No serious lover of beauty will fail to find these laws interesting nor be slow in mastering them.

The reader who feels distrustful of his taste and who hesitates to indulge in the fun of arranging his own home, should be reassured when he learns that his incapacity is not an indelible blemish but chiefly a matter of ignorance and lack of observation. The formulas are available to him also, and within limits he, too, may bring about all sorts of interesting results.

The difference between true talent and conscientious effort without it, must, of course, always express itself; the artist and the layman are distinct. Nevertheless, the layman can work out many satisfactory schemes and have great joy in doing so—greater joy, in many cases, than he would derive from the more perfect work of a gifted outsider.

The Most Important Essential

Let us begin with color, for this is a primary consideration with respect to the rooms and the people in them. When one cannot spend much money, one can yet always produce fascinating color schemes without it, drenching some time-worn apartment in delightful freshness and cheer.

The names of colors are legion, and every season changes and adds to the nomenclature. How, it is asked, can one know how to use such a multitude of tints? The answer lies in the fact that every one of them can be referred to one among 12 ancestors. Whatever fancy names they may have acquired, they are, so far as their lineage is concerned, members of the red, orange, yellow, green, blue or purple family, or to those hyphenates with which these six families have formed alliances, the orange-red, the yellow-orange, the green-yellow, the blue-green, the purple-blue, the red-purple.

Having established this ancestry, one can trace the descent of any tone produced by ingenious dye pots. "Is it red?" one asks, surveying fuchsia. "No." "It is purple?" "No-o-o." "Red-purple?" "Why, surely!" And if we combine fuchsia decorations with red and with purple decorations, there will be an analogous harmony.

However, it may prove a monotonous harmony, because the eye will tend to mix again the detached red and purple and by so doing to produce an image of more fuchsia. To avoid this, the proportion in which the two hues were originally mixed to yield that shade will need to be varied, a great deal more of the one hue than of the other being employed.

Then, to add drama to the theme—drama being conflict—one might introduce a strain of citron color, that remote neighbor belonging to the green-yellow family which lives farthest away from red-purple. These opposite harmonies are called complementary because they add something and thereby produce a new effect.

Theory—Yes, But Necessary

Colors are most easily conceived as arranged within an orange, cut around its circumference and having just 12 sections. Red is on top, green, its complement, is at the bottom. Orange and purple—complements—are on opposite sides of the fruit, as are blue and yellow.

Beginning again with red at the top, this color meets orange in the next position, and blending with it produces orange-red, an analogous harmony. Orange reaches out to yellow and forms yellow-orange. Yellow reaches the bottom of the fruit and forms a hyphenate with green. Green goes up the other side of the circle to join blue, blue to join purple, purple to join red, and in each case to create a hyphenated color. To repeat, if one draws a disc and divides it into six sections, putting red at the top, orange next, yellow next, green at the bottom, blue beside it, and purple last; and then, if one divides each section in two and mixes the hues lying on each side of it, one will understand the origin of every color tone and be able to build up from any strangely named tint a monochrome harmony (shades of the same hue); an analogous harmony (colors which are contiguous on the orange); or a complementary harmony (colors which are opposite each other).

It is a curious fact that when complementary colors are mixed they produce gray. One often hears of a grayed color. It is not one in which a dilution of black and white blended to gray has been mixed, but a red grayed with its complement, green; or a blue grayed with its complement, orange, and so on. Very lovely tones are thus produced. They are of low intensity and are perhaps the most universally enjoyed hues, although certain decorators are fond of pure color and use it in a pleasantly stimulating manner.

Values and Balance

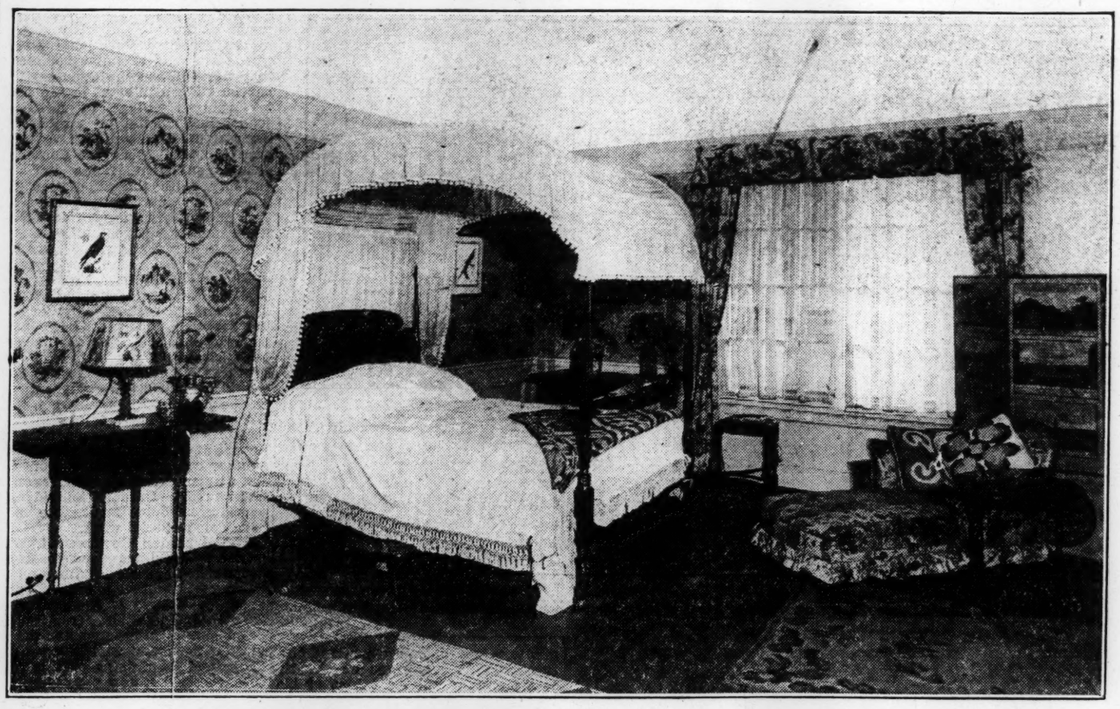
There is more to learn about colors, however, as there is about human beings, than their ancestry can teach us. Although every hue is member of a family, it is also an individual and as such is described as of low or high intensity, that is, dull or bright; and as dark or pale, attributes which are known as "values." These distinctions are easy for even the average eye to make.

It is not easy, however, to balance colors, in determining the most pleasing proportions, under given circumstances, between those which are bright and dull, dark and light. Bright hues and dark hues are generally applied to smaller areas than dull and pale colors, but circumstances can alter this rule. Black is employed with great effectiveness by the modernists, not merely as an accent but as a background. We are living in a period when many liberties are successfully taken with ancient formulas. This is to the great refreshment of jaded taste, but those who most safely can violate formulas are those who are thoroughly familiar with them.

Intelligently to depart from a rule brings about very different results from those that come of haphazard ignorance. Three-color harmonies—both monochromatic, consisting of three tones of the same color, and analogous, composed of three next-door-neighbor colors—are very restfully used in many modernist interiors and textiles. This school employs them with a satisfying balance, producing quiet without monotony.

In decorating a room one has to consider, beside color-family, color-intensity and color-value, the effect of light on colors. Blue in a sunny room, or in a north room, with orange curtains, is different in quality from blue in a somber environment. The quality of the blue will change again when the heavy curtains are drawn and electricity supplies the illumination. These changes, so far as the writer knows, are not reduced to formulas, and the decorator, even though an amateur, should keep scraps of material of many hues and study their responses to light. These scraps should include textiles of silk, cotton, linen and wool, for each of these gives a different response to the play of light on its surface.

To learn what others have learned and expressed in formulas and to experiment with one's own materials and ideas are the two essentials to enjoyment and to success in developing interiors which, without being erratic, are yet original.



A most inviting and harmonious chamber arrangement here shown is the work of the Interior Decoration Department of B. Altman & Son. The woodwork, painted a delicate cream color, frames wall paper with a slightly deeper background. Its large ovals; in soft red inclose designs in the same color. The cream and red of the wall paper is repeated in the chintz window hangings, the red appearing again softly in the patchwork quilt and the rugs. A note of accent is given by green, found in the chintz cover of the chaise-longue. The furniture, in the manner of different American periods, is of maple and cherry

Modernism for Londoners

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE British public is gradually being educated, first to the fact that there is a modern school of furniture design and decoration, and, secondly, as to how the models and designs can be utilized and applied. This is being done by means of exhibitions by individual furniture makers and by the big firms which are in a position to assemble under one roof examples of the varied work of divers artists.

One exposition of this kind in London comprised an apartment of 10 rooms in the purely French style, and an English treatment for a flat of 10 rooms, shown by the firm of Messrs. Waring & Gillow. There was also a number of other rooms and suites that emphasized the modern, as apart from the traditional.

The outstanding feature of the French section was the very fine dining room. A woman artist's comment on it was that it was beautiful, but that she could not live in it. "If only I could have the walls or the carpet," she exclaimed, "but not everything at once." When the suggestion was made to one of the Frenchmen in charge of the exhibition, that perhaps so much pattern was put in one room expressly for exhibition purposes, he negatived the idea. "No, we enjoy it like that. But you, you English, you like plain things."

Because pictures are used sparingly, and there is an increasing tendency to decorate directly on the walls, particular interest was evoked by a new cellulose process by which this is achieved. It was demonstrated by a representation of a jungle scene in warm browns and golds. The beautiful pile carpet with an all-over center design of leaves, flowers and burrs was by Paul Follot. It was in beige, and browns, with touches of brilliant gladiolus red, a color repeated solidly in the velvet covers of the armchairs.

With the center of the carpet, as a matter of fact, the pattern ended. It was surrounded by a border of plain gray pile; the curtains were of plain gray velvet; the wood of the sideboard and chairs was natural white sycamore.

The top of the table was most beautifully inlaid with an irregular design of diamonds and edged with a narrow border of amboyna. The sideboard was topped with dark green marble and the front was of carved sycamore. The lighting by means of a series of lamps hidden in the cornice was singularly suited to the wall decoration.

From the exhibition as a whole, many useful hints on modern decorations were to be learned. The plain pile carpet surrounding a neutral tone was, for instance, typical. In the charming French drawing room also an all-over covering of a darker beige served as background for three lovely carpets. The gradations of color in a soft beige and pink rug were seen to advantage on a fitted carpet of gray pile in a gray and silver bedroom.

The very incoherence of modern design, to which some people who like clearly defined pattern cannot accustom themselves, is admirably suited to a floor covering giving an appearance of broken color, such as nature often provides.

Even when a definite rose motif was used, as in the drawing room carpet, the flowers were conventionalized in a most attractive way, massed indefinitely, and the design was carried out practically all in one tone, in pinks on beige with very soft jade leaves. It was a lovely carpet and it was not surprising to read in the catalogue that the French Government have acquired the original for their National collection.

Another modern feature emphasized was the chimney-piece, especially as seen in the English dining room, a solid black marble structure, forming a pedestal for a fine bronze figure.

The Old Silver Hobby

By COLLECTOR

COLLECTORS of old English silver will be interested to learn, from the latest biography of the Prince of Wales, that this is one of the Prince's hobbies.

The Prince's taste, I might mention, inclines to small examples of the ancient craftsman's work — such pieces as a set of round, plain, George I trencher salt cellars, which belonged to his ancestor, George II, when he was Prince of Wales, and engraved with that Prince's arms. A set of little silver cups made in the reigns of Charles II, Queen Anne and George I, and resembling in size and shape the little cups attached to the modern vacuum flasks, is a characteristic feature of his modest collection.

Queen Mary is also an admirer of ancient English silver, with a preference for old Georgian Royal plate such as silver-gilt toilet boxes, hot-water jugs, rose-water dishes, and waiters, most of them being treasures that belonged at one time to members of the families of the four Georges.

She has also a collection of those miniature silver toy-pieces such as cups and saucers, goblets, porringers, chests-of-drawers and so on. These were made, it is thought, for the "babbie-houses" of the children of the wealthy in Restoration, Queen Anne and Georgian times.

Professional collectors had their eyes opened, not so long ago, by a great authority, as to the identity of the marks on some of these Lilliputian pieces of old plate that bear only a maker's mark. Believed for many years to be Dutch, they are now known to be the handiwork of the silversmiths, Augustin, Samuel and Louisa Courtauld who carried on their business in the eighteenth century in Church Street, St. Martin's Lane, and elsewhere in London. The prices of such pieces have now soared, in consequence, from cents to dollars an ounce.

It is not generally realized that of all the 22 pieces of the Regalia and Royal Plate kept in the Jewel-House of the Tower of London for Coronation Ceremonies, not one original piece survives of the wonderful treasures accumulated for the ceremonies for more than 600 years, the handle of the coronation spoon being possibly excepted.

They are all duplicates, made by Sir Robert Vyner for Charles II, because his father, Charles I, had disposed of the most valuable, Cromwell's Parliament destroying the rest.

The articles sent across the Channel to raise money to "buy horses" and pay Charles' troops, included such items as "a great Rich Jewel of Goulde, called the Mirror of Greate Britaine" and "a Cup of Goulde called the Dream of Paris."

Parliament, when it regained control of the remnants of the royal treasure, ordered it to be destroyed, even selling the ancient coronation robes for the equivalent of less than $23.

So it will be seen that individual owners of valuable furniture and other precious things have not been the only ones to discard them at a trifling portion of their real value. Their full value would in turn have been but a small fraction of what thousands of collectors would be glad to pay in these days.

The Phillip Flayderman Collection

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Dating 1670-1790

will be offered at public sale by auction

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ANDERSON GALLERIES, INC.
30 East 57th Street
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FREE PUBLIC EXHIBITION

From Saturday, December 28, until time of sale
Weekdays, 9 to 6 Sunday, 2 to 5

Museums which are seeking the most desirable objects and individual collectors of the most exacting standards in Americana will find offerings here which have never been equaled on a like occasion in their combined historic connections and positive attribution to known cabinet makers.

Representative items are three pieces that were once the property of Jabez Bowen, Revolutionary Colonel, Justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, Deputy Govrnor, etc. A blocked mahogany tea table by John Goddard of Newport has dished top with piecrust rim and claw-and-ball feet—an admirable piece. Mentioned in Goddard's correspondence of 1763. A large silver strainer is pierced with Jabez Bowen's name and the date, 1765. His emblem as a member of the Order of the Cincinnati is the third treasure.

A unique matched set of four card tables was originally owned by Col. John Cooke of Rhode Island, a Revolutionary officer. Each pair is labeled, "Made by John Townsend, Newport."

A fine arm chair, of Jacobean type with Spanish feet, has original caning in the back and was used by John Hancock when inaugurated Governor, as attested by its late owner.

Nine chairs in Hepplewhite style, are attributed to Duncan Phyfe.

Mahogany pembroke table is labeled, "Made by John Townsend, Newport," and has pierced and carved stretchers.

An urn stand of marked refinement, with details to match the preceding table.

Secretary and highboy to match, formerly in the home of Caleb Strong of Northampton, Governor of Massachusetts.

Mahogany serpentine-front desk, with label of Benjamin Frothingham, Charlestown, Mass., Revolutionary Major and friend of General Washington.

A Hepplewhite sideboard by the same maker.

A walnut bonnet top chest on chest, originally owned by Payne Wingate, Senator from New Hampshire during Washington's presidency.

A walnut daybed once owned by Rev. Daniel Saunders of Sturbridge, Mass., President of the University of Vermont in 1800.

Hepplewhite mahogany sideboard, once owned by Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Hampshire.

Inlaid tambour secretary of exquisite character, with label of John Seymour & Sons. The tambour doors are inlaid with delicate swags. The two drawers carry four Battersea enameled pulls with designs symbolizing the four seasons.

An inlaid mahogany sideboard has details that are similar, placing it also as a Seymour piece.

The collection includes, besides furniture and silver, portraits, early glass, marked pewter, lowestoft, and early enamels.

A complete catalogue of the five hundred items comprised in this collection may be had by sending $1 to the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Inc., 30 East 57th Street, New York City, who will conduct the sale.

The documents concerning the historic furniture in this collection will, in every instance, be transferred to the purchaser of the related article.

There will be exhibited
at the
Boston Antiques Exposition
Hotel Statler, Boston
December 9th to 13th inclusive
a portion of the
Phillip Flayderman Collection
of Historic and Labeled
American Furniture
1670—1790

These are selections from the large number of notable examples which the late Phillip Flayderman collected through a quarter century and cherished with the intelligence and the affection of a true connoisseur.

Especial interest attaches to a desk and a sideboard, which bear the labels of Benjamin Frothingham of Charlestown, Massachusetts. This cabinet maker was a Revolutionary Major and personal friend of General Washington.

Several items are by John Townsend of Newport, Rhode Island. These include a pembroke table with crossed stretchers and an urn stand to match—the last being an object of the utmost rarity.

Tables that were made for the Revolutionary Colonel Cooke, of Rhode Island, also carry Townsend's labels.

A sofa from the workshops of Duncan Phyfe; numerous labeled mirrors of high quality; these and other rare examples of New England origin will be shown

by Flayderman and Kaufman at
The Boston Antiques Exposition
in the
Ballroom of the Hotel Statler
Boston
December 9th to 13th

EDUCATIONAL

Studying Contemporary Life With Newspapers and Magazines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tuscaloosa, Ala.

STUDY of journalism as a realistic and useful description of contemporary life is the main object of the newly established department of journalism at the University of Alabama. Magazines, newspapers and books form the principal texts. Students read and study newspapers, not primarily to learn the elementary technique of reporting and copyreading, but to absorb the facts and analyze the meaning of social and economic forces which they meet in actual life.

This method, which has been established upon the advice of a number of editors and educators, represents a departure from the usual procedure of the vocational or professional schools of journalism. Though its principal aim is the cultivation of an intelligent use of newspapers and magazines on the part of the general reading public, the new department also rests upon the belief that a broad background of general knowledge, rather than intensive training in elementary technique, is the best possible preparation for future newspaper men.

The department at Alabama has no schemes for reforming the American press. Nor does it hold out to every freshman the prospect of being a super-reporter or foreign correspondent for a great metropolitan daily, or the prospect of coining a fortune in a few years as a country editor with an improved accounting system. It no more expects all of its students to become newspaper men than the English department expects all of its students to become poets or novelists.

Not Routine Technic

The method of teaching journalism at the University of Alabama does not think of the subject in terms of routine technical training. Journalism is contemplated as the daily record, factually reported and variously interpreted. With such a definition of its material, classes are opened to the general liberal arts student. The educational theory is based upon the belief that no person can be educated without a close knowledge of the nature and contents of American newspapers and magazines.

The catalogue of the University of Alabama describes the altered approach toward teaching journalism as follows:

The department of journalism extends the cultural and practical advantages residing in knowledge of journalistic subject-matter and methods. Training for newspaper work is an important but secondary aim. The department seeks primarily to direct the study of contemporary affairs as they are reported and interpreted by magazines, books, and newspapers. Courses are designed to utilize the heightened interest stimulated by current events and situations which graphically illustrate principles of the social sciences and the arts, and provide problems in which such principles are involved. Adequate practical training for journalistic work can be obtained by pursuing courses in this department in combination with a number of basic subjects offered by other divisions of the university.

University officials responsible for the identification of journalism as a liberal arts subject, rather than a vocational school subject, have been influenced by a conviction that some false emphasis has crept into the teaching of journalism in some of the universities. They believe, in the first place, that the number of possible positions in newspaper work cannot always justify the size of enrollments in technical journalism courses throughout the country. They feel that the lure of the "practical"—and sometimes the "romantic"—in journalistic subjects has inflated some of the technical courses beyond a reasonable and justifiable size. And so they have wished to avoid the evils of misdirected efforts and misled ambitions incident to playing newspaper at college. At the same time, they have concluded that the increasing social and economic importance of the newspaper demands that journalism be taught as a social science in a university purporting to train students for an intelligent and sympathetic life.

The fact that the new courses of general cultural interest are just as attractive to students as the technical subjects is borne out by enrollments in journalism during the first year of the new department at Alabama. Enrollments doubled during the first semester, and doubled again during the second semester. About 125 students were enrolled in the elementary class during the second semester.

Point of View of the Reader

Instead of assuming that every student wishes to be a newspaper man, or that he could be one if he wished, instruction is directed toward the point of view of the reader of newspapers and magazines. The large beginning classes study topics in public affairs, rather than methods of gathering news from reluctant city officials and police officers. News articles and editorials from many sources are brought together for the study of such topics as the last presidential campaign, prohibition, foreign relationships, movements toward world peace, national armaments, industrialization of the South, and farm relief. In other words, through the medium of journalistic articles the students' attention is carefully focused upon the present era. Practical training for prospective newspaper workers, however, is of course not neglected. A limited number of advanced students are carefully trained in news writing, copy-reading, and the other necessary tools of the practical newspaper man. But the mere tools are definitely made secondary to a broad general knowledge and a human understanding.

Several years ago President Glenn Frank, of the University of Wisconsin, said in an address: "If, as readers, we knew how to use our newspapers, we might make the reading of any good newspaper the ideal point of departure for a liberal education. Almost any news story has implications which run back into a dozen fields of knowledge.

"I should like to see an educational experiment made in which a good daily newspaper was the only textbook used, with widely informed and alert-minded teachers simply reading over the newspapers with the students, and trying each day to induce the students to fillsin the background and to find the meaning of the news."

The University of Alabama's department of journalism has a view somewhat similar to that. Particularly since the whole nature of the South is changing, the southern student must concentrate more and more upon the present, if he is to be intelligent. The University of Alabama is trying through its newly established department of journalism to orientate its students in an advancing world.

Literacy in Spain on the Increase

Madrid, Spain

Although the illiteracy, which for many years has been a serious educational problem for Spain, is still widespread, strenuous efforts are being made by the Government and the enlightened classes to remove this reproach. According to a recent statement of the Minister for Education, the six years of the Spanish dictatorship have produced an average of 424 new schools a year, against 17 per year under the old régime, and in order that scholars may benefit by more direct individual contact with the teachers, the latter are being increased at the rate of 1000 a year compared with about 240 a year before the coming of the dictatorship. The new schools, in pleasant contrast to the old unsanitary and defective buildings, are bright and well-equipped for all that modern teaching can demand. The local corporations are co-operating with a will in this work, and it is confidently predicted that within a few years Spain will possess an adequate number of schools of high standard in all the important centers. When the census is taken next year there is certain to be a surprsing reduction in the percentage of illiterates, an indication of which is given by the figures published by the Army Office which show a fall of from 24.90 per cent of illiterates in the recruits in 1923 to 15.91 in 1929.

Photographs From American Red Cross

Main Street in Tirana, Albania. Just Outside the Town 60 Acres of Farm Land Belong to the Albanian Vocational School.

That Boys May Be Fitted to Take Active Part in Albania's Future

"LET us work!" The words are a call and a challenge. "Let us work" to put a song on the lips of the shepherd with his flocks, to radiate cheer and laughter among the farmers at their plows, the potters at their wheels, the workmen at their lathes, and to pour contentment on the hearts of a people. "Let us work to have a country worth living for."

In this quotation from the school paper printed and edited by the boys you have the keynote of one of the most remarkable institutions of southeastern Europe—the Albanian Vocational School at Tirana, Albania. Of this school, founded eight years ago by the American Junior Red Cross and still partly maintained by it, King Zogu has said that it is his country's "most priceless asset" and has "proved to be Albania's greatest boon."

The idea of the school was born in the days of after-war relief in the Balkans. In the Albanian towns hordes of stray children swarmed about the streets at all hours. Relief for these waifs was financed by other children, members of the American Junior Red Cross. Going about the little mountain country John C. Crawley, a young lawyer who had stayed on after his army service was done, sensed the deep need of these Albanians, for 500 years dominated by the Turks yet strong in character and intelligence and the feeling of their national identity. Great was their need and their thirst for education, especially such technical training as might put them in a position to take their place as an independent nation in the modern world. There were but three high schools in the country; there were no technical schools. Farmers plowed their land with crooked sticks, transportation was by oxcart or horse pack, mostly over rough mountain trails; even in the capital such tools as planes and levels were unknown. Leading men of Albania besought Mr. Crawley to start a vocational school in their land.

An Enduring Piece of Work

The idea took hold of Mr. Crawley's imagination. Here was a real, an enduring piece of work for the nickels and dimes and quarters eagerly offered in the schoolrooms of the United States to do for the struggling little land in the Balkans. It took time, it took consecrated effort, but in July, 1921, he saw a vocational school opened at Tirana for 50 students. Boys selected by competitive examination from the elementary schools were to receive instruction here in mechanics, carpentry, electricity and agriculture. The Albanian Government requested that the technical instruction be given in English. The Albanian tongue did not contain the necessary terminology.

The avowed purpose of the school, one to which it has consistently adhered, was to fit boys for worthy citizenship in Albania and to prepare them to take an active part in the development of her intellectual, moral and physical resources.

By the end of August there were 60 pupils. More than 100 applicants had to be refused because of lack of money and room. It was hard to dash such eagerness. For instance, a cobbler's apprentice in Durazzo, hearing of the school at Tirana, 40 miles away, determined to get in, though the quota from his province was already filled. So taking a piece of corn bread in a fold of his turban and carrying his shoes in his sash so that they would not wear out, he trudged off to the capital. Arrived there, he said to Mr. Crawley:

"I am 13 years old. I have no money and no tools, but my mind desires knowledge as a desert desires rain. If you will buy for me a set of cobbler's tools, which will cost 100 lira, I will work every hour I am not studying or sleeping. I will make and mend all the shoes for the school. When I am a man I will pay back the 100 lira."

A hundred lira being only about $4 American money, Mr. Crawley thought it might somehow be wrung from the budget, so the boy was admitted.

Whole Country Turned To

The school struggled through its first year greatly handicapped by inadequate housing and lack of space for the machinery and equipment which was being shipped in from Italy and Austria and brought up from the coast by oxcarts. To meet the need the Albanian Government turned over the "Albanian College" on which construction had stopped with the Balkan War of 1912. Now every part of the country shared in turning this sketchy beginning into a living factor in the progress of free Albania.

Into the national forest reserve at Divijaka went John Colliacca, an Albanian educated at the University of Malta, a trained mechanical engineer, a man of wide vision and culture with 11 languages on the tip of his tongue and the future of his country in his heart.

The roof trusses were hand hewn in the forest. The huge logs were floated to the sea and thence taken up the coast to Durazzo. The abandoned military railway from the port to the capital was rehabilitated to take them up to Tirana. Boards were cut from them by mountaineers of the Mati, using great hand saws just as their forefathers had done for many generations. Lime was burned in the antique furnaces of Kruja, the home of the national hero, Skanderbeg, who in the fifteenth century freed his people for a season from the Turks. Bricks were made by a band of workers who came up from Kavaja, from time immemorial the pottery center of the country. The walls were laid up by men of Dibra, who came from their village on the Serbian frontier. "The men of Dibra are born with trowels in their hands," says Albania. They were aided by the boys of the school, who worked with a will. Everybody did, even the prisoners detailed by the Government to dig the foundations.

A year later, the completed building, the finest in the capital, was dedicated.

The school has abundantly justified the hopes of its founders. It had the first power plant in the country and for a long time lighted the streets of the capital. It has one of the two or three really efficient ice plants in Albania. Its farm is demonstrating new agricultural methods and introducing new products and better breeds of stock. A tractor, something unheard of before in that land, plows the soil. The woodworking shops make doors, sash, benches and the like for public buildings. The machine shops take orders for various apparatus which would otherwise have to be imported at heavy cost. The new dormitory was built largely by student workers. When a new building was needed to house the American Legation at Tirana, the job was given to the Albanian Vocational School, whose students are now completing that work. When the Countess Carnarvon wished to erect in the thriving refugee village of Kavaja a school that should be a model for the rest of the country, she turned over to the Albanian Vocational School sufficient funds for the building, with the stipulation that it should undertake the construction and afterward provide one of its graduates as the teacher.

One hundred and three boys have been graduated. All those preceding this year's class have been at work capitalizing in some way for themselves and for their country the training received at the school. Two of the graduates are taking further technical education in the United States, bent on returning to give Albania the benefit of their better equipment. One has been studying engineering at the University of London. Another has been specializing in economics and finance at Cambridge University. Still another returned recently from London with an extremely complimentary letter from Gordon Selfridge, in whose great department store he had been doing special work.

The Albanian Government, which provides buildings for classrooms, dormitories and mess halls, and also meets certain other expenses, carries about one-fourth of the cost of the school. From tuitions, from the sale of surplus farm produce and the output of its metal and woodworking shops and from doing outside repair jobs, the school now pays another 25 per cent. Members of the American Junior Red Cross contribute some $20,000 annually. Ultimately the Government and the school will meet all expenses.

Farming in Albania Has for Centuries Remained Primitive in Its Methods. The Albanian Vocational School Teaches Boys Practical Modern Methods and Introduces Tractors and Other Farm Machinery.

A Young Albanian Teacher Helps to Build His Own School After Graduating From the Albanian Vocational School.

Recognizing Words at Sight

VII

GAMES are played to introduce the habit of taking in a word by sight. Mary plays at having a camera. She takes pictures of words, opens the shutters (her eyes serve for this), takes a short exposure, and then has the reproduction on the film (her thought), and reproduces it on printing paper (writes it herself).

Mary has practiced writing by now and writes quite a fair script hand. No very special steps were taken for this; it seemed to come naturally and accurately. She was taught to be very neat, and to keep her letters in the railway tracks (the lines), to let them look well fed, strong, steady, lovely and straight. Mary was the manager, the letters her men and she must keep them in good order.

On another day, a little stage is made, and the words appear on the stage, to be recognized by the audience (Mary). Many other games are played, such as bicycle races—each cyclist having a name, and passing before the judges (represented by Mary) to be recognized, passing more and more swiftly by. Mary is now no longer reading a new word by sounds, until she has looked at the whole word, and made a picture—then if she cannot name the picture she may work it out.

Quite astonishing aptitude for spelling is being gained, and spelling lessons have been begun. Mary is building a little house by pasting on to a sheet of cardboard bricks cut out of red cardboard on which are words she can spell. Many other similar games are played. She is now ready for the last lesson. G. A.

[Articles in this series were published Sept. 28, Oct. 26, Nov. 2, 9, 23, 30. The last will follow next Saturday.]

What the Maori Do With Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wellington, N. Z.

THE attention of the British Empire has been focused on the native question in South Africa. The trend of public opinion in the Union raises the possibility of a more liberal education, for its native people. In studying so far-reaching a problem no better precedent is available than the system by which New Zealand saved its Maori race from decay, and brought it more or less in line with the European.

Some 15,000 Maori children are receiving education in New Zealand today. Of these approximately half attend the ordinary state institutions, while the other 7500 are enlightened at 140 native schools. The largest of the latter has a roll call of 176, while more than a dozen are attended by more than 100 scholars.

It is necessary to travel the remote parts of the country to form an adequate idea of what the Education Department is doing for the native race in the Dominion. The establishment of centers of instruction has almost as great an effect on the adults of the native villages as upon the youngsters. First, the Government usually erects a good school and a good teachers' residence. These become the pivot of a neighborhood so quick to imitate that instances are on record of a village passing in a relatively short time from the reed-hut stage to well-constructed dwelling houses.

Take Pride in Schools

The Maoris take great pride in their schools. Not only do they donate two, four, aye ten, acres of their land for sites, but they also dip deeply into their pockets to give the schools a good start and to support them in emergency. One school was burned down, and the brown community rallied to the tune of £500 lest their children be deprived of their own establishment and be obliged to attend the European institution.

When inspectors ride round these remote seats of learning they are usually obliged to terminate the day by addressing a meeting of the adults of the district. These gatherings are not to be satisfied with platitudes, but are willing to take a deserved dressing-down, and are keen to know what other tribes are doing. An old inspector told the writer of a case where the shabby appearance of a native school fence was accentuated by the growing popularity of the neighboring road as a motor thoroughfare. When the parents' attention was drawn to this they sent round the hat, put down 100 yards of the best jarrah piquets, planted every post in concrete, and now take a pride in painting the fence once a year.

The Maori women are just as keen on their children's education as are the men, and they hold seats on the committees.

The secret of success in the native schools lies in the 300-odd teachers who carry on the good work. The children are remarkably responsive to the efforts of white people who enter into the spirit of Maori education.

The teacher becomes the leader of the neighborhood, not only in education, but in public and private matters as well. If a man has a quarrel with his wife, he as like as not will take it to the schoolmaster. The teacher may even be in charge of the post office, and when the district does not possess a doctor, rough medical aid is generally to be counted upon from either the master or his wife, who often draws a salary as her husband's assistant.

A Certain Scotsman

Among instances of instructors who have made an outstanding success of the job is that of a Scotsman in the far north of Auckland. When he started work in his school, the Maoris in the neighborhood were earning a precarious living as gum-diggers. Largely through his initiative, they turned their attention to dairying. The Native Department gave the movement its hearty support, but before the natives would make any new move they would always refer inspectors or instructors to the master, with the explanatory words: "He's the boss."

The same Scot is a handy man with machinery. One day he was looking over a derelict launch on the beach. A Maori standing near said: "He finished boss, no good for nothing." But the teacher recovered the engine from the boat, carried it up to the school, took it to pieces, cleaned, oiled and re-assembled it, then started it working in good style. The native boys in the school were subsequently instructed first in the fundamentals of its operation, and then in the detailed significance of every bolt, shoulder and ring. Today those lads in North Auckland are adepts with the oil engine on land or sea.

Another thing: The same Scot went home for a visit and when he returned he brought with him a lathe, in the use of which his pupils have been trained.

No matter where one goes in the Maori districts today, there is evidence of progress. In the Bay of Islands the natives have a dairy factory and grow a good deal of maize. In Poverty Bay they are rearing sheep and cattle, and manufacturing their own butter and cheese. The largest store on the east coast north of Gisborne is owned by Maoris, and managed by a young man from the Te Auto Maori College. These are only a few of widespread instances of the response which New Zealand's native race has made to a practical system of education. Can South Africa's people do the same?

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THE HOME FORUM

An Elizabethan Goes to a Play

THE streets were crowded for a time this morning to watch a merry procession of players pass. With noise and music and much good humor they pranced about giving notice of another play of Will Shakespeare's—a new one called "The Tempest." "'Tis like to be a great play," said one, "if the enactment of it produce as much to-do as its announcement"; for there was much crowding and, not a few chairs were pushed, together with mongers' carts, off to the side where they were jammed till the procession had passed. When I had been pushed and pulled and not a little trodden upon without learning more than the first cause of the matter, I dispatched my man to bring clearer news of the procession. When he returned he was panting and puffing so much with squeezing through the crowd, and dodging venders' carts that I had to patch out his story between puffs:

"O!, my master 'tis said to be a most wonderful and excellent play, wherein the stormy sea doth wreck a noble ship and cast upon a fairy isle its contents." Just here he gave me the finish in one breath. "Upon that place there came about—so said the short one yonder with the drum—strange happenings, magical, mystical, diabolical, and dramatical!" Most strange, thought I, for well within this very year there came accounts which told of Sir G. Somers's good ship gone down off islands in the Atlantic. Suppose this fellow had caught on that for matter; then here were a play with sparkling color to it.

'Tis not often that I enjoy pin-shopping on the Bridge. The endless variety and fashion of the pins is most often temptation enough to keep my wife there a full afternoon. But today somehow when a pin-hunting excursion was broached, I protested very little, for I bethought me once more of the play: pins would take us to the Bridge; the Bridge would take us to the play! So then when the pin-quest was little more than entered upon, I sent off my man to discover whether there would be a performance. He came capering back as excited as he had been this morning to report that the Globe's flag was flying—a sure sign that the play would be given, and very soon. Then it was that I gave my wife the account of the play as we had heard on the streets this morning; and the pin business was at an end.

We were at the theater and comfortably seated in a room a few minutes before the first bugle; there was time enough to amuse oneself with the usual sights before the play. There was a goodly crowd: 'tis well known that all London loves to be entertained, and 'tis all one whether the entertainment be bear-baiting or a play. My wife was pleased and comforted to see so many women there, for at first she had hesitated to go where so few women were wont to go. I think she may have been yet somewhat in doubt when she came in, but she was immediately reassured by the sight of many wives sitting with their husbands. They were all veiled, to be sure, but none the less they were there and that encouraged her.

Down in the pit, which was filled to overflowing, there was pushing, jostling, elbowing all in fine good humor. Apple and cake venders were shouting their wares, trying to make themselves heard above the rest, and their cries together with the hubbub of the other young dolts made quite a merry din. My man was there, too, grinning broadly and shouting and elbowing with the best of them.

On the stage, two gallants had just placed their stools. They were early for their kind, but 'twas easy to see why: they were as richly tucked out as young peacocks and so could risk nothing in the way of having to vie with others for the attention and the admiration of the groundlings. 'Tis the fashion, they say, this liking for dress and capering, and there's nothing to cure it like twisting and turning in the publick's eye till ease comes to the heart and sense to the head. Well, these young jackanapes were dancing the measure, and seemed quite happy in paying the piper a good teston. But the teston spent was theirs and the pleasure of watching mine, so why should I make to-do?

When the last bugle blew, the canvas was made to roof over the yard, and it was quite dark. Suddenly there was as much noise on the stage as there had been in the yard a moment before: voices, harsh, strident yelling and bawling; a thunderous booming with forked flashes; a sound of rushing wind, and dashing water. Then I seemed to see a ship's mast and forms of sailors running about: 'twas a ship in a storm, no doubt, and the shouting had been the boatswain's orders to the crew. And then the scene shifted; the canvas was drawn back, and it was light in the yard. The groundlings were huddled together like frightened sheep, for to them—and even to us—'twas a very great storm. This second scene was the fairy isle, and here we saw a venerable sorcerer and his daughter. Immediately he showed us the matter of the first scene, for 'twas he that raised the storm and stilled it. That storm-whipped ship contained his brother who had stolen his dukedom, and who with his son and retinue was returning from Afric where he had just married his daughter to the King of Tunis. Prospero knew this and had brought him here, belike to punish him.

This same Prospero seemed to rule the very earth and air of this enchanted isle, for with a word of mouth or a movement of the hand he could call fabulous beings to human shape. And two particular such served him well: the one Ariel, bodied from the very air wherein and through he hurried upon his master's missions; and t'other Caliban, molded from the very grossest earth, an ugly monster that fetched him wood and provender. This latter was as Prospero himself did say of him, "as disproportioned in his manners as in his shape": but the first was as pleasant and joyous as a cuckoo singing in the springtime. He was like a pixy bumblebee darting in and out of honey-flowers. And all the while he sang the daintiest of airs. One such he sang more often, and it went, as I remember it, like this:

"Where the bee sucks, there suck I:
In the cowslip's bell I lie;
There I crouch when owls do cry.
On the bat's back I do fly
After summer merrily.
Merrily, merrily, shall I live now
Under the blossom that hangs on
the bough."

'Twas a pretty air, too, and one that I mean to learn, for no doubt 'twill be as popular and as well sung through the country as "Sumer is icumen in" now is. Would that I were able to have so musical and so dainty a slave as Ariel!

The story moved along just as Prospero wished it. What could he not do with his magic and such servants! By spell upon spell he fastened the ship's crew below the hatches; bound in sleep the entire retinue of King Alonzo; and caused Alonzo's son Ferdinand to fall in love with Miranda. Then, when the pot was brewed to his liking, he loosed them all and sailed with them back to Italy, to his home and dukedom.

Truly, 'twas a tender tale, and one that begat heavy sighs all round. My wife, favoring the fortunes of poor Ferdinand, sighed overmuch and oft echoed Miranda's own words: "Nothing natural I ever saw so noble." 'Twas a sprightly play, too, and oft set squealing in good earnest the gaping pigs o' the yard. As for me, from thunderstorm to jig I was fairly entertained. All the way home my wife and I chaunted bits of Ariel's pixy tune while the man, on ahead, swung the lanthorne to the jerky rhymes of "'Ban 'Ban Cacaliban."

I fear me we shall shop often for pins if this fellow Shakespeare continues at the Globe! J. B. D.

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Galway

A grey town in a country bare.
The leaden seas between,
When light falls on the hills of Clare
And shows their valleys green,
Take in my heart your place again
Between your lake and sea,
O City of the watery plain
That means so much to me!

Your cut-stone houses row on row,
Your streams too deep to sing,
Whose waters shine with green as
though
They had dissolved the Spring:
Your streets that still bring into
view
The harbour and its spars;
The chimneys with the turf-smoke
blue
That never hides the stars! . . .

Again may come your glorious days,
Your ships come back to port,
And to your city's shining ways
The Spanish dames resort!
And ere the tidal water falls
Your ships put out to sea.—
Like crimson roses on grey walls,
Your memories to me!

—OLIVER GOGARTY, in "Wild Apples."

Portugal's Ancient Castle

ONCE, in the days when the Moors wandered over the Iberian Peninsula, they determined to build a castle on the highest and most westerly point in Europe, and so about the year seven hundred and sixty they built a magnificent fortress castle on the top of a hill which overtopped the village now called Cintra, Portugal. There was a village in this same place then, for the Romans occupied this territory much earlier than the Moors and built the roads which are its streets today.

About a century later the Moors built a second castle in the village, a handsome piece of architecture, which was occupied by Royalty until, in October, 1910, Portugal became a Republic. The main portion of the palace, the Palacio de Maria Pia, called after the last royal occupant, the grandmother of the last King, is typically Moorish with some Manueline tampering. Its additions are Portuguese, made about the sixteenth century, but even the architecture which is considered typically Portuguese shows strongly the Moorish influence.

At its entrance are three Moorish arches, and the vistas in each direction as one looks through are charming indeed. This place has always held a fascination for English people. Lord Byron, who wrote part of "Childe Harold" in Cintra called it "perhaps, in every respect the most delightful in all Europe": but few Americans elect to travel in Portugal. Therefore when a group of forty-nine Americans descended upon Cintra, and remained for almost six weeks, most of them with the intention of painting there, the Portuguese people were utterly astonished. Most of these American artists' eyes looked through the arches with delight, and some of the artists brought home to America canvases on which were transcribed their brush stories of what they saw there.

One of these canvases is shown here. It was painted by a Chicagoan, Florence White Williams, who looked with thrilled happiness across the picturesque fountain on the palace steps: across the open square, with its strange Moorish fountain and stone walls with inset seats: up over the mounting pink and red houses and on to the ruin of the old, older, Castello de Mouros—majestic in its silhouette against a blue Portuguese sky. There is such an abundance of color in Portugal. The houses are all colors of the rainbow—pinks, reds, cobalt blues, jades, yellows, all in happy harmony because all are soft shades. The peasants have not modernized too much to lose their picturesqueness. Those in Cintra have done so in some measure because it is the home of many wealthy Lisbonese, and is one of the spots visited by practically every tourist who reaches Lisbon (only sixteen miles away). Up in the country more of the old customs and costumes are still in evidence.

Anywhere in Portugal women of the laboring class may be seen carrying burdens on their heads—the family wash, the water jug, a great tightly bound bundle of flowers for market, or some sort of basket. The basket may be oval and large, filled with colorful fresh vegetables: or round—perhaps two feet in diameter at the top—filled with eggs; it may be the red and yellow covered basket of interesting shape in which the marketing is carried home, or the fish basket of the professional fish woman. The upright carriage of the women is typical of those who the world over carry in this fashion. Most of the carrying is left to the women.

The class of women, called "varinas" whose business it is to sell fish, carry with the easiest jauntiness the circular flat or slightly curved baskets filled with gleaming fresh fish, crying their wares in the streets in raucous, penetrating voices.

The Palacio de Maria Pia is now a State Museum open to the public for a diminutive fee. It is kept in beautiful order by a number of families who live in its service quarters, and to them came the fish woman in the picture. The gossiping women filling their water jars are village housewives, and wear the usual "lencu," an embroidered wool handkerchief or head covering of some brilliant shade which adds its note to the charm of Portugal, from which it is difficult to tear oneself away.

Southern Silhouette

Exquisite in design are the shadows
cast by the beautiful Southland.
There is a treasury of beauty in
shadow. Shadows lend an unforgettable art-touch to every scene.
And the memories they recall! A
quaint old street—filled with shadows; the lacy fragileness of
shadows cast by wrought-iron
gates—shadows of deepest velvet
cast by a high garden wall; the
eerie, grotesque shadows of gnarled
old magnolia trees. The wistful
shadow of lavender wistaria, and
the fragrance, indescribably sweet.
A sun-flecked walk, hauntingly beautiful in its atmosphere of quiet
meditation.
By night, as the rose of sunset deepens into twilight, silver falls in
radiance over the moon-drenched
land; the world is like a maiden,
wrapped in a bridal veil. If one
should listen very intently, one
would surely hear the silvery
sound of bells,

"And moveless fish in the waters
gleam,
by silver reeds, in a silver stream."

STELLA MUSE-WHITEHEAD.

Dickens' Dream Theatre

Yes, he was an autocrat. Like his own Cheeryble brothers—autocratic even in benevolence. And I leave this strain in Dickens with his description of his dream-theatre, so very characteristic of the man: "What do you think would be the realisation of one of my most cherished day-dreams? To settle down now for the remainder of my life within easy distance of a great theatre, in the direction of which I should hold supreme authority. It should be a house, of course, having a skilled and noble company, and one in every way magnificently appointed. The pieces acted should be dealt with according to my pleasure, and touched up here and there in obedience to my own judgment; the players as well as the plays being absolutely under my command. There, that's my daydream."

Not even Augustin Daly ever went as far as that.—EDWARD WAGENKNECHT, in "The Man Charles Dickens."

Navajo Lullaby

(Sung by the priests and dancers to themselves after the long night vigil)

Lullaby, lullaby,
It is daybreak, lullaby.
Now comes the Daylight-Boy
Scattering pollen-dawn,
Now comes the Daylight Girl
Bearing the flower of dawn;
It is daybreak, lullaby,
Lullaby, lullaby.

—Navajo Ceremonial Song, from "Dawn Boy," by EDA LOU WALTON.

Through the Castle Arch. From an Oil Painting by Florence White Williams.

Sam Houston's Indian Years

Very shortly, however, he fell out with his brothers and was off for his third year with the Indians.

Chief Oo-loo-te-ka adopted Sam as a son and christened him Co-lon-neh—The Raven. The name was a revered one, with associations in Cherokee mythology. It was borne also by a neighboring chieftain who sat with Oo-loo-te-ka on the National Council of the Cherokee Nation. Sam liked the change—a new name and . . . new sights, new sounds, new occupations, new ideas communicated by a new language with which he became daily more familiar. The young braves taught him the green corn dance, the hoop and pole game and the ball play.

The Indian ball play is the father of lacrosse. It was the national pastime of the Cherokees and had a religious significance proceeding from the nebula of tribal mythology dealing with the days when only animals inhabited the earth. From the lips of the shamans, or priests, The Raven heard the sacred lyrics of the first ball play, which was between the birds, led by an eagle, and the beasts, led by a bear. The birds won a spirited contest through the dexterity of the flying squirrel and of the bat, whose services had been rejected by the animals. The history of that game is a long one, wonderful with detail and allusion to the meshwork of myth that forms the background of Cherokee theology. . . . Behind the fantastic conception lay a range of thought and imagination frequently as lofty as that of Greek invention, though the simple imagery of the shamans exhibited few of the ornaments of style so treasured by Mr. Pope.

Sam preferred these diversions to those of the gilded youth on the civilized side of the Tennessee. He reveled in the wealth of legend with which Cherokee life abounded. The earth and the air, the trees and the streams were peopled by the supernatural, all with their curious histories. In the evenings Sam sat about the fires where the long pipe was passed, filling his mind with the maxims of the headmen and the picturesque idioms of the Indian speech, which time never eradicated from his vocabulary.

Oo-loo-te-ka was the head of a contented following of nearly three hundred Cherokees—a large constituency, Indian bands having been much smaller than most white people suppose. They lived by hunting and by fishing and on corn cultivated by their women. Oo-loo-te-ka was about forty-five years old. He was not a warlike chieftain. His name means He-Puts-the-Drum-Away. . . . Membership on the National Council was a genuine distinction, but Oo-loo-te-ka found the journey to the grand council house in Georgia too great an exertion to draw him very often rom the comforts of his island home, his squaws, and the affairs of his own band which he administered with more than ordinary skill. Some of Oo-loo-te-ka's success, however, must be attributed to his brother-in-law and headman, John Rogers, who was part Scot. . . .

Such were the unconscious preceptors of an imaginative boy who had forsaken a disorderly civilization to find tranquillity in the camps of decorous barbarians.—From "The Raven. A Biography of Sam Houston," by MARQUIS JAMES

Wahres Urteil

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Sterblichen sind geneigt, Umstände, Zustände und Angelegenheiten zu beurteilen. Unter dem Einfluß des Sinnenzeugnisses kann man in aller Aufrichtigkeit ein vollständig weltliches Urteil fällen; aber dieses Urteil ist irrig, da es Gott außer Betracht läßt. Das sterbliche Urteil läßt Gottes vollkommenen Plan unbeachtet und hofft auf nichts Höheres als das Weltliche.

Hätten die Menschen nichts anderes als das sterbliche Urteil in Betracht zu ziehen, so wären die Aussichten entmutigend. Wäre dieses Urteil über Leben und Kraft wahr, so wäre es um diese Welt wahrlich traurig bestellt. Wäre es hinsichtlich des wirklichen Menschen zutreffend oder wahr, so wäre es nicht leicht, seinen Nächsten wie sich selber zu lieben. Zum Glück aller ist die Christliche Wissenschaft mit ihrem Evangelium der Allheit Gottes gekommen und lehrt die Sterblichen wahres Urteil verstehen und widerspiegeln und sich so über sterbliche Urteile erheben.

Weltliches Wissen beruht auf dem, was der endliche Sinn ausgedacht hat. Dieses weltliche Wissen ist veränderlich; denn es ist immer möglich, daß sein sogenanntes Gesetz oder seine Regel sich ändert oder ins Gegenteil umschlägt. Gelten gewisse Krankheiten für unheilbar, so unterwerfen sich vielleicht viele Menschen diesem Urteil. Aber nach einiger Zeit weigern sich manche, an das altehrwürdige falsche, weltliche Gesetz zu glauben und es anzunehmen; und indem diese Bahnbrecher ihren Glauben durch Beweis erhärten, bringen sie den Menschen ein höheres Maß von Freiheit.

Mary Baker Eddy war eine solche Bahnbrecherin. Sie lehnte es ab, das weltliche Urteil anzunehmen, das sie zu hoffnungsloser Gebrechlichkeit oder nahem Tode verurteilte. Ihr Glaube an die Bibel und ihr Vertrauen auf Gott ließen sie in etwas Höherem als sterblicher Annahme Hilfe suchen; und sie suchte nicht vergeblich. Sie wurde augenblicklich und dauernd von den Folgen eines für tödlich gehaltenen Unfalls geheilt. Die diesen Zustand vermeintlich beherrschenden körperlichen Gesetze erwiesen sich als machtlos. Durch ihre Entdeckung, die Christliche Wissenschaft, die Wissenschaft des wahren Seins, die sie in ihrem Lehrbuche „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" erläutert, hat sich das sogenannte Stoffgesetz zahlreichen anderen Leidenden als machtlos erwiesen. In diesem Lehrbuche erklärt sie (S. 481): „Erst nehmen die menschlichen Hypothesen die Wirklichkeit von Krankheit, Sünde und Tod an, und dann nehmen sie auf Grund der zugestandenen Tatsächlichkeit dieser Übel deren Notwendigkeit an. Dieses menschliche Urteil ist der Anstifter aller Disharmonie".

Die Sterblichen beurteilen das Heute gern vom Standpunkte des Gestern aus. Am Morgen erwacht man und erkennt, daß ein neuer Tag begonnen hat; aber das sterbliche Denken blickt gern zurück. Anstatt zu erkennen, daß ein neuer Tag mit neuer Gelegenheit gekommen ist, ist man geneigt, die Last der gestrigen Urteile auf sich zu nehmen. Was schadet es, wenn gestern eine Aufgabe unüberwindlich schien? Was macht es, wenn man gestern vor körperlichem Schmerz aufschreien mochte? „Die Geschichte des Irrtums ist eine Traumerzählung", sagt Mrs. Eddy (in dems. Buche, S. 530). Träume hören immer auf; daher kann ein Traum des Sinnenzeugnisses im wachen Zustande so schnell und so vollständig aufhören wie ein Traum im Schlafe.

Christus Jesus fällte über jeden Umstand oder Zustand, den er antraf, ein wahres Urteil. Zu denen, die ihn anzuklagen trachteten, weil er am Sabbat geheilt hatte, sagte er: „Ich kann nichts von mir selber tun. Wie ich höre, so richte ich, und mein Gericht ist recht; denn ich suche nicht meinen Willen, sondern des Vaters Willen, der mich gesandt hat". Auf Grund dieses wahren Urteilens konnte er das Todesurteil für andere und für sich aufheben.

Die Sterblichen fällen falsches Urteil über einander. Jemand wird z.B. verurteilt, den Rest seines Erdendaseins in sogenannter trüber Gemütsstimmung zuzubringen, weil er sie schon von früher her hat. Ein anderer glaubt, er könne nicht öffentlich reden, weil er „nie so etwas konnte". Manche glauben, gewisse Gewohnheiten seien in der menschlichen Erfahrung fest eingewurzelt und können nicht überwunden werden. Lauter endliches Urteil!

Mrs. Eddy verstand das Trügerische der menschlichen Urteile. Sie erklärt (in dems. Buche, S. 378): „Unwissentlich verurteilst du dich selber zum Leiden. Das Verständnis hiervon wird dich befähigen, diese Selbstverurteilung zu mildern und jedem Umstand mit der Wahrheit entgegenzutreten". Das Verständnis, daß das menschliche Urteil oder die Selbstverurteilung kein Endurteil ist, dem die Sterblichen sich unterwerfen müssen, sondern daß es mit wahrem, heilendem Urteil vertauscht werden kann, bringt reichen Segen.

Jemand, der unter einer schweren Last seufzt, fragt sich wohl, wie das bloße Ändern eines menschlichen Urteils eine Wirkung auf eine Aufgabe haben könne, die unlösbar schien. Paulus fragt: „Was wollen wir nun hiezu sagen?" Läßt man Gott außer Betracht, dann sind die Menschen ohne Hoffnung. Aber Paulus hebt das menschliche Denken zu der Erkenntnis der Größe Gottes empor, wenn er fragt: „Ist Gott für uns, wer mag wider uns sein?"

Ehe man ein menschliches Urteil fällt, sollte man sich fragen: „Was wollen wir nun hiezu sagen?" Das Verständnis der Allgegenwart Gottes und des Menschen Beziehung zu Ihm ersetzt das falsche Urteil oder die Selbstverurteilung durch wahres Urteil, das man im täglichen Leben in Harmonie zum Ausdruck bringt und erfährt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

True Judgment

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORTALS are inclined to pass judgment upon circumstances, conditions, and affairs. Influenced by sense-testimony, one may in all sincerity render a wholly material verdict; but this verdict is mistaken in that it leaves God out of the question. Mortal judgment shuts the door upon God's perfect plan and causes hope to drop to the level of materiality.

Were the mortal verdict all that men had to contemplate, prospects would be discouraging. Were this verdict true concerning life and strength, this would indeed be a sad world. Were it correct or true about the real man, it would be difficult to love one's neighbor as oneself. Happily for humanity, Christian Science has come with its gospel of God's allness, teaching mortals how to understand and reflect true judgment, and so to rise above mortal verdicts.

Material knowledge is based upon what finite sense has figured out. This material knowledge is changeable; there is always the likelihood that its so-called law or rule may be altered or reversed. If certain diseases are considered incurable, many persons may submit to this sentence. But after a period of time, some refuse to believe and accept the time-honored false material law; and, proving their faith by demonstration, these pioneers bring to mankind a greater measure of freedom.

Mary Baker Eddy was one of these pioneers. She refused to accept the material verdict which condemned her to hopeless invalidism or speedy dying. Her faith in the Bible and her trust in God caused her to look beyond mortal belief for help; and she did not look in vain. She was healed instantaneously and permanently of the effects of what was termed a fatal accident. The supposed material laws which governed this condition were proved powerless. Through her discovery, Christian Science, the Science of true being, which she elucidates in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," so-called material law has been proved powerless for numerous other sufferers. In this textbook she says (p. 481): "Human hypotheses first assume the reality of sickness, sin, and death, and then assume the necessity of these evils because of their admitted actuality. These human verdicts are the procurers of all discord."

Mortals are prone to judge today from yesterday's viewpoint. In the morning one awakens to realize that another day is at hand, but mortal thought is inclined to look back. Instead of recognizing that a new day, with new opportunity, has come, one is apt to take up the load of yesterday's verdicts. What if a problem seemed insurmountable yesterday; what if the body seemed to cry out with pain yesterday? "The history of error is a dream-narrative," says Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 530). Dreams always end; so it is possible for a waking dream of sense-testimony to terminate as quickly and as completely as does a sleeping dream.

Christ Jesus passed true judgment on every circumstance and condition he encountered. To those who sought to persecute him because he had healed on the Sabbath day, he said: "I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." It was this exercise of true judgment which enabled him to make void for others and for himself the verdict of death.

False judgment is passed by mortals one upon another. One person, for instance, is sentenced to go through the rest of his earthly pilgrimage with what is called a bad disposition, because he has previously had one. Another believes it is impossible to speak in public because he "never could do those things." Some believe that certain habits are firmly fixed in human experience and cannot be overcome. Finite judgment, all!

Mrs. Eddy understood the fallacy of human verdicts. She says (*ibid.*, p. 378): "Unwittingly you sentence yourself to suffer. The understanding of this will enable you to commute this self-sentence, and meet every circumstance with truth." To understand that the human verdict, or self-sentence, is not final judgment, to which mortals must yield, but that it can be exchanged for true healing judgment, brings a rich blessing.

Perhaps someone struggling with a heavy burden may wonder how the mere changing of a human verdict can have any effect on a problem which seems to be beyond solution. Paul asked, "What shall we then say to these things?" If God is left out of the question, mankind is hopeless. But Paul lifts human thought to recognize the greatness of God as he asks, "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

When a human verdict is about to be voiced, it is well to inquire, "What shall we then say to these things?" To understand the ever-presence of God and man's relation to Him, will commute the false verdict, or the self-sentence, and in its stead will come forth true judgment, to be expressed and experienced in harmony in one's daily affairs.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Comfort

Let the bright wind-driven skies
Dry the tears of pity's weeping.
Secret, in a sacred keeping,
Every precious treasure lies.

ROBERT E. KEY.

Cape Cod's Headlong Breakers

Blowing all day long, a northwest wind yesterday swept the sky clear of every tatter and wisp of cloud. Clear it still is, though the wind has shifted to the east. The sky this afternoon is a harmony of universal blue, bordered with a surf rim of snowiest blue-white. Far out at sea, in the northeast and near the horizon, is a pool of the loveliest blue I have ever seen here—a light blue, blue of the emperor's gown in a Chinese fairy tale. If you would see waves at their best, come on such a day, when the ocean reflects a lovely sky, and the wind is light and onshore; plan to arrive in the afternoon so that you will have the sun facing the breakers. Come early, for the glints on the waves are most beautiful and interesting when the light is oblique and high. And come with a rising tide.

The surf is high, and on the far side of it, a wave greater than his fellows is shouldering out of the blue, glinting immensity of the sea. . . . I watch it approach the beach. Closer and closer in, it is rising with the rise of the beach and the shoaling of the water; closer still, it is changing from a mound to a pyramid, a pyramid which swiftly distorts, the seaward side lengthening, the landward side incurving—the wave is now a breaker. Along the ridge of blue forms a rippling crest of clear bright water; a little spray flies off. Under the racing foam churned up by the dissolution of other breakers the beach now catches at the last shape of the sea—the wave is tripped by the shoaling sand—the giant stumbles, crashes, and is pushed over and ahead by the sloping line of force from behind. The fall of a breaker is never the work of gravity alone.

It is the last line of the wave that has captured the decorative imagination of the world—the long seaward slope, the curling crest, the incurved volute ahead.

The long miles of beach are never more beautiful than when waves are rolling in fighting a strong breeze. Then do the breakers actually seem to charge the coast. As they approach, the wind meets them in a shock of war, the chargers rear but go on, and the wind blows back their manes. North and south, I watch them coursing in, the manes of white, sun brilliant spray streaming behind them for thirty or even forty feet. Sea horses do men call such waves on every coast of the world.—From "The Outermost House," by HENRY BESTON.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Self-Made Woman

Cora, by Ruth Suckow. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

RUTH SUCKOW has a field that is not yet overworked. Her scene is Iowa, as typified in the lives of farming people and dwellers in small towns. Even when her people move to the city, as they do in her latest novel, "Cora," they still remain village folk. Miss Suckow is the daughter of a Congregational minister, and in moving about from parish to parish she has acquired a thorough knowledge of her region. Quite different from the Sinclair Lewis school of writers, she is in sympathy with the traditions and thought habits of her people. This is not a blind love, nor is her attitude much tinged with sentiment; she writes as a woman would talk to her own people, whom she understands and respects, even while she applies the wholesome spur of household humor.

In "Cora," Miss Suckow's central figure is a girl who got somewhere. In spite of an ineffectual father, poverty and constant, Micawberish removals, Cora made herself respected and successful and put backbone into the Schwietert family. This was done at a sacrifice. Not until she was 27 did Cora stop long enough in her resolute and hardy climb to fall in love. Then, after a brief and humiliating marriage, Cora was back at work, again getting somewhere; again, too, paying the price in thwarted womanhood.

Cora's story is set in a series of Iowa interiors. At first, the Schwieterts are living in a little house in a little town. Cora is in a perpetual state of exasperation over the dinginess and the clutter and the inadequacy of Papa Schwietert's earnings in his tailor's shop. But there is good cheer, too, what with the fun and the stir, and the neighbors' children attracted by Mamma's doughnuts and Papa's music. These are Cora's school days before she has begun to realize in full that, if the Schwieterts are going to amount to anything, it must be by her efforts. Then Papa thinks they may do better somewhere else, and they begin their trek again.

This time they go to a city. It is ugly and disappointing and Cora hates it. But she goes to work fiercely, and makes all the other children work until they pull themselves up. Still there are some good times in the Schwietert kitchen and the family preserves its individuality.

The best scenes are in the earlier part of the book. Cora setting the breakfast table on a dripping hot day in summer (one recalls that other hot day with which "The Bonney Family" opened); the Schwieterts enduring the train ride to their new home ("Two more towns—den vun more town—den all de peoples piles out," sings Papa encouragingly); Evelyn Anderson, Cora's chum, coming to visit the Schwieterts and the girls whispering together at night about the old crowd back home: these are characteristic passages.

Later on, the story becomes less distinctively Iowan and centers more in the dilemma of the girl who wants to get somewhere, yet longs to know the enjoyment of normal living and loving before it is too late. There comes a vacation trip to Yellowstone Park when Cora defiantly resolves to do something besides work; there is a mad midsummer idyl and a hasty marriage, and disillusionment. Then there is Cora back at work, with now and then a question forcing itself up out of her stoicism. Would it, after all, have been better if she had stuck to her husband, given her strength to his weakness, and through pain and failure kept the softness of her love?

Miss Suckow cleverly, and realistically, leaves the story unfinished. The conflict between Cora's hardness and her softness is by no means ended. There is plenty of material in her dilemma for another novel, though whether Miss Suckow intends to write it or not, she does not hint. Perhaps the fertility of her imagination will drive her to work with other, fresher material. It is quite possible that she has not yet reached the height of her power. In her earlier work there was a sure, satisfying competence; in this there has been added a keener edge.

Wages and Politics

Fixation of Wages in Australia, by George Anderson. Melbourne: Macmillan, in association with Melbourne University Press.

THE recent election in Australia, which resulted in the overthrow of the Bruce Government and the accession of the Labor Party to power, focused attention upon the Commonwealth's elaborate system of compulsory industrial arbitration. Arbitral functions are performed by both Federal and State authorities. Mr. Bruce advocated relinquishment by Commonwealth authorities of such powers, leaving them in the hands of respective states. Labor took fright, seeing in this proposal a threat of reduced wages, and Mr. Bruce was defeated. Compulsory arbitration, with its concomitant fixation of wages on a cost-of-living basis, is not to be tampered with, says the Australian workingman. If the method of its operation is to be altered, it must be altered by its friends.

To explain the intricate mechanism by which the basic wage in Australia is adjusted to changes in the cost of living, no less a treatise than this 568-page volume would be necessary. Mr. Anderson is well qualified to discuss the subject, for he is a barrister, managing director of a Melbourne printing house, and federal industrial officer for the Printing and Allied Trades Employers' Federation of Australia. He has rendered an important service in bringing together a wide range of scattered information and presenting it clearly and simply. His book probably will serve as an excellent background to Australian politics for some time to come.

Production costs in Australia are admittedly high. The basic, or living, wage for unskilled workers has risen from 43s. per week in 1907 to 84s. in 1928. Employers are inclined to complain, however, not so much about high wages as about the way in which those wages are fixed. The British Economic Mission which recently visited Australia criticized the system "as tending to deprive employees of any interest in the prosperity of the industry with which they are connected."

Compulsory arbitration is no new thing in Australia. It has been in operation for a quarter of a century. Not only is there a Federal arbitration court, but each state has its industrial tribunal or wages boards. Under these circumstances it is not strange that duplication and conflict between Federal and State awards should have arisen. A single example suffices to illustrate the confusion which may result. In New South Wales, state employees working under federal awards—mainly those engaged in railway and tramway workshops—receive wages on the basis of a 48-hour week. For the last four years, these employees have been working a 44-hour week, as provided by state law. The result is that each is being paid for four hours' work each week which he does not perform.

One of the charges brought against the arbitration system is that it has molded employers and employed into two organized opposing camps, who appear before a court as litigants. It is generally admitted that it would be better for industry if representatives of employers and employees could meet for the purpose of conciliation and thresh out their differences without having to organize aggressive campaigns at considerable expense in the attempt to gain a favorable judgment.

Some industries have as many as 120 awards, both Federal and State, with which they must comply. One large enterprise is reported to have 125 different awards in operation within its works. Yet with all this regulation, industrial peace is not attained. Unions not infrequently refuse to accept the decrees of the courts. The recent timber workers' strike was in direct violation of an award of the Commonwealth Court. There were 6601 strikes in Australia between 1913 and 1928.

The Commonwealth arbitration court has made a practice of fixing the basic wage in accordance with index figures for the cost of living supplied by the Commonwealth statistician. This basic wage, writes Mr. Anderson, "provides for the normal or reasonable needs of hte humblest class of worker (unskilled laborer), who has a household of 'about five persons' to maintain. It is the same for a worker with a family as for the worker without a family. It is based on the neds of the average unskilled worker, not on the value of the work done by him." Statistics show that by considering the needs of a man and wife with three children, the wage is unnecessarily heightened, for on this basis awards are at present being made in Australia on behalf of more than 2,000,000 children who do not exist.

L. R. M.

A Library of Diplomacy

Survey of American Foreign Relations, prepared under the direction of Charles P. Howland. Published for the Council on Foreign Relations. New Haven: Yale University Press. $5. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press.

THIS second annual volume of the Survey of American Foreign Relations thoroughly maintains the standard of the first, if indeed it does not go perhaps a little higher. American students of international affairs have learned to look for these volumes with great interest, and to regard them as indispensable for their libraries.

The plan of the publication is not like that of the annual volume issued by the British Institute of International Affairs, which is simply a critical and interpretative survey of the events of international affairs during the year under consideration. The American survey takes rather some subject of international importance during the year, but deals with it exhaustively and historically, covering not merely the contemporaneous events, but all that led up to present-day conditions.

In no sense is the volume the summary of the year's happenings. The date serves to identify the volume rather than to describe its contents. For example, in this volume dated 1929, three-fifths of the space is given to discussion of American problems in the Caribbean, and the treatment of the topic involves the study of causes and conditions as far back as 1860. It is a 1929 survey simply in that it is brought squarely up to date, and the past history is treated as a record leading up to present conditions rather than present conditions being studied in the light of past history.

Other essential topics in the volume are international organizations, under which the World Court and the Pact of Paris are comprehensively studied. The topic of immigration is dealt with in chapters dealing with the policy of the United States before the World War; the Literacy Test and the 1917 Act; the 1924 Act, commonly known as the National Origins Act; the economic aspects of restriction; Oriental exclusions and other allied subjects. The examination of all these questions is wholly objective and scientific. The student seeking to equip himself with exact information finds it here, while the citizen desirous of having an intelligent understanding of American foreign relations may feel sure of attaining it if he will keep this volume on his shelves and consult it frequently. No better library of diplomacy and foreign relations could be possible to the average individual than this annual publication, coupled with the Toynbee Survey of International Affairs, published by the British Institute.

Charles P. Howland, who is Director of Research of the Council on Foreign Relations, and also Research Associate in Government at Yale University, has done an admirable work in editing these volumes. They are, of course, the literary product of many pens, in his introduction the editor gives credit by name to these unselfish collaborators, but very wisely the articles themselves appear as one coherent whole, and as the output of the council's editorial staff rather than of a group of individual authors. The coherence and consistency of tone throughout, together with the harmony of the literary style, suggest a high order of editorial supervision. The editor and the organization responsible for the production of the book are entitled to the gratitude of all students of international affairs.

Music and Wisdom in Poetry

Collected Poems, by John Freeman. London: Macmillan. 8s. 6d. net.
A Hundred Sonnets, by Eden Phillpotts. London: Ernest Benn. 6s. net.

JOHN FREEMAN has sounded a last melodious note, and now that we are able to survey the whole range of his work we are left with a memory of music cool and quiet, "fading, brightening, changing," as he wrote in one of his best poems, "like a cloud in the sky"; never loud or brilliant, always the music of one who seeks to interpret the echoes and shadows, the dim light of dawn and the wistful yearnings of the secret heart, rather than the flamboyant certainties of flowing life in full daytime. Again and again he asks for untroubled silence; his very titles, "In That Dark, Silent Hour," "Music's Echo," "Be Still Now" and "The Breath of Sweet," convey a sense of escape and the desire to escape. Even the music he listens for in his song is the music that comes

> Sweetly from the trembling string
> When wizard fingers sweep
> Dreamily, half asleep.

The drums are "drowsy, far-off" as he hears them. If ever contemporary civilization, with its noise and unrest, had its antithesis in human shape it is one who has been endeared by his work to many thoughtful readers—the poet John Freeman.

His success—for half-a-dozen volumes by one poet surely represents success—is incidentally a proof that the seekers after the dreaming wisdom that lies beneath the superficial exterior of this tumultuous world are not so rare as they often seem. He has ministered to their preference for the deep abiding beauty with a firm architectural skill and finely controlled emotion—for we must not confuse gravity and austerity in verse with lack of vitality or with weakness. His love poems are written in the same gentle key:

> O if young Love was beautiful, Love grown old,
> Experienced and grave, is not grown cold.

All his best work is in half-tones. Impressive as he may sometimes be when he is not writing about the "unmovable things," the trees and hills and evening skies of England, white hands and thoughtful eyes; when, for example, he writes with grim satire about a famous waxwork show, or Punch and Judy, he will be mainly treasured by poetry lovers for the rare, all too rare twilight quality of his writings.

From "Collected Poems," which has an excellent frontispiece by Mrs. Laura Knight, we derive a fairly representative impression of John Freeman's work in verse. Eden Phillpotts' book of "A Hundred Sonnets," on the other hand, gives only a glimpse into the stupendous world that the famous Dartmoor author has built up in the course of his busy career as novelist, dramatist and poet. It is the wisdom of Mr. Phillpotts that we have in this handsome volume, the wisdom of one who has thought and pondered deeply and imaginatively. With a poet's skill—again not the less a poet's because his effect is never flaunting or brilliant—he has devoted his leisure time through many years to expressing his philosophy of life.

What is that philosophy? It is the philosophy of unity, of the higher beauty than loveliness that crowns the vision of the artist who labors for reconciliation, the old simple philosophy that the wisest of all time have preached, sane and harsh, honest and cleansing, and yet astounding in its tenderness:

> Fold up your silver feathers; come to me:
> With the last, muffled murmur of your strain—
> Sweet as the tinkling lark, or honey bee,
> Low as the rustle of the twilight rain—
> Whisper some hope, some joyful mystery;
> Then sleep awhile, and wake and sing again.

Those who have held the belief that thought and poetry are incompatible will have to revise their attitude. By Mr. Phillpotts's superb skill and sincerity, wisdom is once again shown to have no limitations in its expression.

THOMAS MOULT.

From Corinthian Roofs

Corinth: Decorated Architectural Terracottas, by Ida Thallon-Hill and Lida Shaw King. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $5.

FURTHER material gathered in excavations of ancient antiquities is ordered and described in this new volume. The excavations are conducted by the American School of Classical Antiquities at Athens and the discussion in the book is based on a total of nearly 700 fragments found. This number was sufficient to prove the importnace of Corinth in the development of this kind of architectural ceramic decoration. That city is credited with the invention of burnt tiles, making the slope roof possible. From her colony, Corcyra, there came terracottas decorated with the Doric leaf, chevrons, rosette patterns, double guilloche and wave patterns; from Syracuse there came the same forms of decoration and, in addition, polychrome patterns for further ornamented effect were used.

Some motives—the linking of palmette stems, intricate guilloches—came from the Orient.

As in other fields of Greek art, there was a synthesis of two strongly characterized styles that lent their vital qualities to the combination. Here, there was the virility of the "mainland geometric" mingled with the fanciful motives of the islands. In the course of time, there was a falling off in the general effect of design and execution, when the easier method of striking contrasts of light and shade was used.

Unfortunately, most of the architectural terracottas had been used as filling materials at the time the city was rebuilt in the first century. Pieces of all styles appear in a mixture, so that the positions of the strata are of no help in determining sequence. The authors were obliged to make their classifications from internal evidence. They tell us that there are times when we must be sympathetic with our imaginations in order to recreate the original effect. However, once more we discover how the refinement of taste of the ancient Greek penetrated to all their handicrafts.

The Airship of the Future

The World, the Air and the Future, by Commander Sir Charles Dennistoun Burney. London: Knopf.

DISCUSSION is lively in London concerning the two 5,000,000-cubic feet airships, R.100 and R.101, which have been constructed to the order of the British Air Ministry, ostensibly for demonstration flights of a commercial nature between England, Canada, and New York, and eastward to Egypt, India, and Australia. A clear exposition of the whole matter is provided by Commander Sir Charles Dennistoun Burney, head of the Airship Guarantee Company, which built the R.100, in this book. Sir Dennistoun Burney is an alert, broad-minded man who, though he is an enthusiast concerning the future of airships, has no illusions as to the many problems which must be overcome before a large dirigible can be regarded as a really practical vehicle for long-distance transport.

Commander Burney summarizes, in a sentence, the position in regard to the R.100 and R.101. They must be looked upon, he says, "as merely preliminary steps in the evolution of a practical commercial airship." How far from being "a practical commercial airship" is theR.101 may be judged from figures which Sir Dennistoun Burney gives, and which show that on a 2400-mile flight from England to Egypt, if laden with a sufficient reserve of fuel, this vessel would not be able to carry anything in the nature of a paying load at all, the whole weight she could lift being represented by fuel, ballast and crew. As this ship is today she requires a 22.5-ton extra lift to make her a commercial proposition on the London-Egypt route at the low cruising speed of 70 miles an hour.

"Something drastic has to be done," writes Commander Burney, "if a commercial airship of adequate speed is to be built," and some of the most interesting of his pages are those which he devotes to outlining his scheme for a great new airship nearly twice the size of either the R.100 or R.101. This new vessel, plans of which have already been prepared, and in connection with which preliminary technical tests are now taking place, has a hull of elliptical instead of circular shape. Beneath the airship are two long floats on the same lines as those of a flying boat. These will allow the airship to alight on, or ascend from, the surface of the water in a harbor or any other suitable stretch of water, thus obviating the problems attached to mooring a big airship at a mast or maneuvering in and out of a shed.

This new marine-type airship, designed primarily for all-weather operation on an ocean route such as that across the North Atlantic between Europe and New York, will be a 360-ton vessel, having a cruising speed of between 90 and 100 miles an hour. She will be able to lift a payload of 50 tons, which will enable 150 passengers and 20 tons of freight to be carried.

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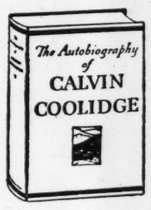

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BOOK REVIEWS

Pragmatic Architecture

Modern Architecture, by Bruno Taut. London: The Studio, Ltd. New York: Albert & Charles Boni, Inc. $12.50.

"THE aim of architecture is the creation of the perfect, and therefore also beautiful, efficiency."

This may seem a very plain statement, made by an architect too deeply absorbed in the industrial emphasis of his age; it may seem ungrateful, to say the least, for the building heritage of the past. It is the thesis of an outstanding contemporary architect, Bruno Taut. In this new book he has rated the magnitude of the new movement and described the outstanding example of buildings, especially in Germany.

The book by Le Corbusier published a few years ago on a similar subject was so radical in character that it was not taken seriously by most people. Aside from a few minor differences his theory is comparable to that of Taut. Architects have taken such a lurch away from the line of tradition that at first glance their notions may seem queer, in the way the variations in the new mode of painting and music seemed queer. But where the latter could be evaluated only by the arbitrary measures of personal taste, the former might be proved in the matters of costs and weights and inches of space.

Taut sets out at once to free his mind of canons and taste of the past. He is submerged in the problems of contemporary needs, and delighted with the abundance of equipment. Romantic notions about building are to him so many cobwebs to be swept away, for this is an age of sunshine and fresh air and crowded city life; it is also an age of steel and glass and ferro-concrete. Benefits have piled up enormously, so have demands.

Expanded Responsibilities

The architect's responsibilities have expanded beyond all measure. He must provide for so many comforts and exigencies, that it is human for him to shape his ideal to one of "uttermost utility," for him to assert that "everything that functions well, looks well." This theory has been a determining factor in new habits of dress, in menus, the use of numerous mechanical contrivances that increase our comfort in daily life. A door that opens and closes smoothly, shelters one from the wind, that is simple, thin, and unobtrusive, is a good door. It is not improved, if it is painted or paneled or made to mask its function in any way by esthetic pretense.

All details—doors, windows, front, back, courtyard—are a part of a larger scheme; none deserves emphasis; in fact, it is desirable that a concurrence of lines and masses preserve unity not alone in the house but in all buildings of the neighborhood. For in Mr. Taut's notion of beautiful town planning, the collective idea of architecture predominates where the citizens are willing to submit to a general inclusive plan that will co-ordinate all the houses in a magnificent comprehensive scheme. No more of the individuality of choice in which Georgian and Tudor, timber and concrete are placed side by side. Rather a regimentation of neatly planned, carefully arranged houses, all alike, all holding a place of equal importance.

Tastes Forgotten

This theory may seem mechanical, but it has been proved, to the satisfaction of those who originated it, in the "Gehag" settlement outside Berlin, planned by the author. Uniformity here in the long rows of houses and in the horseshoe plan presents a splendid panorama. For daily living one wonders whether this is a human plan. Is the desire for individuality to be enfeebled further under the strain of standardization? "The art of building does not merely consist in materializing some chimera out of the air like a museum piece." Materials are produced in mass quantities, shipped and handled in large scale. Only the very wealthy can afford to pay the extras that contribute to distinction. Facts are authoritative.

If modern architecture triumphs over the oppressiveness of weight, if it conquers heights with soaring lifts, if it obliterates the wall of stone to invite the warmth of the sun's rays through spacious windows, if it makes the neatest, most compact, most practical seat for business affairs or home for comfortable dwelling, it has solved every problem of utility, ministered to every possible need; in fact, it has accomplished everything, except the satisfaction of an unaccountable taste in man. For in this day of strict economies, and greatest values for the least money and large scale building there is more than one reason for minimizing decoration, emphasizing severity, glorifying compactness.

The modern architect may delight the mathematician in the axiom that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points, but our tastes, schooled perhaps in the romantic past, prefer more devious pathways, undulations and zigzags, arcs and angles, overhanging roofs, balconies, trimmed surfaces. Modern architecture would flatten the surfaces, smooth out the wrinkles, chip off all protrusions, eliminate every possible detail that does not add to the economy of the scheme.

Mr. Wagenknecht's Dickens

The Man Charles Dickens, by Edward Wagenknecht. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.

GAMALIEL BRADFORD'S Introduction to Edward Wagenknecht's study of Charles Dickens is, in effect, a review of the book. Mr. Bradford says, substantially, that Mr. Wagenknecht has made a most careful and detailed examination of the background of Dickens, the comments of his contemporaries, and the light thrown upon Dickens by his whole vast amount of writing, and that he has scrutinized all of Dickens's personal utterances. Having done this, he has formed his conclusions as to what manner of man Charles Dickens was, and has tried to select and arrange his material so as to present his interpretation most impressively. Then Mr. Bradford goes on to say that, if he were to attempt a portrait of Dickens, it probably would not be the same as Mr. Wagenknecht's. He would use the same evidence but would reach a different conclusion because his point of view is different.

It is, then, not the man Charles Dickens that is portrayed in the pages of this book, but Mr. Wagenknecht's idea of the man Dickens. If everyone who reads the book had access to the same sources and the time and intelligence to assimilate them, he could make his own Dickens. And every Dickens would be different. Not one of them, probably, would be the real Dickens, who will remain forever unknown to everybody, just as each person is unknown even to himself. Since we have not the time, or the intelligence, or the sources, we read Mr. Wagenknecht's interpretation and get some light on Dickens, some coincidence with what we already know of him or some variance from it—and then we must wait for the next book on the subject to help us to check up on the first. Incidentally—Mr. Bradford would say primarily—we have been stimulated into thinking. Or maybe we have simply swallowed.

What Mr. Bradford has said is largely true; just as true as it is of all biography that attempts an analysis of character. His statement does not vitiate the value of biography; it only serves as a warning to select a biographer who seems to be thorough, able to put himself in the place of the person he is writing about, and as free from prejudices as is possible.

How does Edward Wagenknecht measure up to these requirements?

In the first place, he seems to have been strictly thorough. No one can accompany him while he follows Dickens in the chapter "From Day to Day," or can observe the multitudinous references to the writings of Dickens, or see how carefully Dickens has been studied from many avenues of approach—in relation to his work, to humanity, to money, to his children, to his subordinates, to his friends, to religion—without being impressed by the completeness of the examination and the amount of patient study involved. The book is not intended to be a chronological biography and does not relate the minutiæ of Dickens's goings and comings, year by year, but it gives nearly all that anyone would care to know about what Dickens did.

In the second place, has Mr. Wagenknecht shown himself able to put himself in Dickens's place? Apparently, yes. His attitude is sympathetic. In cases of doubt, as when he takes up the criticism that Dickens was a gourmand, he judges Dickens by the standards of his time, rather than by his own convictions. He admits that Dickens showed limitations in taste, culture, and ability to get on with others. He finds Dickens inconsiderate toward his wife, but surmises that the trouble between them was simple incompatibility. In general he agrees with Ralph Straus who wrote, after a study of much unpublished material, that Dickens was never "guilty of any action that could not be told in detail today."

As for having prejudices or personal predilections, I suppose Mr. Wagenknecht has some. His attitude is more inclined toward Puritanism than some popular biographers would approve. He goes out of his way a little to write in condemnation of war. It depends on the reader whether these seem to be prejudice or ideals.

Mr. Wagenknecht makes a painstaking and highly detailed portrait of Dickens. Perhaps it would be more memorable if it were less detailed, but it is only fair to call that a defect of the book's virtues.

A Gentler Mrs. Wharton

Hudson River Bracketed, by Edith Wharton. New York: Appleton. $2.50.

EDITH WHARTON has been writing so many years, and has supplied the public with so exact a measuring rod, that inevitably each new book of hers is compared with its predecessors. The new novel with the queer title, "Hudson River Bracketed" is longer than most of her books, and with its more leisurely movement goes a corresponding gentleness of mood.

In the years of her earlier writing Mrs. Wharton was not conspicuously gentle. "The Custom of the Country," her fame-making "The House of Mirth," her masterpiece in miniature, "Ethan Frome," were incisive, logical, brilliant; not gentle. They were, indeed, relentless.

In "Hudson River Bracketed" the difficulties in which her young Vance Weston becomes involved are, at root, mainly of his own making. But there are several reasons for his making them and Mrs. Wharton explains what they are. Finally she relents so much that at the end of the story there is a strong probability that Vance is going to have what he wants.

The same kindly attitude is evinced by the author toward most of the other characters. The mellow mood of "The Willows," an old house on the Hudson that suggested the title of the book, generally prevails. It is only when she writes about publishers who try to make hard contracts with uninitiated authors that she becomes severe.

Mrs. Wharton has selected for her subject the experiences of a young man who has genius and yearns to use it. She shows him at 19, a graduate from a little Illinois college, the son of a family that has moved with growing prosperity from one real estate development to another. He wants to write and is sure that he cannot in Euphoria. Besides disliking business, he is shocked by the loose conduct of his own grandfather. He wants to get a long way off, to New York, and the family finally lets him go; not to New York, but to the home of a distant cousin who lives up the Hudson at Paul's Landing. Here Vance finds "The Willows."

That venerable mansion, built in 1830 in the style known as Hudson River Bracketed, and now untenanted, was preserved completely furnished in the immaculate dignity prescribed by its last occupant. It was a revelation to Vance, opening his eyes to the richness hidden in books, and to the thickly woven texture of the past. To think that men and women had spent their entire lifetime in that house! Such a thought furnished an entirely new perspective to the young middle westerner. The realization of a continuity of existence, the treasures of the Willows library, and the beauties of Hudson River scenery made all the stronger appeal to his imagination because they were introduced to him by the young, lovely and cultivated Halo Spear. When he had fed his mind enough here, he could surely write. But that was not to be so. He must go through experiences supposed to test the quality of his genius. Misunderstood, blamed for a fault not his own, self-exiled to the city, in want, at last he found work with the New Hour, an infant review, bound himself by an iron contract to the review and a small publishing house, and then, instead of attending to his work, recklessly got himself married to Laura Lou, daughter of the cousin with whom he had boarded in Paul's Landing.

From that point on to the last chapter, the story is an account of a treadmill where a creative artist, bound by poverty, uncongenial living conditions and an extortionate contract, turned distractedly this way and that. His wife had no comprehension of his work or his needs. Halo Spear, whose guidance and companionship had been so stimulating, was married; as it happened, to his tight-fisted editor. So he trudged the circle of poverty, misunderstanding, inspiration and thwarted genius.

The solution in the last chapter shows more clearly than anything else that Mrs. Wharton is growing more tender. She never used to let her characters out of their traps.

There is much in the novel for readers who care about authors and their ways. There is undisguised satire of the publishing business and of the annual prizes for "best" books; satire of the wire-pulling and log-rolling among writers, and of literary cliques.

The book is saved from being merely a "literary" novel by the fact that Vance's dilemma, though it happens to be that of a writer, has universal aspects. Privation, rashness, loyalty, sweetness, these belong to humanity, not simply to writers. Yet in minor ways Vance is not quite credible. It is hard to see how a college graduate, even of Euphoria College, Illinois, could be so unacquainted with the English classics as Vance was when he encountered the library at the Willows. In characters like Grandmother Scrimser and the donor of the Pulsifer Prize, there is surely a tinge of caricature.

The book gets its significance from its sound construction, from its ample exposition developed by a reiteration of illuminating incidents, and, remarkably, from the height of sympathetic comprehension displayed in the creation of one minor character, Bunty Hayes who also loved Laura Lou. The brief account of the last appearance of the hard-boiled Bunty is as good as anything in "Ethan Frome." Significant in the progress of Mrs. Wharton's work is the compassionate mood, summarized in the quotation on the title page: "All things make me glad, and sorry too."

The Joyous Coast

Old Louisiana, by Lyle Saxon. New York: Century. $5.

THREE books have come from the pen of this young Louisianan — "Father Mississippi," "Fabulous New Orleans" and now this new volume, "Old Louisiana." He was born on the Mississippi, spent much of his boyhood on the plantations, lived in New Orleans and, after his first few stories and his first book had been published, went back to a cabin in his native state to write his other books.

From diaries and letters, journals and conversations, Lyle Saxon has woven something as accurate as history, and as easy to read as fiction. The life on the plantation and in the cities becomes, as we read, the life that we are living. We hear the leaves of the royal palm rustling against the roof, and we look out over the gallery railing to the masts, taller even than the palms, of the craft at anchor on the bayou. The beautiful belles of the joyous coast are described. Quotations from a young man's diary give vivid pictures of life in 1850. Bits of song, touches of humor, are part of a complete whole. An entire chapter is given to some Negro proverbs. "Big talk won't boil de pot," is as good as "Actions speak louder than words." "Like givin' de fish a drink of water" expresses uselessness of effort.

Much is said about the cordial understanding between peoples. It is such stories as Lyle Saxon writes that make for such entente. If you have come from Louisiana, you understand your ancestors better, because of the research he has done to show you how they lived. If you are of some other section of America, your vision is broadened by the light he throws on his own, in this third of that delightful triad which puts Louisiana so pleasantly on the map of our knowledge.

Cyrano Poses for Mr. Rogers

Cyrano, by Cameron Rogers. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $3.50.

THANKS to Rostand's play, Cyrano de Bergerac is a well-known figure to countless English-speaking readers and playgoers who perhaps never would otherwise have heard of him. Mr. Rogers, it appears, was of that company before he began his biographical quest in the town of Bergerac. "From Bergerac," says his foreword, "bewildered, I went northward to Paris and applied myself to the works of Rémy de Gourmont and to those of an erudite person named Brun, and these in turn led me to sources which compelled a strict attendance in the manuscript room of the Bibliothèque Nationale, where an aged viscount instructed me in cursive handwritings three centuries old. After some months of this I saw Cyrano, but a Cyrano whose existence was recorded, not solely in the work of a great Romanticist, but in contemporary documents and writings inscribed by men who had known Monsieur de Bergerac and written of him as they felt, the majority unkindly."

Cyrano, in fact, was not a Gascon at all, though regarded as one by many of his contemporaries. His grandfather had come from Bergamo, Italy, managed to make a place for himself in the service of the House of Guise, and secured among other rewards a patent of nobility and the château of Bergerac. Cyrano, however, had the famous and monstrous nose; in fact as in fiction, he was both master swordsman and a poet. But he had also what might be called a talent for making enemies.

It is a minor thing, but interesting, that in Cyrano's imaginative description of an inhabited moon he went ahead of his time by three centuries and found that the moon-dwellers had invented the phonograph. They used it for bookmaking—"Each book," says Mr. Rogers, "a box, containing springs, wheels, and a needle, the whole like to clockwork, and the parts composing the words and chapters of the work in question. When the needle is adjusted at whatever place in the work desired, and the machinery set in motion, sounds are therefrom produced which relate the substance of the prose or poetry or drama, according to the nature of the work specified."

Cyrano certainly was not forgotten in France. A bibliography of some 40 titles, covering the field of Mr. Rogers's research, testifies that here indeed was a real and extraordinary figure. The time, the place and the man are here set before us. Take him for all in all, Cyrano, thus rediscovered, is no less a tragic figure than he appears in the play.

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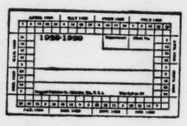

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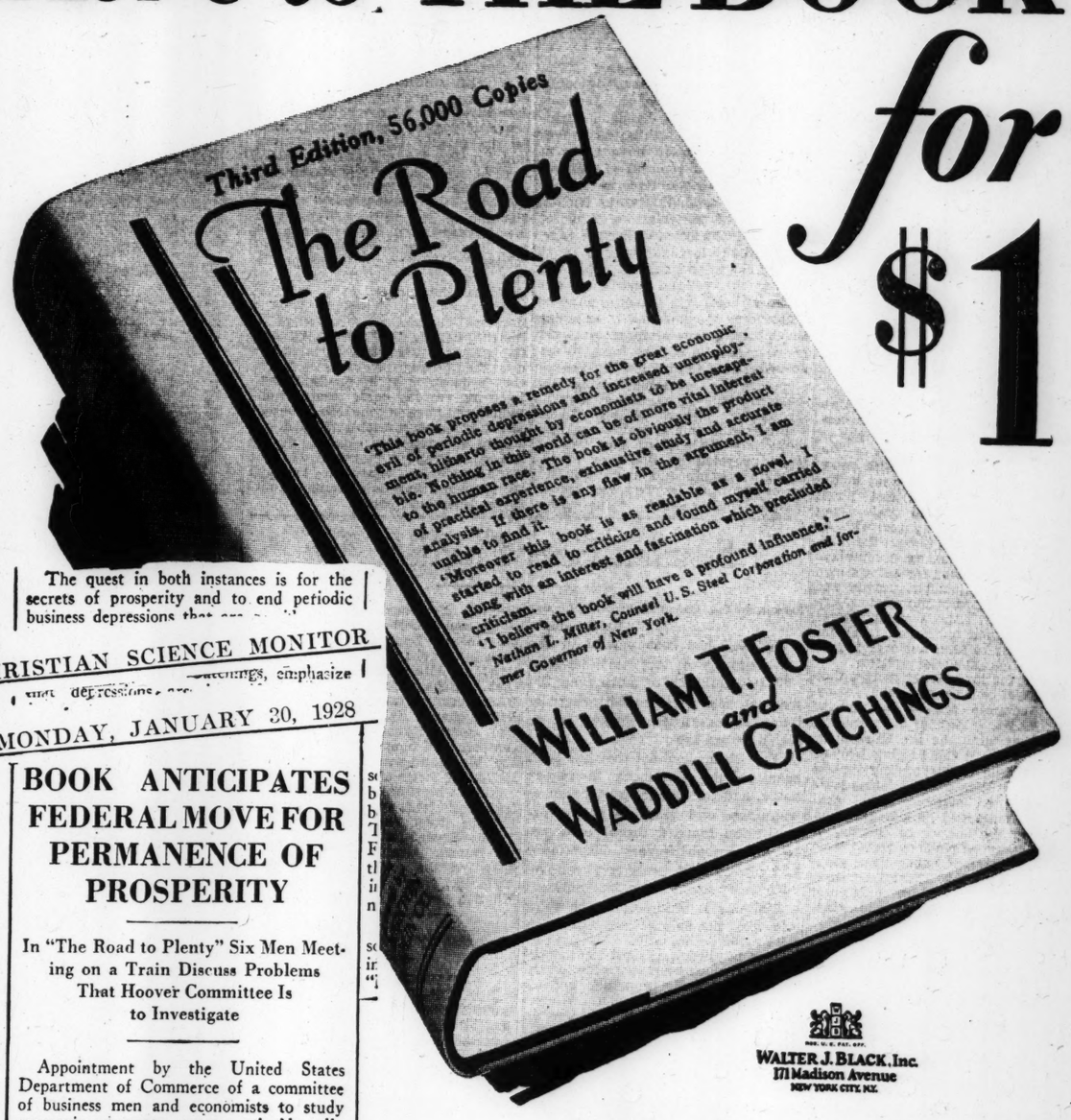
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1928

BOOK ANTICIPATES FEDERAL MOVE FOR PERMANENCE OF PROSPERITY

In "The Road to Plenty" Six Men Meeting on a Train Discuss Problems That Hoover Committee Is to Investigate

Appointment by the United States Department of Commerce of a committee of business men and economists to study economic currents comes coincidentally with the publication of a book, "The Road to Plenty," in which a lawyer, farmer, congressman, business man, economist, and a salesman, who meet on a train, discuss the same problem, and then are persuaded to try to put into effect their solution for establishing permanent and increasing prosperity.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Phillips Gallery Decorations

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

FOR the Phillips Memorial Gallery of Washington, D. C., Augustus Vincent Tack has made a series of "decorative inventions," and the studies for these are now on view at the C. W. Kraushaar galleries at 680 Fifth Avenue. The panels are in the form of lunettes, rectangles, circles and arches, designed to fill corresponding wall spaces and penetrations in the main corridor of the gallery. Mr. Tack's name for his panels is justified by their nature, for he has abandoned all literalism in these designs, and makes his appeal on the basis of pure line, form and color which have been released from all dependence upon representation for subject interest.

No names are given to the paintings. One of them seems to be concerned with the essential shapes of a mountainous country, with the peaks veined and capped with snow. Another might be an incident in the pilgrimage of a Dante and Virgil through a world filled with flying fragments of human figures, with an ethereal ship sailing across the blue. Another panel offers an assemblage of segments of color for color's own sake—lavender, madder, purple and rose—each in two or more tones. Undoubtedly Mr. Tack's compositions are based upon a harmonic scheme that is clear to him, however it may elude the casual gallery visitor.

One of the large lunettes is a dazzling arrangement of cloud forms, which connote angels in upward flight above a world of mountain peaks that might be the Himalayas. At the base are the flaming browns of earth. The corresponding lunette offers a sky filled with fluttering leafs of color, and strange forms that might be magnified animalculæ, fantasias on the shapes of lizards, or such odd-shaped blobs as result from folding a sheet of paper upon globules of colored ink. These inventions of Mr. Tack's are handsome as color arrangements and pique the imagination.

Contemporary British Artists

During December Thomas Agnew & Sons are showing paintings by contemporary British artists. Dominant in interest as well as in number are the pictures by Walter Sickert. His head of Winston Churchill, so widely talked about in London last year, impels one to call it a masterpiece. Not merely Winston Churchill the statesman is here, but Winston Churchill the man, alert, wise and genial. Using two main tonalities, green and blue, Mr. Sickert has achieved a portrait that seems to be modelled out of light. This artist's command of means of obtaining vibrancy and luminosity in dark as well as light tones is shown in a large view of Dieppe Harbor and in "The Mirror."

Augustus John's painting knowledge is manifest in several portraits done for former Governor Fuller of Massachusetts. "Master John Fuller" may well come to be known as John's "Blue Boy," with its arrangement of the youngster's blue clad figure against a sepia background, with relieving slashes of green in the shadows. Here a real boy is pictured, casually leaning one elbow on a table, standing quiet for a minute, he will soon be away for a romp. The portrait of Mr. Fuller has the head for its highest light, as the painter has managed to keep the white collar less vibrant than the glowing face tones.

Gertler, Grant, Orpen

Mark Gertler's "Girl's Head," boldly abstracts essential masses of color. "Still Life," by Duncan Grant is all mellow tonalties, lambently lighted. "Saint Paul's," by Roger Fry, shows another knowing painter at work. Seemingly hard edges are so manipulated that the whole picture takes on an atmospheric envelope when seen at a distance, the background recedes to its proper plane. Forthright characterization is in Orpen's "The Old Circus," which is a portrait of himself, Augustus John and Albert Rutherston, standing in the Piccadilly Circus that is no more. P. Wilson Steer's "Poole Harbor" is manifest the great English tradition of landscape painting, deriving from Constable. Sensitive and brilliant are the flower pieces by Keith Baynes.

Wood Engravings

Wood engravings in color and portraits are being shown by E. A. Verpilleux at the galleries of Kennedy & Co. Mr. Verpilleux uses few colors but achieves a great range of tonality. By breaking up the solid hues of his masses he obtains a vibrant effect, with the white paper performing a function of adding flecks of light to the color. This artist's fancy is caught by the new patterns set against the sky by the towers of Manhattan. He accents these patterns of light forms against dark, and dark against light and shows them to us in all their astonishing angles, as seen by a person pacing the streets.

Often the base of the print is in shadow, with the full light on the pillars and pyramids of business. "Towering Newcomers" is in four planes of color value, beginning with the dark note of a crowded street on a rainy day, and proceeding through two transitions of value to the misty form of a distant building. All this in contrast to a building of the old New York when business blocks were often only three stories high. The bare twigs and branches of a tree articulate the whole design. Mr. Verpilleaux's portraits are instinct with firmness and tenderness.

D. Owen Stephens

D. Owen Stephens's imaginative paintings, recently shown at the Holt Gallery, may now be seen in the astronomical department of the American Museum of Natural History. These night skyscapes and astronomical subjects discover novel themes of beauty, and indicate an expressive impulse freed from realistic material. "Nine Planets and a Million Suns" is the title of one of these brilliant conceptions, depicting the heavens with aid by the telescope and serving the imagination, assembling in new relations a spectacle of other worlds revolving in a universe of star dust. A group of paintings and pastels by William S. Horton, called "The Golden Towers of Gotham," is being shown until Dec. 21 at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. The handsome general effect of this exhibition proves how helpful it is to have unity of theme to hold a roomful of pictures together. Mr. Horton finds in the new architecture of Manhattan as fruitful a source of material as Whistler found in the Thames. Under the varying atmospheric conditions, to which smoke, steam and dust all add their quotas, the pillars, pyramids and buttes of steel and masonry take on a splendor of color and a softening envelopment, that often resolves the great masses into pure form. Never, however, does the painter weaken his structure by overemphasizing the vibrating tones. At times, as in "The Heckscher Tower, Morning," the shadows take on a greenish cast, harmoniously balancing the reddish tinge provided by the glow of the sunshine. Again and again the Ritz tower recurs, as in "Tower of Ivory," "Copper Harmony," "The Rose Tower," "Ritz Tower, Sun, Wind and Smoke," "The Heckscher Tower, Sunset," has been acquired by the National Museum, Stockholm.

Mrs. Da Loria Norman and her son, Geoffrey Norman, are exhibiting until Dec. 13 at the Denks Gallery, 153 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Norman has an uncommon talent for the decorative and the symbolical art. A sense of patient craftsmanship akin to the classic Italian illuminators and the Persian miniature painters is to be seen in her "Pilgrim Spirit," an illuminated historical document honoring the tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in Massachusetts. In her paintings we find connotations of musical impulses, with their subtle harmonies and overtones, their firm sense of rhythm. "Experience" is an original and imaginative visualization of a universal theme, and a group of illustrations are bold in design and lively in fancy. Geoffrey Norman has a marked feeling for clarity of design that is accented by his inclination to keep his various color masses individual and pure in tone. His group of Brittany types is crisply painted and firmly characterized. Marked is his ability to keep his planes of distance from becoming confused. Through all his work there is painting authority and personal poise.

Sweden Sees English Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stockholm

THERE has been opened in the Academy of Art at Stockholm an exhibition of more than 200 pictures, sculptures and drawings by living British artists. Taken all in all, it is probably the best display of English modern art that has been seen on the Continent in recent years, and testifies to the increasing usefulness and resource of the organization founded three years ago by Sir Joseph Duveen. Experience has proved that prestige must precede sales, and that in international exhibitions it is imperative to show the work, not only of good, but of the best artists obtainable.

This is always difficult for the organizers, since by English law works in national collections are not allowed to go out of the country, even on a short loan; but the Duveen committee has made an effort to get round this embarrassment, and has succeeded in obtaining the loan of several important works from provincial galleries. Consequently, the collection at Stockholm is as much better than the Venice collection of 1928 as that was an improvement on the preceding British exhibition in Paris.

Orpen is magnificently represented at Stockholm. Manchester has lent his important portrait group, entitled "Homage to Manet." In this, under Manet's portrait of Eva Gonzales, in Sir Hugh Lane's drawing-room, is seen a group of the host, the novelist, George Moore; the critic, D. S. MacColl, and three painters who have done much to guide the direction of modern art in England, namely, P. Wilson Steer, Walter Richard Sickert and Prof. Henry Tonks, who for so many years was the principal teacher of painting at the Slade School. The presence of important paintings by all these artists in Stockholm gives additional interest to their portraits in Orpen's group. Two other fine portraits by Orpen are lent by the Leeds Art Gallery.

Brangwyn is well represented by his large painting of "The Crucifixion," and Sir Lavery by his vivacious and broadly handled yet intimately realized interior, "The House of Commons: Mr. Ramsay MacDonald Speaking." This canvas has all the freshness and spontaneity of a sketch, yet the identity of scores of little figures can be perceived by all acquainted with the personages in British politics.

Radiant, prismatic landscapes and London scenes by Sir George Clausen, R. A., and Lucien Pissarro, a gay flower piece and dashing portraits by Augustus John, brilliant horse paintings by A. J. Munnings, and impressive bronzes by Epstein, show other phases of English art. The chief defect in the collection is a want of important Scottish works, which makes the collection English rather than British in character. D. Y. Cameron has sent a water color and an etching, but there is nothing by Sir James Guthrie, S. J. Peploe, or J. D. Fergusson, and other Scottish painters of note are also absent.

The modern movement in England is indicated, if not fully represented, by Roger Fry, William Roberts, Mark Gertler, Nevinson, John and Paul Nash, and Ethelbert White. In addition to the Epsteins, the sculpture includes works by Eric Gill, Frank Dobson, Alfred Gilbert and Reid Dick. Muirhead Bone, Arthur Briscoe, Brookhurst, Francis Dodd, F. L. Griggs, Laura Knight, James McBey and Henry Rushbury are some of the principal contributors who make the black-and-white section a collection of distinction.

Almost inevitably there are regrettable omissions, apart from the Scottish painters. There is nothing by James Pryde, for example, nothing by Duncan Grant. But if not exhaustive, the collection fairly indicates the aims and achievements of English painting of today.

Hardy Novel Filmed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The talking film made from "Under the Green Wood Tree," one of Thomas Hardy's earliest and most popular novels, is now showing at the Regal Theater. Though quiet and simple, it is altogether delightful. While it may not appeal to those in search of excitement it offers splendid entertainment to those who appreciate quiet humor, pleasant sentiment, a touch of caricature in characterization and, above all, a genuine work of art. The scenes are laid in Dorsetshire, in a typical Hardy country village, Mellstock, for which many prototypes may be found. Mellstock is the last village in England where the instrumental choir of the parish church has not been superseded by an organ; but it has to yield, at last, and it is round that event that the story is written.

The decision of a wealthy parishioner, Mr. Shinar, to present the parish with an organ produces an upheaval in the little community. Nor are his motives entirely disinterested, for he is in love with Fancy Day, the pretty school teacher, and the only person in the village who can play an organ. Seeing in this an opportunity for advancing his suit, Shinar promises to present the organ if Fancy promises to play it. Needless to say she does so, and then Shinar wheedles another promise from her by decidedly questionable methods. The couple are betrothed and things get so far that their banns are called in the little church.

But all this time Fancy has had another suitor, a fine young lad of the village named Dick, who plays the violin and leads the little choir orchestra—and the two have already come to an understanding when poor Dick is temporarily eclipsed by Shinar and the organ. But at the last moment things take a turn in Dick's favor.

Courtesy of Kennedy & Co., New York

"Towering Newcomers," From a Wood Engraving by E. A. Verpilleux.

Galsworthy's New Play

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Vaudeville Theater, "The Roof," by John Galsworthy, staged by Basil Dean, in settings by Aubrey Hammond. The cast:

Gustave	Horace Hodges
A Nurse	Lydia Sherwood
Mr. Baker	David Horne
The Hon. Reggie Fanning	Frank Lawton
Mr. Brice	Eric Maturin
Monsieur Proba	D. A. Clarke-Smith
Major Moulteney	Hesketh Pearson
Diana Lennox	Peggy Simpson
Bryn Lennox	Ann Casson
Mrs. Lennox	Cecily Byrne
Mrs. Beeton	Hilda Sims
Mr. Beeton	Ben Field
A Young Woman	Madeleine Carroll
A Young Man	Eric Forman
Mr. Lennox	J. H. Roberts

In "The Roof"—a much finer play, I thought, than that concerning the race-horse-owning baronet, which was his last previous contribution to the stage—Mr. Galsworthy returns to the episodic treatment that he exploited so cleverly in "Escape"; though with less success in this instance because the scenes are not here closely connected or continued by the appearance, in all of them, of one individual in whose fortunes the audience can be deeply interested.

Mr. Galsworthy, of course, is far too accomplished a dramatist to have neglected altogether the necessary linking of scene to scene; but those links are, in fact, no stronger than can be woven by the momentary appearances—in part symbolic, perhaps—of a very young girl and of an old waiter who present themselves, at the close of the episodes, to announce that the hotel is on fire. The catastrophe is the result of a freak by one of several young Englishmen who are "seeing life" in the French capital. The play is a series of simultaneous glimpses into various rooms during the moments preceding the announcement that all guests must mount at once to the roof.

Among these are a middle-aged married couple who conclude a desultory, marital dispute with an animated mosquito hunt; a pair of attractive children entertaining us with pranks and a pillow fight; a self-conscious eloping couple, and the mother of the two children, alternately trying to keep them in bed while attending upon husband, who succumbs to the strain of subsequent events. Finally all assemble on the roof, where one of the young Englishmen vindicates, once more, the dramatist's assured belief in the nobility of human nature by giving his life to save the old waiter, in trying to injure whom he had, inadvertently, fired the hotel.

The play is not deeply moving; probably because the scenes are too loosely linked together to avoid a certain scrappiness of effect; but each scene is true, in the main, to human character, and is written in that convincingly naturalistic dialogue of which Mr. Galsworthy, preeminently, holds the secret. The evening gives us a comédie humaine, in little, which while never ceasing to entertain, sets one musing upon the strangeness of human destiny. The last act, unfortunately, is much the weakest; the subtler effects of earlier scenes being quite obliterated, here, by a smoky realism, in which few words can be heard, and not much is added to our previous knowledge of the characters.

The cast of "The Roof" is one of the strongest of recent years. With a stronger last act, the novel idea of this drama might carry it to considerable success. As it stands, the issue is more doubtful. P. A.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Palestine," an interesting and inspiring film, recently exhibited in London by the Missionary Film Committee, shows life in the Holy Land at the present time and illustrates the progress made by the Zionist movement. This progress is vividly shown in the series of pictures taken at Tel Aviva (city set on a hill) which has come into existence since the war, and is entirely populated by repatriated Jewish people. Over the country are seen large factories and labor, educational, industrial and sport centers.

* * *

Present-day life in Palestine illustrates everyday life in the days of Jesus of Nazareth, and brings home the full significance of many of his sayings and parables, object lessons drawn from the daily life of the people. Parables which are unconsciously illustrated are those of the sower, whom we see scattering seed on the hillside, and of the lost sheep. We see a shepherd leading his flock and passing them into the fold under his rod. One is missing, and the shepherd leaves the rest and goes to seek it. Presently the lost one is found in a cleft between some bowlders. The shepherd climbs down, shoulders the lost sheep and carries it back to the fold.

Other pictures illustrate the home life. First we see the little hillside town of Nazareth, and the interior of a small carpenter's shop where the daily work consists in the making of yokes, plows and the usual wooden contrivances common in the East. Then we see the carpenter's wife going to the village well, carrying on her head a large pitcher and accompanied by her little boy, bearing a smaller vessel. On such visits Jesus must often have gone with his mother. Little has changed to this day, though one modern touch is amusing. Some of the women carry petrol tins holding about the same amount as did the old pitcher. The scene at the well recalls and accentuates vividly many details of the famous incident at Jacob's Well.

* * *

Of course there are pictures of the historic spots and sites of events famous in the Old and New Testaments. Mounts Carmel and Tabor dominate many a scene. Of the two reputed Gardens of Gethsemane, we see that which seems to have the more reasonable claims to be the original. There are also two reputed sites of Calvary, and we are shown that which General Gordon considered the more authentic. But what strikes one most pleasantly, as being entirely unexpected, is the vast number of flowers in Palestine. At certain seasons hills and valleys are carpeted profusely with the many-colored "lilies of the field," that homely and beautiful flower, known in the West as the wild anemone. C. F. A.

Royal Society of Portrait Painters

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THE most interesting portraits in the thirty-eighth exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, those of Queen Victoria by Sir James J. Shannon, R. A., and of Gladstone by J. McLure Hamilton must have been painted between 30 and 40 years ago at least. One wonders how many of the other 252 exhibits will "last" as well as these have. Certainly the mere passage of years adds more to a portrait than to any other example of mediocre painting, but it is doubtful whether even time itself can give "quality" to the purely commonplace in art. And a great deal of the work in the exhibition, though competently handled and showing evidence of a quite respectable degree of technical skill, judged as art, is undeniably commonplace.

Shannon's portrait of the Queen (it is lent by the president, Sir William Orpen) has never been exhibited before, possibly because at the time it was done it might have been considered too poignant a study, too intimate and "human" a presentation of the aged sovereign to be shown publicly. It is the majesty and pathos of age the artist has stressed, and evidence of rank and state are altogether absent from the picture. No other painting on the walls of the Grafton Galleries is either moving or impressive in the same degree, though McLure Hamilton's half-length of Victoria's great minister, Gladstone, seated at his desk in the library at Hawarden, has something of its dignity and appeal. Neither painting belongs to the category of great portraiture, but both convey a vivid sense of personality, and consequently have power to arouse emotion and to outlast work that is merely brilliant.

Some few exhibits among the remainder stand out from their neighbors by reason of pictorial or other qualities. Such is Augustus John's "Dorelia," a tall canvas—it must be between six and seven feet in height—presenting the true type of "John" composition with the choice, unusual color scheme, arresting "arrangement" and triumphantly right posing that that label demands. Such also is a study, minute in comparison with the John, by Sir John Lavery, one of the most effective things this popular portraitist has on view, a portrait in miniature of the Rt. Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. It is an excellent little piece of work, and a corner of the National Portrait Gallery should be found for it. Sir John Lavery also sends, among other things, a portrait of Lord Melchett in his study, which gives him opportunity for some fine passages of descriptive painting.

Interesting paintings were sent by Sir William Orpen, but the most successful of them was an unfinished large-scale sketch in oils of the financier Captain Loewenstein, which, as is often the way when a rough sketch and a highly finished picture are compared, seems to "come off" much better than the carefully painted and completed portraits by the same artist in the exhibition.

Especially attractive work was shown by Flora Lion and by Maxwell Armfield. Mr. Armfield used a formalized setting in his "Pacific Portrait" with taste and skill, and Mrs. Lion made a very sympathetic study of the Hon. Mrs. Francis Curzon.

Other paintings which stressed the pictorial aspect of their subjects, but without neglecting description, were "The Cashmere Shawl," by W. G. de Glehn; "the Bandaged Thumb," an amusing child study by Miss A. C. Tatham; "Jacqueline," by Charles Cundall, in which carefully selected local color is responsible for vivid color contrasts; a dog portrait with owner attached, a very creditable rendering of animal charm, by Anna K. Zinkeisen; the head and shoulders of Sir Hubert Wilkins posed by James Quinn against the icy wastes of his beloved arctic; Jelly D'Arányi with her violin, by the Hon. Neville Lytton; a smallish portrait group by David Allison; two sympathetic child studies, "Eric," by Harrington Mann, and "Mary," by Howard Somerville, and an excellent portrait of the Hon. Lily Montague, J. P., by the latter; "Ruby," by Harold Knight, and "Lt.-Col. Ralph Donaldson-Hudson," by Oswald Birley.

Stage and Film Notes

Charles Chaplin says he will not talk in his next picture, "City Lights," although sound effects will be used in it.

Production of the film version of "Journey's End" has started at the Tiffany-Stahl Studio in Hollywood.

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Tenors—David Dorlini, Edward Molitore, Giuseppe Radaelli, Giuseppe Reschiglian.
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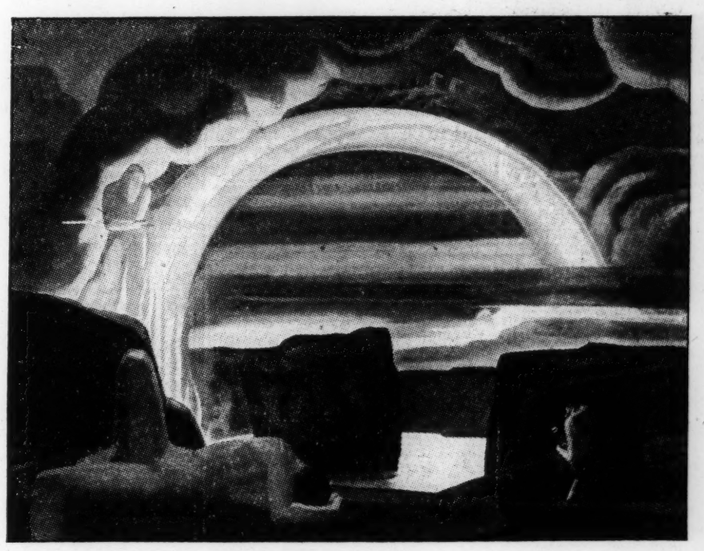

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Music News of the World

Or Sullivan and Gilbert?

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

IN THE Strand at the moment there can be found, almost side by side, a light opera written nearly 50 years ago and one of the latest "talking, singing, dancing" films, "all in natural color." Perhaps the significance of this proximity of the old and the new often escapes the notice even of those who may have visited both entertainments. But somehow it set the present writer wondering what would result in music if—as so often happens in architecture—one structure or work had to vanish before another could appear. Suppose for a moment that a Beethoven symphony had to be scrapped in order to make room for something more up-to-date—say the Schönberg Serenade.

Such an appetizing red herring must be abandoned, however, in face of the surprising fact that a series of venerable light operas is now successfully defying not only time and fashion but the competition of talkies, revues, and all other examples of its own species, past or present. The box-office of the Savoy Theater must be one of the most contented in London.

It is more than 20 years since the operas of Gilbert and Sullivan were given in their former home. In fact they have outlived two Savoy Theaters. The third, built within the old walls, has just reopened with a performance of "The Gondoliers" before an audience of which it could truly be said: "When everybody's somebody then no one's anybody."

Another First Night

A cheerfully written pamphlet, describing the latest Savoy and its rapid rebuilding, drew attention to another first night in June of this year: "The audience was almost as large as that of 48 years back, but it came in corduroys and shirt-sleeves instead of the evening dress of 1881. It came armed with pneumatic drills, pickaxes and shovels, instead of opera glasses and libretto books, and swiftly moving motor-lorries replaced the leisurely hansom cab . . . In a few moments the auditorium which had heard so many of Sullivan's magical melodies re-echoed with the metallic clang of the pneumatic drill, while the satirical words of Gilbert's lyrics had given way before tense shouts of command. It was the first-night of a performance that 'brought down the house' in a very real sense."

Alas, so far, the stage and orchestral performances heard by the present writer have not been quite so successful as those of the shirt-sleeved, corduroyed audience. A few tense shouts of command might fitly be addressed to certain of the principals, and should these fail in their effect, the swiftly moving motor-lorries might render further service. Some of the solo singing is distinctly on the wrong side of mediocrity and there has been more than one occasion when the same could be said of the ensemble between the orchestra and the stage.

Gilbert's Wit

As for the operas themselves, contemporary critical opinion generally ranges itself into two camps. One asserts that it is Gilbert and Sullivan, with the librettist an easy first every time, while the other prefers Sullivan and Gilbert, with Gilbert always a poor second.

Gilbert's wit, of course, has been found out. The formula is as obvious as that behind Wilde's paradoxes. Perhaps Gilbert does conform a little too strictly to Bergson's dictum that the secret of the comic is "something mechanical encrusted upon the living." His vinegary caricatures of elderly women, again—almost Strindbergian in their animosity—admittedly leaven a sour taste. One also grants that Gilbert is often helped by the eagerness of his fellow-countrymen to enjoy a joke against themselves—even if sometimes it is doubtful whether they actually see it.

But Gilbert was much bigger than the formula he used so brilliantly. One has only to glance at current musical comedy or revue to see "something mechanical" encrusted upon nothing really related to life at all. Gilbert's laughter is Meredith's "sunlight of the mind." It shines brightest when, in the novelist's own words, "men wax out of proportion, overblown, affected, pretentious, bombastical, hypocritical, pedantic, fantastically delicate; whenever it sees them self-deceived or hoodwinked, given to run riot in idolatries, drifting into vanities, congregating in absurdities, planning shortsightedly . . . whenever they are at variance with their professions, and violate the unwritten but perceptible laws binding them in consideration one to another; whenever they offend sound reason, fair justice; are false in humility or mined with conceit, individually or in the bulk. . . ." It is then an oblique light is cast on them, "followed by volleys of silvery laughter."

From the point of view of the contemporary musician, Sullivan, with all his freshness and versatility, was unfortunate in his period. Much water has passed by the Savoy since his day. We encounter in his scores empty diatonic spaces, echoing, as it were, with the thin ghostly music of Victorian drawing-rooms. The pep and punch which laid our uncles and aunts flat in obeisance have weakened. We listen now rather with the attitude of reading history, and for some of us, to whom these tunes are among our earliest musical recollections, it is extremely difficult to listen critically. One feels almost disrespectful—as if one scrutinized cherished family portraits from the purely æsthetic standpoint.

Sullivan has qualities, however, for which time increases our affection and respect. There was something symbolic in the successful journey he made in 1867 with Sir George Grove to Vienna in search of the lost Schubert MS. scores of "Rosamunde." He was to discover a Schubert in himself. No English composer has possessed in a greater degree the Schubertian qualities of spontaneity, of profusion of melody, of rhythmical vitality and ingenuity, of cheerfulness, of the power of hearing words sing themselves into song—it would be easy to lengthen the list of gifts in common. And like Schubert, Sullivan is the democratic composer who appeals to the musically cultured and uncultured alike. He still has the widest public of any English composer.

But the secret of the Savoy operas is exposed with the attempt to place either Gilbert or Sullivan first. A famous philosopher tells us that relation presupposes quality, and quality relation—that qualities, in fact, are nothing without relations. Æsthetically, this seems true and to get the fullest understanding and appreciation of Gilbert's librettos and Sullivan's music we should never consider them apart, but should watch for those relations which really determine the qualities of both.

Top Left—Henry A. Lytton as Ko-Ko and Bertha Lewis as Katisha in "The Mikado." Top Right—Leo Sheffield as Sir Despard Murgatroyd in "Ruddigore." Below—Miss Winifred Lawson in the Title Rôle of "Princess Ida." Inset—Miss Winnie Melville.

The True 'Boris' Reaches America

By L. A. SLOPER

FOR the first time outside Russia, the original text and music of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounoff" came to a hearing in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on Nov. 29. The performance, in concert form, was given by the Philadelphia Orchestra, assisted by the chorus of the Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia and by distinguished soloists in the principal parts. Leopold Stokowski was the conductor.

The "original" opera, as used in speaking of this occasion, means the initial version, with the addition of certain scenes written by Moussorgsky himself in the effort to get his work produced. These include the Polish scenes, the Kromy scene, the episode of the chiming clock and the song of the Hostess at the beginning of the Inn scene.

Thus full measure was provided; too full, indeed, for the majority of the audience, which, incarcerated weekly at 2:30 p. m., considers that liberation at 4 or shortly after is the least it should expect. But at 4 o'clock this performance had progressed only through the Prologue and two acts; and those who had not arrived on time were just being admitted. As these crept guiltily to their seats, they were met by large numbers of departing guests. This retreating army grew as the afternoon wore on; and when the performance was over, at 10 minutes to 6, it was apparent that hardly more than a tenth of the hearers had endured to the end.

A Curious History

It is well enough to scoff at these inconstant music lovers; but it should be said that they are in the habit of submitting to about one hour and thirty-five minutes of music, and to be confronted with three hours and twenty minutes of it, without having been prepared for these operatic lengths, must have been bewildering.

The curious history of "Boris," with its "editing" by Rimsky-Korsakoff, has been told in these columns, with exhaustive critical analysis, by Mr. Belaiev and by Mr. Calvocoressi (author of the translation used in Philadelphia), two of the foremost Moussorgsky scholars. Mr. Belaiev, further, has reviewed here the first performance of the original version in Leningrad, as a stage work. Hence it remains now only to record a few impressions of the music as heard without the aid of the action, and of the performance of the Philadelphians.

Much as one may deplore the form taken by Rimsky's expression of friendship for Moussorgsky, in revising his work, it was evident even from a concert hall hearing that Rimsky had increased the effectiveness of many pages as pure "theater." The Coronation scene and the choral effects certainly profited, in the theatrical sense, from the "Schéhérazade" type of orchestration. But it was equally evident that from the musico-dramatic viewpoint Rimsky had done a serious disservice to his friend; he had given him spectacular stage music in place of expressive musical speech. If the writing of the author of "Boris" did not convey an Italian sense of brilliance in the Kremlin Square or of barbaric color in the mob scenes, it did portray dramatically Boris's thought and the reluctance of the crowd in the one instance, and the restless surging, dumb resentment and visionless aspiration of the people in the others.

Production Good

It may be many years before people will remain through a performance of "Boris" as Moussorgsky set it down. This score is not pretty, not ingratiating, not charming, not scintillant. It is merely the profound musical expression of a race. Students of music appreciate it. Probably the general run of operagoer will wait some time yet before demanding that it be included in the repertory. These dramas in music do not gain ground rapidly, as "Fra Gherardo" proved last year. Even the Italians assailed Pizzetti's opera—the Italians most of all, indeed, for what was an Italian thinking of, to write a lyric drama so little of the stage? Perhaps the original "Boris" will be heard regularly in the opera houses of the world in another 25 years—and "Fra Gherardo" a half-century hence.

Praise must be given to the Philadelphians' production. We should have preferred a stage exposition, but we count ourselves fortunate in hearing the music so expertly and devotedly performed. Georges Baklanoff was the Boris; and since Chaliapin has become so unpredictable, no better could have been found. He and Sophie Braslau (Marina), Herbert Gould (Pimen) and Fred Patton (Rangoni and Varlaam) all succeeded admirably in conveying through their vocal artistry the dramatic significance of their lines. Richard Crooks (Shuisky and the Pretender) would have made a similar impression if he had been able to avoid a distressing nasality Most of the other soloists were artist-students of the Curtis Institute of Music. Of these, the best impression was made by Albert Mahler, who sang the rôles of Missail and the Boyar in Attendance acceptably, and achieved a real success with that of the Simpleton. The chorus, trained by Bruce Carey, gave an excellent account of itself. Mr. Stokowski, we were persuaded, did full justice to the score.

Perhaps if Mr. Stokowski had restrained his zeal enough to omit the Polish scenes, the public might have found his musical excursion more endurable. The second of these scenes was familiar; the first, in Marina's dressing room, had not been heard in America. It contains the maidens' chorus in praise of Marina, her words of dissatisfaction and the insidious phrases of the Jesuit, Rangoni. Moussorgsky's characterization of the priest is penetrating, both here and in the Garden scene, where he watches the lovers during their duet. But most of the music of both these scenes is far below the average of the opera; much of it might have been written by a third-rate Italian lyric composer.

Kings and Chancellors

We followed with especial interest the playing of the orchestra. Mr. Stokowski this season has chosen to do without a concertmaster, and has arranged that the post of that artist shall be occupied by the first violins in rotation. The results of this policy were apparent at the concert under review, and we cannot believe that they were the results contemplated by the conductor. For, making all allowance for the peculiar quality of the music in hand, it seemed clear that the tone of the violins had deteriorated, and that they no longer possessed that cleanness and certainty in attack that formerly was one of their most distinctive characteristics. If this condition persists, it may be that Mr. Stokowski will conclude that his determination to dispense with a Bismarck has been too costly.

Having noted the experiment with a concertmasterless orchestra, it was interesting to observe, on the following evening, the progress made by the Conductorless Orchestra of New York. These enterprising musicians submitted Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 4, Mischa Stillman's "Serenade," Mozart's D minor Piano Concerto, with John Powell as soloist, and Glière's "Les Sirènes." It seemed to us that this group had achieved a greater unanimity than that which surprised us on the occasion of its baptism last year.

According to the Muscovites, this is the orchestra of the future. It may be so. But for the present, for all its success, we feel about this orchestra much as Dr. Johnson felt about women preachers and performing dogs. Mr. Stillman, composer of the "Serenade," which had its first performance, is the new concertmaster; that is to say, the new leader.

At present, of course, the concertmasterless orchestra has a big lead on the Conductorless. But by the evidence of performances, and with particular reference to the Bach Concerto, it must be said that at the present stage of musical progress, there can be no doubt that an orchestra provided with both conductor and concertmaster is capable of the best playing of all. This is a matter of experience. As for the future, it is not spread out before this commentator as before the hero of Mr. Behrman's new play, like a fan.

Oral Program Notes

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

EVENTS are at a standstill just now for musical critics, who have not one novelty to put their teeth into. The time is favorable, therefore, to examine a rather interesting proposal, now submitted to conductors by the Society of Orators and Lecturers. This group, which quite legitimately, seeks new outlets for its verbal activity, proposes to concert organizations to replace the rather uninviting program notes by an oral commentary. To facilitate the organization of this service, there would be no fee to pay to the lecturers, who would be satisfied, like composers, with a percentage deducted from the receipts by a society of perception.

One must not laugh at this bit of special pleading. Obviously, if it means introducing a bit more literature and pedantic classification, into an art that is already wilting under it, the scheme should be rejected. The choice of this kind of "speaker" would, therefore, be delicate. But if this difficulty is cleverly solved, I think the results of such a plan would be excellent.

There is never enough explained in music. Too much work is left to the listener. Too quick and too complicated an effort of adaptation is asked of him. I am always bewildered to learn from the lips of the composers—after long conversations conducted according to the best rules of the game—the intentions they have amassed into a symphony or orchestral poem, which they leave their listener the trouble to guess. What naïveté! And what a source of misunderstanding!

Appreciable Service

One should, on the contrary, guide the masses by the hand through the labyrinth of music. One should help them to gather as they pass some flower that one points out to them. One should teach and accustom them to listen, in a work, to that which an author has intended to put in it and not to other things. If the Society of Orators and Lecturers like to render us this service, let them be blessed, honored and venerated to the seventh generation, for it will have rendered musical art and appreciable service.

Irene Popard's School of Harmonic Gymnastics, so intelligently directed by the continuer of Georges Demeny's work, has submitted those of her pupils who seek to win a diploma to their annual technical examination. These meetings are always extremely instructive. Beyond the questions of physical culture, properly speaking, this examination brings to light certain hidden relations between music and the dance. Certainly I am not one of those who dream of setting up Euterpe and Terpsichore against each other. It is a fashionable theory. It is good form to consider as a humiliating slavery for a dancer the attentive respect for a melodic design, a strong beat, a syncopation or a metrical or rhythmic fantasy.

A Muscular Genius

Do not let me be accused of associating myself with this dangerous campaign if I declare that there are cases in which the dance art further defends its rights by its own personal means alone. Now I saw among the prize winners of the Irene Popard School examination two girls whose musical culture was clearly inadequate, but who, by a miracle of choreographic intuition, interpreted the "Scherzo-Valse" of Chabrier with a mastery that certainly owes nothing to the sol-fa or to harmony. Here is a sort of muscular genius that makes its own equilibrium and supplies an independent and complete corporal eloquence in the margin of the musical line. The phenomenon is disturbing, but it exists.

That is not a reason to neglect in choreography the musical scholarship that still remains, for the majority of dancers, the best plastic discipline known thus far. Irene Popard's pupils know what they owe to Schumann, Chopin, Schubert and Grieg, who are monitors of dance gifted with incomparable authority and irresistible persuasive force. And they never show them enough gratitude.

Ildebrando Pizzetti, the Italian composer, is announced to visit the United States for a concert and lecture tour in February and March, 1930. His latest composition, "Rondo Veneziano," will be produced by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini conducting, on Feb. 27.

The Theramin With Orchestra

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

LEON THERAMIN'S ether-wave instrument, now officially designated by his last name as a common noun (small "t") with the capitals, "RCA," (unpunctuated by periods) preceding, comes into regular concert use in Joseph Schillinger's "Airphonic" suite, op. 21, presented by the Cleveland Orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor, at Carnegie Hall on the evening of Dec. 3.

Rights to the RCA theramin have been acquired, I understand, by the Radio Corporation of America, which in its way, and that no doubt a large and influential way, is entering the domain of serious music; and so the alphabet of the air makes its appearance on a symphony program. Another New York début, then, pushes up for notice, decidedly catching attention; a rare novelty, importunately demanding to be judged, appraised and evaluated.

A Russian invention, adapted to orchestral use by a Russian composer—what ought it to be worth? Much. What, actually, is RCA theramin good for as a tone color? To my thinking, very little.

Pitch, Volume and Quality

To consider musical instruments generally, response to three demands inheres in them, namely: Pitch, volume and quality. Pitch is the thing in which music has mainly developed. Pitch gives us the scale, with melody and harmony. Volume is that which supplies shading and nuance. Quality is that which—well, now, what does quality do? Quality, timbre, separates instruments into clans, families and individuals, accounting for the string, wood, brass and percussion groups of the orchestra, differentiating violin, drum, horn, clarinet, oboe and flute from one another.

Now while the principal instruments of the orchestral ensemble obey the player's call for pitch, volume and quality, all three, certain of the percussion clan are pitchless, the celesta and glockenspiel are of rather constant and unvarying volume, yet everything accepted by great masters, whether of old schools or new, possesses quality. There have existed for a time, indeed, instruments that in respect to quality were deficient. But they have gone out, and the music written for them has in large measure disappeared, too, or has been adapted and arranged for better sound. Instance the ophicleide and the serpent, which long ago crept away to seek a hiding place in obscure paragraphs of books on orchestration.

Casual and Incidental

Now the theramin is remarkable in its capacity for pitch and volume. The desired note lies under the player's hand, the most certain thing in the world, suppose execution to be all right. And as for intensity, that is within the performer's control, every gradation from a whisper to a roar. Up to that point, I am a theramin partisan. No farther, however; for I take no pleasure in the theramin, whether heard by itself or in association with regular symphonic types of tone.

Each listener to his liking. Most of the things that composers have lately done in the way of varying and extending the orchestral color plan strike me as successful; but what the writer of the "Airphonic" Suite has attempted with the theramin does not so impress me. Schönberg may come on with what they call his cacophony, and I am undisturbed. Logic or no logic in his combinations of notes, he employs the historic sonorities and never puts them to confusion and disgrace by noise which is mere mechanical accident. Varèse may set down in his scores successions of chords that contain every note of the scale, instead of selected sets of three or four notes, and he may talk, when interviewed, about a day of electric sound soon to dawn; but his music, let it unsettle people's ways of thinking all it will, never, I believe, seriously distresses their ears. Schillinger, all respect to whatever message he may have to convey, merely staged at the concert of the Cleveland Orchestra what I should call a laboratory experiment, with accompaniment of orchestra. He may have done that which portends something revolutionary in musical art, but he seemed to me merely to exalt something which is casual and incidental in the realm of acoustics.

Alexander Glazounoff

Not all Russian musical manifestations are experimental, by any means. At the same time that Mr. Schillinger is visiting the United States, making his "Airphonic" exhibition here and there, Alexander Glazounoff comes, to put on show some of his scores, which not only today are, but in their own time were, conservative. Late on the evening of Dec. 3, I had the good fortune to hear his Sixth Symphony at the Metropolitan Opera House, the orchestra playing under his baton. Good fortune, I say; for a musical narrative always tells me something more when recited by its author than when studied out and read off by somebody else. The audience consisted largely, if my observation was correct, of persons who look back to Russia as their land of origin; and somehow the occasion was a Russian picture. Wherever Mr. Glazounoff goes it is that way, I fancy. It was, I know, in Paris last winter. He will appear, I understand, in a number of American cities this season under the management of S. Hurok. Let anyone who wants a little travel to eastern Europe attend when he is presenting a program of his works. A discerning ear will hear the story of an inner Russia that stays through the decades, surviving external change of whatever sort.

Pizzetti's 'Concerto dell'Estate'

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Rome

GENERALLY it is of little use, in a critical study, to compare the man and the inventor. Often the art of composers seems in complete contradiction to their private life. In the case of Ildebrando Pizzetti, it is impossible to dissociate the artist from the man. One is forced to consider any work of his not only as an invention, but as an integral part of his general thought, a thought which is made up in equal parts of imagination, theory and doctrine.

Pizzetti's "Concerto dell'Estate," performed Nov. 10 at the Augusteo, is a vast and important work. Conceived in the form of a triptych, this symphony opens with a "Mattutino," continues with a "Notturno" and ends with a "Gagliarda." The work seems to me, in its entirety, one of the happiest of parentheses in the complete Pizzettian production. Pizzetti's art has been always severe and somber. Little light in this powerful thought, little joy in these constructions, which seemed quite dominated by a profound melancholy. In the "Concerto dell'Estate," on the other hand, sunshine and joy reign supreme. And those are precisely the qualities that attract at the very first in this fine fresco of sound.

But there are other causes for surprise in this work. Pizzetti has been at all times a man of the theater. For him, the musical drama is the supreme and essential form of his art. And in every one of his former works, orchestral or chamber, it was evident that, for Pizzetti as for Mozart, the musical thought necessarily and constantly assumed an essentially dramatic and theatrical form. But in the "Concerto dell' Estate," the music appeared from the start to be entirely free of attachment to the theater, and concerned solely with finding the significance in itself.

That is the most surprising side of Pizzetti's new work. For the author of "Deborah and Jaël" has, times without number, publicly expressed his scorn for the music which advanced elements of our period call "pure," and which he has qualified as "empty." But it is difficult to say that the "Concerto dell'Estate" can be other than pure music, given its absolutely antidramatic character and its total "disinterestedness." Henceforth, whoever—like the signatory of these lines—has more than once been in open conflict with Pizzetti's ideas on the subject of this problem, which is today of capital importance, of "pure music," cannot but rejoice at this step taken by Pizzetti toward an agreement with the adversary. Especially when the subject of disagreement is no more and no less than the national Italian style and the orientation to be given to the thought of succeeding generations.

Bernardino Molinari gave this Concerto an admirable performance, as he did moreover the whole program, which included Brahms's Second Symphony and the Overtures to "The Barber of Seville" and to "Tannhäuser."

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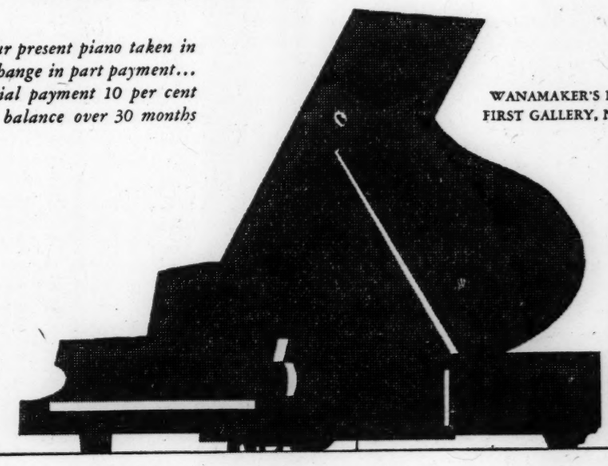

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Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Knowing Evergreens and Where to Use Them in Design

By EGBERT HANS

Warren H. Manning Offices Inc. Landscape Design and Regional Planning

"WHY should New England claim the prize for the coloring of her autumn foliage?" asked the man from Ohio as we were admiring an Ohio hillside covered with maples, oaks, beeches and dogwoods in the gorgeous raiment which precedes their winter sleep.

The beauty spread out before our eyes seemed to justify the question, but the lady from New England retorted without hesitation, "You may have the colors but you lack the evergreens. It takes the pine, the spruce and the hemlocks to give these colors a background and a setting—"

All of which impressed me as an eloquent illustration of the evergreens' value and mission whether in the landscape of nature's own design or within the limit of the flower garden.

"Cedar Hill" secures its name because the cedars are always there like faithful sentinels. . . . And if we really consider our garden as the outdoor compartment of our home, we will look upon the evergreens as the permanent members of the outdoor family, while flowers and shrubs become transients owing their acquaintance. They are very hardy and are very suitable for seaside planting or where soil conditions are, perforce, poor.

These are only a few, although the most reliable varieties of evergreens for our "studies in verticality."

Horizontal, Also Triangular

Of course, all trees are "upright" but the fir trees and some spruces convey a horizontal effect, due to the horizontal lines of their branches and the resulting horizontal lines of light and shade.

All spruces and firs might be called pyramidal or triangular and the choice among them should be governed by soil and climatic conditions and by the requirements of the desired color or value effect.

The Norway spruce is perhaps the best known, because the most dependable and its facilities to adapt itself to almost any situation. If you have a mixed evergreen plantation in mind, place the Norway spruces where they will bear the brunt of wind and cold and protect the other weaker varieties. The American white spruce, the Black Hills spruce and the Engelmann spruce are equally dependable.

The Colorado blue spruce, although well known and widely owned with pride, has a bad reputation to live down among "designers" many of whom claim that it does not belong in the realm of "good design," although I can see no reason for its exclusion therefrom. The blue spruce pays the penalty of being much "sinned against" by being placed in lawn center and other conspicuous places with a very obvious desire for effect. To me it remains a beautiful tree both in shape and color, but it should be used with great care as to setting and surroundings when used in conjunction with other evergreens and preferably in mass plantations, it is invaluable to establish receding values and create the consequent illusion of distance; from the dark Norway spruce, through the Concolor and Douglas firs to the Colorado blue spruce, is represented a gamut of values as distinct as that of the musical scales.

The Conifers, the Broad-Leaved Evergreens, Rhododendrons and the Fairy-Like Dogwoods Always Make an Ideal Combination for an Informal Planting and Woodland Path.

peal chiefly to short blooming periods.

Let us therefore study our evergreens as "individuals" having appearance, character and habits as definite as those of our human relations and friends.

In view of the pictorial values in our garden, we might perhaps best classify the evergreens according to shape and linear aspect, regardless of botanical family. Let us consider those that supply the vertical element in our garden composition.

The Vertical Element

First of all we think of the cedars (Juniperus virginiana). There are green, blue, as well as silver- and gold-like cedars, but it is safest to use the two first named. A very good cedar is the Cannarti cedar, although not used as freely as it deserves.

Of even more columnar shape are the Chinese juniper, the Swedish juniper and the Irish juniper. The latter is not thoroughly hardy and loses much of its foliage after gaining a certain age.

The common red cedar should be preferred for large informal groups, and especially where soil conditions are not too favorable. In the formal garden I prefer the American arbor vitae, of which there are a great many varieties, both upright and dwarf. The common variety (Thuja occidentalis) will thrive almost anywhere. It is very desirable for trimmed hedges, with its flexible foliage that filters the sunlight into moving gold. Other good and dependable varieties are the Chinese and the Ibota arbor vitae.

Among the narrow pyramidal or columnar evergreens the Chamaecypress or Retinospora deserves more recognition than it can boast of. Both sheared or in their natural condition, the many varieties of this tree lend themselves to very attractive grouping and will reward a closer acquaintance, moreover, unusually hardy and one of the few evergreens that will stand the ocean winds. The Concolor fir is so called because the upper and lower side of its needles are of the same color: a bluish-gray. It is one of the best evergreens for specimen effect and equally valuable in mass planting for its unique shade. The Douglas fir is of light green—sometimes almost bluish—appearance and very adaptable. Its slow growth makes it a valuable tree for use on restricted lots.

The hemlocks have an appeal all of their own, although of a somewhat melancholy nature. Their dark green feathery and drooping branches form a valuable contrast with the upright branched evergreens. When a perfect specimen, nothing can equal the hemlock. It demands great care and is particular about its location and surroundings. The hemlock is a tree of the dense woods and needs leaf mold and a cool temperature both for roots and foliage.

For Open and Sunny Locations

The Canadian hemlock is rapidly making way for the Carolina hemlock. The latter has a denser foliage, is slightly more irregular in outline and is better suited to open and sunny locations. It is also considered more hardy than the Canadian hemlock.

Last, but not least, we come to the pines. There is a glamour of romance about the pine that few trees may claim, but it is reserved for the aged pine with its evidence of a strenuous career.

If you are the happy possessor of such a pine, cherish it, look after it and enjoy it while you may—but to the average gardener, especially the owner of a small place, I would advise to use the pines sparingly. Pines grow rapidly—they represent the "informal" element in evergreens. They need space to develop and to conserve their beauty. It takes more pines than spruces to form an efficient screen, as the foliage of the pine is not so dense.

The Swiss mountain pine (Pinus cembra) is best suited for limited areas, especially near buildings. It is compact and slow in growth and withstands the evil effects of city—and suburban—conditions.

The Austrian pine is perhaps the strongest and most hardy of the evergreens. Its coloring is of the deepest green and almost velvety in appearance and when given space it will develop into a beautiful mass. It is the only safe tree for planting within the salt spray of the sea.

The Scotch pine has very strong needles and is most attractive in the early spring when its young upstanding shoots are like so many little candles. When planted with the red pine and the Austrian pine some very attractive masses can be established.

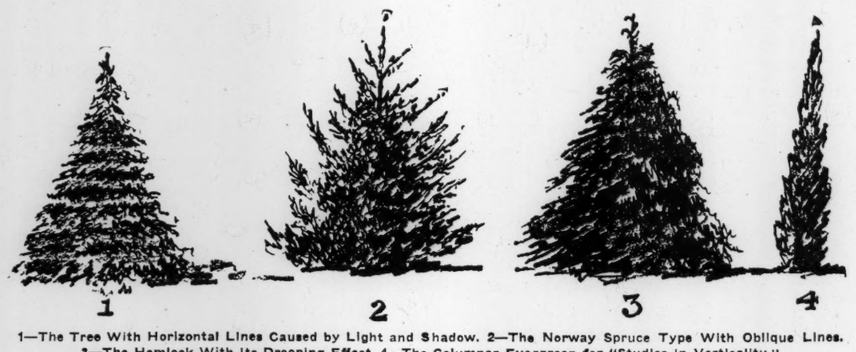
Not so commonly known nor used, but of great beauty and value in composition, are the Pinus monticolo and Pinus contorta with their bluish green foliage. They are not found in the average nursery but well worth looking for.

Hardy Variety

The Jack Pine or Pinus Banksiana seems also somewhat out of favor with the average nurseryman, although it is another pine whose beauty is not sufficiently recognized. When given a fair chance it will develop into a beautiful tree well furnished to the bottom and has the additional merit of being very hardy and unmindful of even the worst treatment.

The white pine is distinctly a tree for woodlike plantations and I would hardly recommend it for garden use. It is difficult to give it a suitable place in group planting with a chance for full development, unless one has ample space and does the evergreen planting along forestation lines.

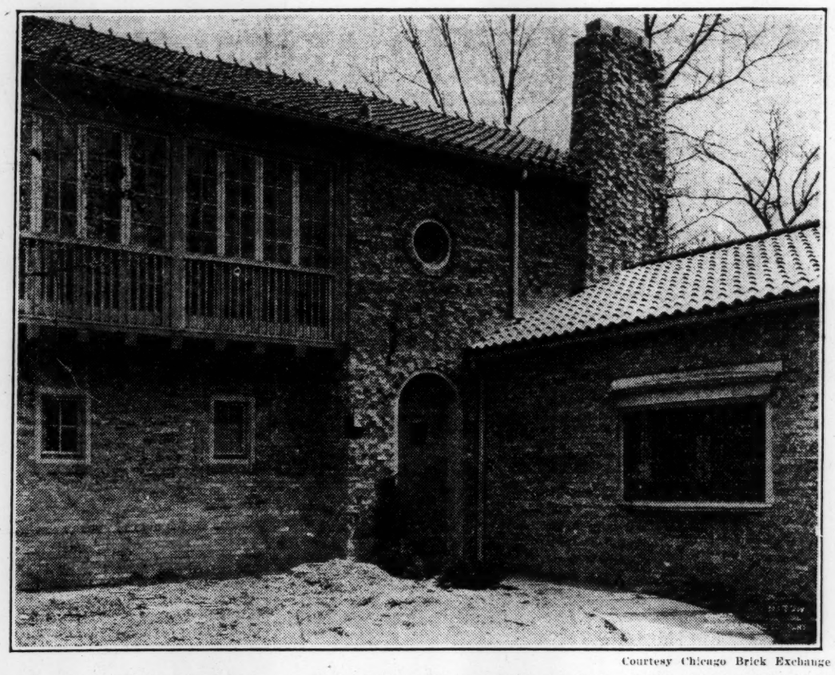
The available space is filled. I have referred only to a few of the evergreen trees and made no mention of that wonderful evergreen family known as the "dwarfs." They may be dwarfs in appearance but of inestimable value in use in the garden and more than deserve to be the subject of a special article at a later date.



1—The Tree With Horizontal Lines Caused by Light and Shadow. 2—The Norway Spruce Type With Oblique Lines. 3—The Hemlock With Its Drooping Effect. 4—The Columnar Evergreen for "Studies in Verticality."

Drawing by Egbert Hans

Chamaecypress and Spruces Formed a Suitable Background for This Garden Terminus Wall Fountain and Pool, With Dwarf Greens as Supplementary Accents.



Courtesy Chicago Brick Exchange

The "Skintled" Effect Can Best Be Seen by Examining the Chimney. The Rough Surface Catches Lights and Shadows. This Is a Partial View of a House in Evanston, Ill.

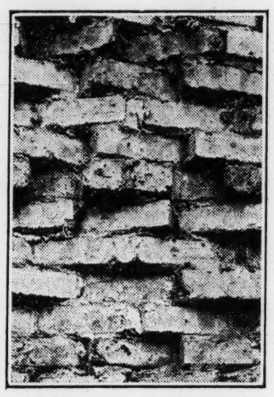
Tapestry Effect With Shadows in Use of Skintled Brick

I

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cleveland, O.

TIME was, within the memory of thousands, when a brick house meant a house built of common brick, for common brick was the standard brick of the day. That was less than half a century ago. But construction tastes change just as do the tastes in everything else. And to meet that change of fashion, so to speak, some ingenious brick maker evolved the so-called face brick, cleverly tinkered to present a more pleasing surface in the wall. Immediately the face brick supplanted the common brick as a material for residence construction, at least for wall facings. It has had the field almost altogether to itself for nearly 40 years.



One of the Early Examples of Skintled Brick. Today the Varieties Are Many.

In comparatively recent years, particularly within the last three or four, a marked change in the public taste has again developed. It started, really, along during the war period when conservation and economy were being urged everywhere. Out in Chicago a movement was begun to erect a number of modern homes for workingmen, and the architects to whom the job of designing was delegated, decided to experiment with the cheaper common brick, which sold then, as now, for around $12 a thousand.

One of these architects, poking around in the refuse heap of a Chicago brick plant one day, came upon a peculiarly fused, rough nosed and irregular brick which shone like a bit of polished ebony, once it was freed of its coating of dust and dirt. Inquiry developed that this sort of overburned brick, usually from the arches of the kiln, were considered worthless by the brick makers, and usually were tossed into the dump heap.

How it Began

The architect took the brick along with him, studying it as he made his round of the yard and his selection of bricks for a particular job. Finally he asked the manufacturer if he could supply him as many as 10,000 of these malformed bricks, explaining that he had in mind an experiment on a house he was then designing. Eventually the bricks were supplied him, and there began the development of the increasingly popular "skintled" brickwork which is doing so much to bring the common brick back into the high regard it formerly enjoyed.

Skintled brickwork, within the last half dozen years, has spread from Chicago in every direction. Today it is as well known in New England, in the South, in the West, and on the Pacific Coast, as it is in Chicago. It is tapestry effect in a big way, in the wall instead of on the surface of a single brick. It is, in a word, mass wall effect, and no development in bricklaying in the last 500 years has been as radical or as popular.

Cheaper to Lay Up

One peculiarity of skintled brickwork is that it is cheaper to lay up than the old conventional type to which the masons have been wedded so long and which they have frequently refused to desert for the new style. They declared skintled brickwork was not brickwork at all, and in some instances refused to lay it—for no attention is paid to the outside of the wall. The bricks, when the job is done, look as though they might have been thrown into the mortar and just stuck. The plumb bob is, in fact, used on the inside of the wall, instead of on the outside, to keep it plumb and in line.

But the wall is just as solid, just as lasting, just as resistive to heat and cold as any other solid brick wall. The only difference is in the exterior texture, which, when the bricks are highly colored, rich in varying tones and heightened by occasional fire flashings, not infrequently are woven into a mass wall effect that has all the richness and appeal of an Oriental rug. It offers an exceptional opportunity for the play of light and shadow, always a desirable feature in brickwork, which was really responsible for the old-time practice of deeply raking the mortar joints.

[This is the first of a series of illustrated articles on modern building materials. The second, on common brick, will appear Dec. 21.]

Winter Bouquets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

IN WINTER time, when to many people fresh flowers in any quantity are an expensive luxury, how welcome for indoor decoration are those dried plants which may be easily grown in all ordinary gardens.

How heartening, for instance, on a cold dreary day is the warm glow of the quaint parchmentlike orange globes of the Physalis Franchettii, more generally known, perhaps, as the Chinese Lantern plant, which thrives with weedlike rapidity in a sunny position, and ordinary soil.

Invaluable, too, for winter decoration are the glossy flowers of the annual everlastings (helichrysum) in all the beauty of their extraordinarily various colors. Sown in the spring, either in gentle heat in March, or outdoors in April, the flowers should be cut directly they are fully expanded and hung head downward for a time in a cool dry place.

There is a dainty charm about sea lavender (statice) which lends itself particularly well to arrangement in bowls for table decoration.

The perennial statice latifolia, with its spreading panicles of mauve flowers, and the blue and rose varieties of the annual statice sinuata are well worth growing for this purpose.

Honesty (lunaria biennis), one of the most accommodating of plants—which will even thrive happily under trees—should also not be forgotten, so lovely are its glistening silvery disks, the beauty of which, by the way, is wonderfully enhanced by arranging in colorful pottery.

Home Builders' Notebook

And Now the Automatic Stoker

New York

A NEW and practical development in one branch of an industry very often forces another branch to work out new devices in order to meet competition, and in many cases the "ultimate consumer" gets the benefit.

It has worked out this way in the efforts of the coal industry to meet the competition of the oil and gas heating equipment that has been brought out within the last two or three years, with its advantages in cleanliness and time and labor saving.

The automatic stoker has proved to be the answer, and, although the larger sizes of coal cannot be used in the stokers, buckwheat coal, at just about half the price of the larger sizes, is used to excellent advantage, and with even better heating results, because all the coal is burned and the rate of burning can be automatically regulated by the thermostatic control. This size coal has been used economically for a long time by large apartment houses and in industrial plants, where saving is quite as important as in the home.

The hopper is filled with coal, the number of fillings in any given time depending of course on the kind of weather. One filling a week might do in mild weather, or one a day during some of the "spells of weather" in our blustery northern winters, but never more than that, much to the relief of the chief stoker and all his assistants.

A small one-eighth horsepower motor controlled by the thermostat which is set at the desired permanent temperature, operates a worm drive which carries the coal into the fire chamber at the needed rate. A similar worm drive carries the ashes out into an ashcan which can be fitted with a canvas hood as shown, so that all the dust of the ashes is kept confined in its appointed place instead of being scattered through the cellar and up into the house.

In this way the care of the heater is confined to the filling of the hopper and the emptying of the ashes that are already in the can, with no necessity of shoveling out the ashpit at most inconvenient times, in order to get a better draft and more heat. A fan operated by the same little motor that feeds the coal and removes the ashes, supplies the necessary draft for as complete combustion of the coal as possible.

The first cost of such stoking equipment is offset in the not-so-very-long-run by the saving in the cost of buckwheat coal over the larger sizes, for the small addition to the electric bill amounts to little.

Right now, and for some time to come every householder will have his heating equipment much in his thought, unless it is one of the newer types that relieves him of most of his responsibility; and it is no doubt as good a time as any to think over the various kinds of new devices available for the more comfortable and more simple operating of the home heating apparatus.

For those homes in the soft coal region, there are also automatic stokers, built on the same idea but on a little different plan, and necessarily without the ash discharge feature. Apparently nothing has been discovered yet that will do away with the clinker problem in the use of soft coal, but that is being worked on now, so perhaps the stoker of the future will take care of that too.

CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH.

Courtesy Chicago Brick Exchange

Brick Is Here a Medium of Charm and Quaintness, Effected by the Varying Shades of Color in Firing and by the Heavy Mortar Overhang. Note the Trimming of Perpendicular Laying. This Is the House of William Ross, Park Ridge, Ill. Zook & McCoughey Are the Architects.

A Who's Who of Perennials

A NEW garden book is always a welcome addition to the list which all enthusiastic gardeners like to keep. Although they may not own them all, they are glad to know that they may be obtained when required.

A valuable book for lovers of perennials has been published by the Macmillan Company. It is by Alice T. A. Quackenbush and is called "Perennials of Flowerland."

In this "Who's Who" of perennials Mrs. Quackenbush includes short, pithy paragraphs on the culture of different varieties of perennials and also intersperses many interesting bits of legend and folk lore connected with the plants mentioned. For instance she says of Primula: "They like rich, well-drained soil, which by the way does not mean a dry location; moisture is needful. May be grown from seed with the intriguing possibility of a new color in consequence; also easy to divide after blossom time or in the fall. . . . You probably know that Disraeli chose it as his emblem and that even now, Primrose Day is observed throughout England."

"Perennials of Flowerland" is easy to read, having plants arranged alphabetically, each one treated in brief manner omitting all but necessary information.

Garden Path

The birds have been such a friendly addition to your garden all summer that you will welcome this opportunity to show your appreciation. Set a supply of food out early so the little feathered guests will get into the habit of coming to your garden this winter. Make a start by putting out some suet, for it takes the place of the insects gathered and eaten in summer. If your garden contains berry-bearing plants you need make very little effort to attract the birds—the berries are sufficient invitation for them. The list of these valuable trees, plants and vines includes hawthorn, bittersweet, euonymus in variety, honeysuckles, buckthorns, sumac, mountain ash, snowberries, hemlock and viburnums.—American School of Landscape Architecture.

It is well to remember when planting bulbs for the winter garden never to plant different varieties or colors together for they do not bloom at the same time and the effect is not so good as when the color is massed.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

IOWA PETITION STILL PENDING

Professor Stagg of Chicago Elected President of 'Big Ten' Coaches

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Decision on University of Iowa's plea for reinstatement in the Intercollegiate Conference was put over until today, following an extended session of the "Big Ten" faculty committee at the University Club here Friday night. Iowa was suspended last May, effective Jan. 1, 1930, on various charges of infraction of Conference rules, including the subsidizing of athletes through a student loan fund. Iowa claims it has cleaned up the conditions on which it was indicted.

Prof. C. C. Williams, faculty representative, presented the application of the Hawkeyes and W. H. Lauer, athletic director, met with the other directors. The faculty called the athletic directors into their meeting late in the evening, inquiring if the athletic directors had any matters of business to bring up other than the Iowa affair. They had none, and the faculty told them to come back today for a joint meeting to discuss Iowa.

Stagg Elected President

A. A. Stagg, athletic director at University of Chicago, was elected president of the Western Conference Football Coaches' Association, and reappointed the "Big Ten" representative on the National Football Rules Committee. Limitation of the number of scouts at football games to two was recommended by the coaches to the athletic directors. They urged that the rule forbidding cameramen along the sidelines at football games be enforced.

Very little was done in the way of schedule making in the various sports, as the coaches awaited the verdict of the faculty as to whether Iowa would be a member or not. The basketball schedule, which usually is announced in the spring, still is incomplete due to this situation.

Indoor track and field championships of the Conference are to be held at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, March 7 and 8. These races have been held at Iowa for the last two years, but Minnesota has a new field house it wants to try out for the big games. Northwestern University was again awarded the outdoor track and field games, to be held in Dyche Stadium, May 30 and 31.

Change Basketball Rules

Basketball coaches made a number of changes in the rules. More leniency in the enforcement of the one-step dribbling rule will be shown when a player catches the ball on the run or in motion. A player is to be permitted to tip the ball against the backboard and then play the ball again. A player will also be permitted to tap the ball in a circle so long as he does not catch it.

Stalling by the team protecting a lead in the score was condemned by the coaches as tending toward reducing interest in the game. They also voted to assign the spaces in the free throw lanes to avoid jamming and scrambling for places. The umpire was assigned the task of calling fouls on jump balls at center, as the referee's eyes are usually are on the ball.

Faculty members considering the Iowa case are James Paige, Minnesota; Frederic Woodward, Chicago; A. C. Callen, Illinois; J. F. Pyre, Wisconsin; W. J. Mounkhaus, Indiana; William Marshall, Purdue; O. F. Long, Northwestern; Thomas French, Ohio State, and Ralph W. Aigler, Michigan.

PITTSBURGH TO PLAY SO. CALIFORNIA TEAM

Football Game to Be Played in Pasadena Rose Bowl

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—On the historical turf of the Pasadena Rose Bowl the University of Pittsburgh, carrying the football banner of the East, and the University of Southern California, representative of the West, will meet New Year's Day for the mythical gridiron honors of the United States, it is announced.

Invitation of the powerful Panther team, undefeated and untied in an outstanding football campaign of the East, and its acceptance was made known by the Southern California Trojans following selection of their team on Tuesday by the Rose Bowl committee.

Pittsburgh was invited out of a field of three possible teams which also included Tulane University and University of Tennessee. University of Notre Dame was eliminated because of a previous meeting with Southern California in which the Trojans lost by a one-point margin, and Purdue University, champion of the "Big Ten," was prohibited from playing because of a Western Conference ruling forbidding post-season games.

"Because of the University of Pittsburgh's outstanding showing during the past season in the East," Gwynn Wilson, general manager of athletics at the Trojan institution, said, "the University of Southern California is pleased to learn that Pittsburgh has accepted our invitation to play in Pasadena on New Year's Day."

VANCOUVER WINS, 5 TO 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Vancouver Lions appeared in somewhat near the same form that carried them to the 1928-29 championship when they defeated the Victoria Cubs, 5 to 1, in a Pacific Coast Hockey League game here Friday night. It was the largest score this season. Both teams scored in the first period, J. Jerwa on Phillips' pass for Vancouver and Evans taking Lowe's pass to tie for Victoria. J. Jerwa, the Lions' great defense star, got two unassisted goals in the second period and Phillips also scored once. In the third period Vancouver scored again when Dunn converted a smart pass from McAdam after seven minutes of play.

MRS. CHAPMAN IS GOLF WINNER

PINEHURST, N. C.—Mrs. J. D. Chapman of Greenwich, on Friday, won the ninth annual Carolina tournament for women here over the No. 3 links. Mrs. Chapman won a decisive victory in the final over Mrs. Emmet French, of Youngstown, wife of the professional star and herself a capable tournament golfer. The margin was 8 and 6, the largest recorded in a tournament final here in years.

DRAKE UNIVERSITY ELECTS

DES MOINES, Ia.—Lynn P. King '31, quarterback, has been elected captain of the Drake University football team for 1930. He was recently selected as a member of the all-Missouri Valley Conference team.

PHELAN OFFERED POSITION

CHICAGO (AP)—James M. Phelan, who coached Purdue University to its first Big Ten football championship, this fall, has been offered the position of football coach at the University of Washington.

V. P. I. ELECTS H. V. HOOPER '32

BLACKSBURG, Va. — Henry V. Hooper '32, triple-threat field general, was elected captain of the 1930 Virginia Polytechnic Institute football team at a dinner of letter men on Friday.

Enjoying Winter Sports in Switzerland

A Skating Gymkhana at Maloja, Engadine.

Alpine Holidays Afford Lively Fun

Tobogganing, Skating and Skiing Attract Many Enthusiasts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"The journey is over," we thankfully remarked, as the train pulled up at the little station in the valley and we prepared to descend.

We were met by a merry party of skiers who had run down from our objective to meet us. Fresh, clean and mahogany brown, what a contrast they presented to ourselves, grimy, disheveled and bleached by London fog.

Leaving the valley in mist the diminutive train toiled up the abrupt mountain railway, till suddenly we emerged in a dazzle of light, we were above the clouds and sunshine, the snow and the mountains were ours. That night the mountains, as we took our last look at them, were cold and austere in the moonlight, their immanence was almost oppressive, but in the morning, when touched by the first reflections from the east, they seemed benign. No urban discords were to be heard from our windows, only the tinkle of sleigh bells and the bustle occasioned by a party of skiers departing on some adventurous expedition. How fortunate, we thought, are the present generation to whom these winter holidays are a joy to be looked forward to throughout the year.

Not long ago these mountain valleys were almost unknown as winter resorts. Where Stevenson saw "single people walking rapidly with plaids on their shoulders" we now find joyous groups on sport and pleasure bent and mark this enumeration of the exiguous amusements of those days, "home played farces, tableaux-vivants and even balls, a charity bazaar and the young folks carol and revolve tunefully through the figures of a singing quadrille . . . and tournaments at chess and draughts." Of skiing nothing, it was unknown and was still a novelty when we first visited Davos, skating is dismissed in two lines commencing with "of skating little need be said," and ice runs were unthought of.

On the first day the visitor settles down to the pursuit of his, or her, favorite sport, skating, skiing, tobogganing, and curling all have their votaries equally enthusiastic.

Instruction in all forms of winter sports can be obtained from professional experts or from kindly amateurs, of whom there are always many to assist the novice. Skaters should have their skates ground before leaving home, for the ice is often very hard at high altitudes and competent skate-grinders are rare.

A few words of advice to those who wish to excel in either of the chief winter sports, never forget that there is no sport in which unaided practice is so certain to develop a bad style as skating, and skiing, too, requires much technical skill which can only be acquired by the example and precept of the adept.

The most fastidious skater or curler will find the rinks all that he could wish, the futile system of flooding which was in use for many years has everywhere given place to sprinkling and the glacial experts who act as Apollos (this is a scriptural not a classic—allusion) may be seen nightly struggling with lengths of hose pipe, like Laocoon and his children in the toils of the "gemini angues."

Of indoor amusements there is a constant variety and everyone takes part in them.

The smaller places are usually the most enjoyable for those who wish to lead an open air life in pursuit of the various forms of sport, and of all the Alpine eyries which we have visited we like Wengen and "Murren" best, perhaps because under the administration of the Alpine Sports Club visitors are at once made to feel at home and become members of what is really a pleasant house party.

After a morning on the rink or on ski it is a pleasant change to wander up the mountain paths among the byres where the cattle contentedly munch their hay and to watch the changing aspect of the mountains in the evening light, recalling Shelley's lines—

"I love snow, and all the forms
Of the radiant frost."

Yes, radiant, that is the right word; Shelley knew the mountains in all their moods, "the whisper of the Apennine" and "the woods in their winter sleep."

MAPLE LEAFS SIGN MARLBORO PLAYER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League have signed Harvey Jackson, star left wing of the local Marlboros, Canadian junior champions of last winter, to a two-year contract. Jackson is the fifth graduate of the Marlboros to sign with the local club, Bailey, Primeau, Horner and Conacher being the others.

In all the Marlboros have sent 22 players to professional hockey of the minor and major variety, which is considered a record by any one club in the last seven years.

CAWKELL SIGNED TO COACH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Kenneth A. Cawkell, hockey player of the Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League the past two years, has signed to coach the Stobie-Forlong Hockey team of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange League of this city. Cawkell was a noted rugby player when an amateur athlete and played on several Toronto amateur hockey teams.

EARLY GOAL WINS GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—A goal by Evans six minutes after the game started was the only score of Friday's International Hockey League game between Detroit Olympics and Hamilton and the victory enabled the Olympics to share first place with Windsor.

METHOD IMPROVED IN RACING STARTS

Preliminary Commands in Swimming Eliminated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An improved method of starting swimming races was tried out at the Illinois Athletic Club here in connection with the twenty-third annual Cook County interscholastic swimming championships. Roy E. Davis, veteran starter for the Central A. A. U., declared the method a success. The new way was used on an exhibition race between members of the Illinois Women's Athletic Club, a side feature of the interscholastic program.

In this race the four girls, Miss Dagny Van Maarth, Miss Marian Dose, Miss Isabelle Smith and Miss Maxine Reinhardt, plunged simultaneously. It was a 100-yard free style test and Miss Van Maarth won in 1m. 9s. The others finished in the order named.

This method was adopted as official at the convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in St. Louis recently, and so far, as is known this girls' race was the first trial given it since adoption. According to Mr. Davis, all preliminary commands are eliminated. The starter merely assures himself the competitors are on their marks and when so assured fires the gun. This prevents false starts and nobody has a chance to beat the gun.

In the past some observant contestants were able to study the starter, note a certain cadence or rhythm in his system of remarks and thereby anticipate the gun, or be deceived and pulled off balance.

French Committee Issues Tennis Rank

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Paris

THE French tennis ranking committee issued a new list for the 1929 campaign Friday, with Henri Cochet and Jean Rene Lacoste grouped together in first place. Jean Borotra was third, and Christian Boussus and Jacques B. Brugnon were tied for fourth.

In the women's ranking, Madame Mathieu was first, followed by Madame Lafaurie, Madame Bordes, and Madame Cleinadel in that order. Mesdemoiselles Barbier, Neufend, and Metaxa were grouped together in fifth place.

SOLICITATION OF ATHLETE DEFENDED

Norman S. Taber, former star track athlete and now chairman of the Brown University athletic council and a trustee, in a discussion of "The Athletic Situation and the Carnegie Bulletin" at the forty-fourth annual meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at the Hotel Statler, Friday, defended the "proper" solicitation of schoolboy athletes by universities and colleges.

"Recruiting in the right way," he said, "is a perfectly proper thing to do. Letters soliciting boys to come to college should be carefully supervised by the administrative head of the college. Great care, of course, should be taken not to give the boy a false impression."

Mr. Taber, who made prompt and outspoken denials of certain specific charges brought against Brown University when the Carnegie report was issued, admitted that the report, although "misleading and exaggerated," had performed a real service in bringing to light some undoubted evils existing at some colleges.

U. S. TO PARTICIPATE IN WORLD'S SOCCER

NEW YORK (AP)—Announcing its decision to participate in the world's soccer championships in Montevideo, Uruguay, next July and August, the United States Football Association on Friday enlisted the aid of affiliated clubs throughout the country in selecting a representative team.

The association organizations were asked to submit before Jan. 15 the names of players, professional or amateur, who are United States citizens, by birth or naturalization, and who would be available from about the middle of June to the middle of August. The team will be selected after tryout matches.

Instituted by the International Federation of Football Associations, the championship will be an open affair and will be held every four years.

LONDON DEFEATS WINDSOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—London Panthers provided a surprise in the International Hockey League by defeating the Windsor Bulldogs, present leaders, here Friday night, by a score of 5 to 4. Close to 5000 saw their favorites go down to defeat after tying the score at 2 to 2 in the early stages of the second period. It was London's third win in nine games this winter. Two National Hockey League players appeared on the London lineup, James W. Herberts, formerly of Detroit Cougars and Harold Starr obtained on a loan from Ottawa Senators.

ARLANSON TO CAPTAIN TUFTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TUFTS COLLEGE, Mass.—Harry Arlanson '31 of Lynn has been elected captain of the 1930 varsity football team at Tufts College. Arlanson is also captain-elect of the varsity baseball team for next spring. The new football captain is a brilliant end player.

ST. OLAF ELECTS LARSON

NORTHFIELD, Minn.—Tackle Larson, of Boston, has been elected captain of the St. Olaf College football team for 1930.

City A. C. Maintains Record in Class B

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W.	Rounds L.	Matches W.	Matches L.	P.C.
City A. C.	4	0	18	10	1.000
Crescent A. C.	3	1	18	10	.750
Yale Club	3	1	17	11	.750
Princeton Club	2	1	12	9	.667
Harvard Club	2	2	12	16	.500
Montclair A. C.	1	1	6	8	.500
Short Hills Club	1	1	6	8	.500
Fraternity S.T.C.	1	3	13	15	.250
New York A. C.	1	3	13	15	.250
Park Ave. S. C.	1	3	12	16	.250
Columbia U. C.	0	3	7	14	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—City Athletic Club, the unbeaten leader, maintained its position Friday in the metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship, by winning its fourth round match from Columbia University Club, with a decidedly greater margin than in its three previous starts, when the odd match alone saved it from defeat. This time only its last representative, Sylvan Friedman, impressed into service for the first time this season, suffered defeat, making the score, 6 to 1.

Two of the four teams tied for second place kept pace with the leaders, when Crescent Athletic Club broke its tie with Harvard Club, by winning from the latter on the New Moon courts, 6 to 1, and Yale Club defeated New York Athletic Club by the slightest of margins, 4 to 3, the result depending on the match between the youthful Fergus Reid Jr. of the winners, and the veteran J. P. Leo, which required three games before Reid won at 15—12, 17—18, 15—9. Princeton Club had a bye and dropped back into fourth place.

By special permission, the two out-of-town clubs, Montclair Athletic Club and Short Hills Club, postponed their match until Sunday afternoon, when it will be staged on the Short Hills courts.

The other winner of the day was Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, which took the odd match from Park Avenue Squash Club on the courts of the latter. Howell Van Gerbig, the former Princeton football star, made his appearance in Class B for the season, but was hardly up to his last year form, and met with defeat at the hands of Henry Reeve. His associates had better fortune, however, and tipped the scale in favor of Fraternity. The summary:

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 6, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 1

L. S. Green, City, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia U. C., 15—10, 15—5.
S. L. Samuels, City, defeated Jerome Lang, Columbia U. C., 15—8, 15—5.
Harold Ablowich, City, defeated N. N. Alexander, Columbia U. C., 15—5, 17—14.
L. A. Strasser, City, defeated Paul Garrigue, Columbia U. C., 15—5, 15—10.
H. A. Meyer, City, defeated N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., 15—13, 15—8.
Lester Milius, City, defeated D. D. Jackson, Columbia U. C., 15—5, 15—7.
R. B. Livermore, Columbia U. C., defeated Sylvan Friedman, City, 9—15, 15—1, 18—15.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 6, HARVARD CLUB 1

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent, defeated H. H. Bell, Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—16.
W. E. Lawrence, Crescent, won from F. M. Warburg, Harvard Club, by default.
J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, 15—3, 15—3.
R. J. Messer, Crescent, defeated J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—3.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated W. L. Jones, Crescent, 17—14, 11—15, 15—6.
W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, 18—13, 15—7.
H. R. Burroughs, Crescent, defeated Wendell Davis, Harvard Club, 15—10, 11—15, 18—15.

YALE CLUB 4, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 3

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated R. W. Georgi, New York, 15—10, 18—14.
B. W. Richert, New York, defeated L. H. Sonnebern, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—8.
M. H. Westerfield, New York, defeated Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, 10—15, 18—13, 15—10.
Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, defeated E. J. Gleason, New York, 15—10, 7—15, 15—10.
Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, defeated J. P. Leo, New York, 15—12, 17—18, 15—9.
P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated W. W. Holden Jr., Yale Club, 15—6, 15—8.
Yale Stevens, Yale Club, defeated R. A. Leyendecker, New York, 18—14, 18—17.

FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 4, PARK AVE. SQUASH CLUB 3

Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, won from H. P. Cole, Fraternity, by default.
W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, defeated C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, 15—8, 18—14.
S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, defeated G. M. Edmondson, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—4.
Henry Reeve, Park Avenue, defeated Howell Van Gerbig, Fraternity, 15—13, 18—15.
M. H. Sherwin, Fraternity, defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, 15—12, 15—7.
H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—10, 15—10.
W. H. Whittemore, Fraternity, defeated A. M. Thompson, Park Avenue, 18—17, 15—12.

SEATTLE TRIUMPHS, 2 TO 1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Turning in their fifth victory in six starts in the Pacific Coast Hockey League the Seattle Eskimos defeated the Portland Buckaroos here Friday night, 2 to 1. Lloyd Turner's Seattle team has yet to be defeated, the only mark on their record being a 1-to-1 tie with Vancouver last week. The visitors scored the first goal early in the first period, David Downie's shot hitting Benson's knee and caroming past Goalie Winkler into the nets. Soon after Gordon Savage tied it for the Eskimos. In a wild affair just before the end of the first period Townsend came out of the scramble and passed to Oliver Reinikka who scored.

KANSAS CITY SELLS WAMSGANSS

KANSAS CITY (AP)—William A. Wamsganss has been sold by the Kansas City club of the American Association to New Orleans of the Southern Association, George Muehlebach, owner of the Kansas City club wired the Star on Friday from the baseball meeting at Chattanooga, Tenn. Wamsganss is an infielder.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS EAGAN

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Thomas F. Eagan Jr. '31 of Somerset, Mass., was elected captain of the 1930 Dartmouth College varsity soccer team here Friday. He has been one of the Green's highest scorers for the last two seasons, playing at outside right.

SO. CALIFORNIA VICTOR AGAIN

Wins Second Consecutive P. C. Conference Title in Football

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	P.C.
Southern California	6	0	1	.857
Stanford	5	0	1	.833
California	4	0	1	.800
Oregon	4	0	1	.800
Washington State	4	0	2	.667
U. C. L. A.	1	0	3	.250
Oregon State	1	0	4	.200
Idaho	1	0	4	.200
Montana	0	1	4	.000
Washington	0	1	5	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida. — University of Southern California holds first place, its second consecutive championship, in Pacific Coast Conference football. Now the Conference is ready to concentrate on its post-season attack on the slight supremacy the East holds in East-West competition of the last 30 years. In many respects the race just closed was the most interesting and thrilling this group of colleges has offered.

University of Oregon, decisively beaten last Saturday, opens the West's post-season campaign by invading the Southern Conference to meet University of Florida at Miami Saturday. This is the first time Florida has engaged a coast team and the first time Oregon has gone East. The West must win all four remaining East-West intersectional games to break down the two-game lead held by the East.

Trojans Meet Carnegie Tech

The Conference-leading Trojans take the spotlight, meeting Carnegie Tech at Los Angeles, Dec. 14. Stanford's Cardinals entertain West Point at Palo Alto, Dec. 28, and an exceptionally close game is in prospect. Although West Point was defeated 7 to 0 by Notre Dame last Saturday, the Army eleven showed a greater power than expected. The Stanford game will be the last contest for Army's great back, C. K. Cagle '30. Last year Coach G. S. Warner's men stopped Cagle at New York, but whether they can do it a second time is doubted.

The fourth and last East-West game will be the annual Tournament of Roses classic at Pasadena, New Year's Day. Southern California has been selected to represent the West, with Pittsburgh named to represent the East.

Although East-West rivalry occupies major attention, the relationship developing between western elevens and Hawaiian teams spices the post-season program. University of Hawaii visited the mainland this fall for the first time, holding Oregon 7 to 0 at Portland. State College of Washington returns the visit in behalf of the Conference, playing the Honolulu A. C. team, Dec. 25, and the University of Hawaii, Jan. 1, both games to be at Honolulu. Not many western teams have been able to conquer the islanders on their own grounds, but Washington State has an excellent opportunity to win two.

At the beginning of the present season East-West competition stood 22 games for the East and 20 for the West. The spread is still two games in favor of the East, 24 games to 22. Four East-West games have been played as part of the regular schedule, California defeated Pennsylvania, 12 to 7, and Oregon State defeated Detroit 14 to 7. Offsetting this Washington fell before Chicago, 26 to 0, and Notre Dame defeated Southern California 13 to 12.

The coast race closes with no team undefeated. Southern California, Stanford, California and Oregon have taken one defeat each in the Conference. Southern California was defeated by California, California by Stanford, Stanford by Southern California and Oregon by Stanford. The Trojan claim to the title is found in the percentage column. Southern California played seven games and finished with a standing of .857. Stanford played six games and drew a final standing of .833 while California and Oregon played five games each and were tied for third with a standing of .800. California and Oregon feel that as four teams have only been defeated once the situation ought to be considered as a four-way tie. At the coast Conference meeting in San Francisco, Dec. 16, the championship matter will receive official consideration.

It remained for Southern California and Washington State, opponents in the final Conference clash, to provide one of the most thrilling games of the season. The Trojans won, 27 to 7, but the Cougar squad provided the most determined opposition. At half time the score was 7 to 7 and Washington State retired with the knowledge they had outplayed Southern California. In the first quarter Southern California did not get into Washington State territory. The Cougar score came in that period. From the Cougar 43-yard line, C. A. Ellingsen '31, half-back, threw an 18-yard pass to Oscar Jones '31, halfback, who made a difficult catch with two Trojans on him and ran 25 yards to the last white mark.

Southern California's power became apparent in the closing minute of the second period. E. G. Schwartz '30, Washington State fullback, fumbled the ball on the Cougar 32-yard line and S. L. Williamson '32, center, recovered for the Trojans. Southern California turned everything loose in the third period, scoring 13 points. S. R. Saunders '30, quarterback, was the leading Trojan ground gainer, scoring two of his team's touchdowns.

Thanksgiving Day Games

In their games featuring the Thanksgiving Day schedule in the Conference, Idaho defeated the University's Southern branch at Pocatello, 41 to 7. U. C. L. A. surprised everyone by humbling Montana, 14 to 0, and Oregon fell before St. Mary's, 31 to 6, in a non-Conference game. About the only distinction Oregon had was in crossing the St. Mary's goal line, being the first team to do it. The lone Oregon score came in the closing quarter of the game on a forward pass from R. S. Robinson '30, halfback, to A. P. Browne '32, his mate at the other halfback post.

The victory over Montana was the first Conference win for U. C. L. A. A passing attack that has failed to function all season turned the trick for Coach W. H. Spaulding's men. Eg downing Montana the Bruins pulled out of the cellar and clipped in ahead of Oregon State and Idaho with one game won and three lost. The Bruins had a great day on passes, completing five out of eight. E. D. Solomon '32, halfback, threw both passes scoring touchdowns, one being taken by S. C. Wellendorf '32 and the other by Capt. C. A. Brown '30, end.

After five straight defeats the Vandals rallied to defeat the southern branch of the university, 41 to 7. Coach L. B. Calland let its sophomores, the foundation of next year's team, do most of the work. F. W. Wilkie '32, fullback, scored two touchdowns, while Waldemar Pedersen '32, quarterback, J. F. Booker '31, fullback, A. E. Spaugy '32, center, and J. E. Norman '30, quarterback, scored one each.

BY-PLAYS

Worthy of Great Praise

ONE of the finest features of the college football season which has just come to a close has been the splendid playing and sportsmanship of Capt. Roy M. Riegles of the University of California eleven. Last year, through some unaccountable happening, Riegles picked up a loose ball and ran toward his own goal line. Instead of letting this slip affect his playing during the past season, Captain Riegles gave such a fine exhibition of center playing and set such a splendid example to the members of his team, that he is being generally picked for center on the all-Pacific Coast eleven, and would come close to winning the all-America honor but for the brilliant work of Captain-Elect Ticknor of Harvard. When a player can overcome such a handicap, he is indeed setting a splendid example to the players of future years, as well as proving that he is a sportsman of the highest type.

Golf Is Being Standardized

Now that the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of Great Britain has accepted the use of the steel-shaft club for tournament play, golf is becoming rapidly standardized. The United States has recognized their use for about five years now and when American players compete in future tournaments under British jurisdiction it will not be necessary for them to discard their favorite steel-shafted clubs. It will be recalled that after the British authorities refused to accept the use of clubs with corrugated or furrowed surfaces which were being used by United States golfers, the U. S. G. A. voted to ban them in the United States, so that by accepting the steel shaft the Royal and Ancient is sort of returning the compliment to the U. S. G. A.

Nick Roberts's "Old Yale Barn"

The Yale "win, lose or draw" party Nick Roberts gives each year in his barn at Montclair, N. J., is one of the most interesting aftermaths of the college football season. This week-end sees the 1929 event taking place and the demand has been so heavy that the limit of 300 has been far exceeded. The 28 players who won their "Y" this fall will, with Head Coach M. A. Stevens and T. A. D. Jones, former head coach and now chairman of the football committee, naturally be the main center of attraction; but Robert Maynard Hutchins '21, Yale graduate and former dean of Yale, who is now president of Chicago University, will be an honored guest and receive the Montclair Yale Bowl which is presented each year to a Yale alumnus who has won his "Y" in life. While it is only natural that these parties enjoy celebrating victories over Princeton and Harvard, it is, as its slogan implies, a great event, even though the varsity eleven may not have won these games.

Coaches Make a Confession

It is an unusual thing for a football coach to confess that he, and the strategical staff, is responsible for losing a game. And it is even more unusual for him to describe why he lost it. Therefore the words of Judge Walter P. Steffen, head coach at Carnegie Institute of Technology, telling about the game with University of Pittsburgh, have a distinct element of novelty. "We played a six-man line against Pittsburgh, when we should have played a seven-man line, and as a result they had us beat within three minutes. Against our six-man line Pittsburgh played a rushing game that could not be stopped." Then he told how some of the teams were solving Notre Dame's attack by playing nine men on the line, "smothering" the runners. This forced Notre Dame to develop a passing attack for Southern California to force the secondary defense away from the line of scrimmage.

One on Professor Stagg of Chicago

Prof. A. A. Stagg, whose football team at University of Chicago was given the indorsement of the Carnegie report as one of the cleanest in the United States in regard to subsidizing athletes, has now been accused of paying the way for one of his star football players. However, the accusation does not sting, for this particular player is Paul Stagg, quarterback, son of the coach. Paul has been a regular all season. Apparently Professor Stagg, despairing of having the alumni send him any good players, has decided to raise them himself.

OLYMPIC BOAT RACES IN 1932 RESTRICTED

NEW YORK (AP)—Delegates to the North American Yacht Racing Union on Friday approved the executive committee's recommendation that yacht racing during the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles, be restricted to four classes of boats. The union announced that Olympic competition would be for six and eight-meter and international star class boats and in a monotype class, that is, boats sailed by one man. Decision on all Olympic matters pertaining to yacht racing, had been turned over to the North American Union by the American Olympic Committee.

Clifford D. Mallory, of New York, was re-elected president of the union; George H. Gooderham, Toronto, re-elected first vice-president; J. M. McDonough, Montreal, elected second vice-president; Fred D. Porter, Chicago, re-elected treasurer; D. H. Cowl, New York, re-elected secretary.

Ernest Lee Jahncke, New Orleans, an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was re-elected to the executive committee, as were Joseph V. Santry of Boston, and Benjamin P. West of Los Angeles. New members of the committee will be George H. Duggan of Montreal and Dr. Albert Soiland, Los Angeles.

Pacific Coast Scores

STANFORD		SO. CALIFORNIA	
45-W. C. Army	0	76-U. C. L. A.	0
6-Olympic C.	0	21-Oregon St.	7
33-Oregon	7	48-Washington	0
57-U. C. L. A.	0	64-Occidental	0
40-Oregon St.	7	7-Stanford	0
0-So. California	7	7-California	15
39-Calif. Tech.	0	66-Nevada	0
6-Washington	0	12-Notre Dame	13
7-Santa Clara	13	72-Idaho	0
21-California	6	27-Wash. St.	7
254	40	400	42
OREGON STATE		CALIFORNIA	
37-Willamette	6	27-Santa Clara	6
19-Calif. Aggies	0	0-St. Mary's	0
7-So. Calif.	21	14-Wash. State	0
71-Columbia	7	12-Pennsylvania	7
7-Stanford	40	21-Olympic C.	19
27-Idaho	0	15-So. Calif.	7
0-Wash. St.	9	53-Montana	18
0-Oregon	16	7-Washington	0
14-Detroit	7	6-Stanford	21
182	106	155	78
U. C. L. A.		OREGON	
0-S. California	76	58-Pacific	0
56-Fresno	6	7-Stanford	33
0-Stanford	57	34-Willamette	0
31-Calif. Tech.	0	34-Idaho	7
20-Pomona	0	14-Washington	0
0-Oregon	27	27-U. C. L. A.	0
0-St. Mary's	24	16-Oregon St.	0
14-Montana	0	7-Hawaii	0
		6-St. Mary's	31
121	190	203	71
WASH. STATE		IDAHO	
48-Col. of Idaho	0	39-Montana St.	6
36-Mt.St.Charles	0	41-Whitman	7
0-California	14	19-Montana	0
20-Washington	13	7-Oregon	34
56-Whitman	6	0-Oregon St.	27
9-Oregon St.	0	7-Wash State	41
41-Idaho	7	14-Gonzaga	20
13-Montana	0	0-So. Calif	72
27-Gonzaga	0	41-So. Branch	7
7-So. Calif.	27		
257	67	168	214
MONTANA		WASHINGTON	
18-Anaconda M.	2	47-Whitman	0
18-Mt.St.Charles	0	6-Montana	6
6-Washington	6	0-So. Calif.	48
0-Idaho	19	13-Wash. St.	20
47-Int. Mountain	0	0-Oregon	14
21-Mont. Col.	14	73-Puget Sound	0
18-California	53	0-Stanford	6
0-Wash. St.	13	0-California	7
0-U. C. L. A.	14	6-Chicago	26
128	121	145	127

ARMY ANNOUNCES SCHEDULE

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—The United States Military Academy's football team, with Maj. Ralph Sasse holding the coaching reins relinquished by Capt. L. M. Jones, will content itself with four major games next fall, all in eastern territory. The schedule follows: Sept. 27—Boston University, Oct. 4—Furman, 11—Swarthmore, 18—at Harvard, 25—at Yale, Nov. 1—North Dakota 8—Illinois at New York, 15—Kentucky Wesleyan, 23—Ursinus, 29—Notre Dame at New York.

OTTAWA PLAYER LOANED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Harold Starr, defenseman of the Ottawa Senators, has been loaned to London of the International Hockey League subject to recall. Starr turned professional this fall, having played the past four years with the Shamrocks in the Ottawa City League. He was even more prominent as a rugby player than in hockey.

MINOR LEAGUES END CONVENTION

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—As the National Association of Professional Baseball Club Leagues closed its twenty-eighth annual convention Friday, it told the colleges and schools of the United States that it would adopt a "hands off" policy for athletes seeking education and would be content to sign them for professional baseball when they have laid their books aside.

The convention went on record as "deprecating" invasion of halls of education, while students still are occupied with affairs of learning.

Before the baseball men left for their homes they passed resolutions of tribute to the memory of two league presidents and four club executives who have passed on during the year. They included the names of John Conway Toole, president of the International League; J. Doak Roberts, president of the Texas League; James A. Perry, president of the Indianapolis Club; Henry J. Killilea, president of the Milwaukee Club; Paul A. Lagrave, business manager of the Fort Worth Club and George T. Stallings, manager of the Montreal Club.

Another manager was named Friday. Tulsa of the Western League appointed Albert Betzel, formerly manager of the Indianapolis Club and a former major-league infielder with the St. Louis Cardinals. Tulsa also sold Smith, a catcher, to Williamsport of the New York-Pennsylvania League.

The association, in acting against interference by professional baseball with school and college athletes, declared in a resolution that it is the "sense of this association that any attempt on the part of organized baseball to induce directly or indirectly any college or schoolboy athlete to sign a contract or give an option on his services for pay while he still is enrolled or in the process of his education at any institution of learning should be deprecated."

IOWA STATE AWARDS 20 MAJOR LETTERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia.—The Iowa State College Athletic Council presented 21 major "I" awards to football and cross-country athletes at a banquet given in honor of college athletes. Twenty letters were awarded in football and one in cross-country.

Football men who received the awards are: Capt. Edwin Schlenker '30, Capt.-elect M. L. Sear '31, G. S. Nagel '32, F. L. Bennett '31, P. C. Tranger '31, M. J. Smith '32, L. P. Lounsberry '32, F. A. Nolte '32, C. M. Kern '30, R. E. Tegland '31, H. G. Bowes '32, R. A. Wilcox

FOX THEATERS CONTROL GOES TO BANK GROUP

Wall Street Firm and Western Electric Represented on Board of Trustees

NEW YORK (AP)—Control of the motion picture interests, headed by William Fox, is now vested in a board of trustees on which the Western Electric Company and a firm of Wall Street bankers is represented.

The board of trustees, which was appointed by Mr. Fox, consists of himself, John Otterson, president of Electrical Research Products, Inc., a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company, and H. L. Stuart of Halsey, Stuart & Co., a Wall Street banking house.

The Fox Film Corporation and the Fox Theaters Corporation are the principal companies in the Fox holdings to come under the supervision of the board of trustees. Mr. Fox is president of both. The announcement said:

"During the past year the Fox Theaters Corporation purchased substantial holdings of stock in Loew's, Inc. The Fox Film Corporation has purchased stock of the Gaumont Theaters in England. Both purchases were, and are, regarded as important and valuable in connection with the development of the business of the corporations. It was contemplated that the purchase of the Loew stock would be a step in the purchase of the assets of that company. Temporary financial arrangements were made for these purchases, and it was expected to make permanent financial arrangements promptly."

The board of trustees was formed, the statement continues, to facilitate the permanent financing of the projects at the earliest possible moment and to work out a practical plan for the acquisition of the assets of Loew's, Inc.

The statement said that all the properties involved are in excellent financial condition and are showing the largest earnings in their respective histories. The combined current earnings are at the rate of $33,000,000 per year.

The Fox Film Corporation and the Fox Movietone Corporation hold a license from the Western Electric to manufacture talking pictures.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. is the firm through which most of the financing of Fox interests has been handled.

Mr. Fox's motion picture enterprises are estimated to represent assets of $500,000,000. His career in the business was begun 25 years ago with an investment of $1667 for a one-third interest in a small 5-cent theater in Brooklyn.

U. S. Overspending, British Report Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Federation of British Industries has issued the following statement:

"The F. B. I. Business Forecast for the fourth quarter of 1929, which was written before the Wall Street panic, foreshadowed not only a break in United States stock exchange securities, but also a major recession in trade, centered in the United States.

"The sudden and dramatic confirmation which the first part of the forecast received, while still in the printers' hands, has resulted in its second and more important implication being largely overlooked. It is necessary to make clear that the trade recession to which the F. B. I. look forward is something more serious than a mere contraction of a luxury expenditure resulting from direct losses in the stock exchange slump itself. Their forecast is based on the view that a substantial part of United States prosperity during the past two or three years has been built upon an unstable basis, due to the inflation of individual expenditure and the general standard of living to a level much above that justified by the actual earnings of American citizens. This artificial inflation of expenditure has been made possible by two circumstances:

"1. The installment system, which has enabled individuals to mortgage their incomes in advance of earnings.

"2. The expenditure on current consumption of sums made by stock exchange speculation, a process which may not unfairly be described as the spending as income of funds which should properly have been devoted to increasing the capital equipment and resources of the United States and the rest of the world."

Iowa Makes Rapid Headway on Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Iowa's new paving program, now in its second year, has placed the State second only to Illinois in the number of miles of paved highways, with completion of the surfacing projects for 1929.

This announcement by Fred R. White, chief engineer of the Iowa State Highway Commission, revealed that the State has paved 823 miles of its primary road system this year. Contracts for surfacing an additional 200 miles were to be let by the commission before the year ended.

Mr. White estimated that Iowa has approximately 2300 miles of paving and 3300 miles of gravel on its primary road system. This paving program, made possible by county road bond issues, will be carried forward again in 1930. Mr. White estimated that more than 1000 miles of Iowa's roads would be surfaced in 1930, while the same number of miles will be graveled.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH & CABLE

Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $1,770,002 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., equivalent to $5.80 a share on 305,247 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with $2,045,702 or $7.25 a share on 282,003 preferred shares in nine months of 1928. All the common stock is owned by International Telephone & Telegraph Company. Net for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $536,311 after above charges, equal to $1.75 a share on 305,247 preferred shares, compared with $541,797 or $1.77 a share on 304,950 preferred shares in the preceding quarter.

America Building Huge Ocean Plane

CHICAGO (AP)—Announcement is made by the Century Aircraft Corporation that the world's largest amphibian, known as the Sea Devil, and constructed for transatlantic flights, will have its trial flight near here or in Florida within the next fortnight. Work on the plane has been carried on in secrecy during the last nine months.

The Sea Devil was constructed under direction of John H. Wendt, former German war pilot. It is a huge metal air liner, with capacity for 14 persons and a cruising range of 4200 miles. It is empowered with three Hispana-Suiza motors of 325 horsepower each, and will have an estimated speed of 110-130 miles an hour.

The amphibian has a wing spread of 72½ feet and an over-all length of 43¼ feet. It has a normal fuel capacity of 700 gallons, which can be increased to 1400 gallons by decreasing the passenger list. The gasoline tanks are in the wings, and the passenger cabin is supported in the steel tube fuselage. One of the three motors is placed directly over the pilot's cockpit and the others are on the wings.

P. Copeland, vice-president of the Century Aircraft Corporation, and former professor of gasoline engines at the University of Alabama, said the Sea Devil is the forerunner of a huge 125-passenger plane now being designed by his concern. He said the trial flight of the now nearly completed amphibian would be from Lake Michigan, weather permitting. In the event of ice floes or other obstacles to a takeoff near Chicago, the plane, he said, would be shipped to Florida for its first flight.

Wyoming Takes Step to Finance Building

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHEYENNE, Wyo—New public construction work as advocated by President Hoover in his stabilization of prosperity move is needed in Wyoming to insure employment for workers in 1930. This is indicated by a survey compiled for the United States employment service of the Department of Labor by Harry C. Hoffman, state commissioner of labor and statistics.

Prompt action to meet this need is seen in the meeting Dec. 12 of a special session of the State Legislature at the call of Gov. Frank C. Emerson. He declared the State should submit a new bond issue to provide additional funds for road construction and that an appropriation should be made to finance the building of an addition to the Wyoming state penitentiary. He also asked change in the state laws respecting election of a United States Senator.

Analyzing the general employment prospects of the coming year, Mr. Hoffman predicted a falling off in building work unless the State took steps to bolster the situation. He also forecast recessions in some industries, but added that corresponding increases in the activity of others would permit them to absorb some of the surplus labor.

Mr. Hoffman noted an improvement in conditions at coal mines serving the railroads exclusively, but stated that conditions in the industry as a whole had not been satisfactory.

European Air Chiefs Approve Tail Wheels

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—Directors of European airports at Rotterdam, Berlin, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Cologne, Essen, Hamburg and Bremen, conferred at the Amsterdam airport of Schiphol, as a result of the initiative which was taken last year by the Hamburg director, to discuss technical questions relating to airports.

Damage done by the tail supports of the airplanes to the field when landing was discussed. Even fields that have been constructed of concrete are suffering from this, because of the ever-growing number of machines landing on the flying fields. It was generally conceded that the solution of this problem will probably be found in the use of tail wheels. In Germany all new machines must be equipped with a tail wheel.

As to landing and garage charges for airplanes, it was agreed that there should be one uniform basis in Europe, namely, the landing charges according to weight of the machine, and garage fees according to superficies of the airplane. Another conference in 1930 will be held in Copenhagen.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec. 7	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	1.46	1.48⅛	1.59½
Corn, 2 yellow	1.07⅜	1.08⅛	1.04¼
Oats, 2 white	.57½	.57½	.58
Flour	6.60	6.70	6.30
Beef, family	28.00	28.50	28.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	34.50
Lard	11.30	11.15	11.85
Cotton, Mid Up	17.50	17.35	20.60
Zinc	6.25	6.00	6.32½
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	35.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1600
Tin	.3837½	.3987½	.5300
Rubber	.1612½	.1625	.1760
Sugar	.0505	.0505	.0520
Lead	6.36	6.35	6.35
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	..

COTTON BARELY STEADY

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton was fairly steady during today's earlier trading but after selling up to 17.41 for January, or about 6 points net higher on covering and trade buying, prices reacted under liquidation or realizing which was accompanied by a little Southern selling. January declined to 17.36, and closed at that figure, with the general market closing barely steady at net declines of 6 to 9 points.

PIGGLY-WIGGLY GAIN

Piggly-Wiggly Corporation reports the 10 months ended Oct. 31 sales of $173,121,410, compared with $166,090,642 in the like 1928 eriod, an increase of 4.2 per cent. Stores in operation on Oct. 31 totaled 2995 compared with 2839 on the corresponding date in 1928. New stores opened from Jan. 1, 1929, to Oct. 31, 1929, were 120.

PAPER COMPANY MERGER

BANGOR, Me. (AP)—Plans for a merger of the Eastern Manufacturing Company at Brewer and the Orono Pulp & Paper Company at Orono, both manufacturers of pulp and paper, were announced today by E. N. Graham and F. E. Bragg, respective presidents of the concerns.

LONDON STOCK MARKET CLOSES A QUIET WEEK

Speculative Issues Dull—No Bank Rate Cut Seen—The Hatry Impasse

BY SPECIAL CABLE

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LONDON — Notwithstanding the consensus that the Bank of England directorate has decided against any further reduction in the official rate this year, London finds compensation for the dull present in confidence of easy money in the future. The next few returns of the Bank of England returns are likely to make a poor showing.

Some £6,000,000 in gold from the Cape, Australia, and the Argentine is due at intervals in the next fortnight, and the London bank can be relied on to lose no opportunity to strengthen our stocks of bullion by purchase in America if the dollar reaches 4.88½.

Indeed one large bank is endeavoring to persuade the Bank of England to share the small loss involved in taking gold with the dollar at 4.88¾, but it is unlikely that the Bank of England will agree to any intervention of this sort in the natural working of the gold standard.

Trading Is Quiet

The question is much asked here as to how United States banks intend to employ the resources released from brokers' loans. Any indication of greater readiness to participate in foreign lending either on a short-term basis or through investment in European corporations would be unreservedly welcomed as furthering the interests of the whole world.

The Stock Exchange was quiet this week, with business reduced to narrow dimensions. There was an improvement in sentiment in the investment sections of the market, but the speculative issues were dull except for an effort to anticipate America by putting up Columbias, and also the support of United Molasses from provincial quarters. The latter movement had no backbone and eased before the week-end.

Gilt-edge issues were unchanged. Railways were steady with a continuance of good traffic figures, and there was quiet buying for the rise on confidence of an announcement of higher dividends next year. Rubber shares were idle and the commodity was featureless.

Oils were better in response to the sentiment engendered by the Deterding speech at Chicago. South African mines were better on Paris support, but there was a poor volume of business in the Rhodesians, which were patchy, apart from the market operation in Nchanga, the effect of recent speeches being to leave the market with nothing to go for immediately.

The Hatry Impasse

At the end of the week there was some renewal of liquidation on fresh rumors of difficulties among names recently mentioned, and particularly on the report of the failure of a person of social distinction connected with various companies.

The main interest at present is centered in the meeting of brokers and jobbers to discuss the Hatry impasse. The position is that failure of a number of firms is certain if the settlement takes its normal course, and the suggestion is put forward to form a guarantee fund up to £1,100,000. The idea would be to let go those involved through over-trading or rash speculation but keep those involved by misfortune or with a chance to make good is supported; but above all, to keep matters inside the Stock Exchange as far as possible.

Other views hold that any general sharing out of the consequences would penalize those having already suffered by advancing money for stock sold but not delivered, owing to the postponement of the settlement. The banks are believed willing to give support to any well-considered scheme to minimize the ill effects of the situation.

The general result of conversations so far has been to clear the ground and assist in appreciation of the nature of the difficulties, but to emphasize the complexities of the problem. No decision has been taken, and there is a disposition to regard a settlement before the new year as impossible.

CHAIN STORE SALES

S. H. KRESS CO.

	1929	1928	Inc %
Nov sales	$5,843,610	$5,660,884	3.2
11 months	56,214,949	53,108,405	5.8

KROGER GROCERY & BAKING CO.

	1929	1928	Inc %
4 weeks ending Nov 30	$22,210,595	$17,788,109	24.8
48 weeks ending Nov 30	261,702,807	186,696,846	40.2

Above figures include sales of stores from dates of acquisition only. On Nov. 30, last, the company had 5588 stores in operation, compared with 5018 on Nov. 30, 1928.

SCHIFF CO.

	1929	1928	Inc %
Nov sales	$1,055,503	$633,859	66.5
11 months	7,901,988	4,643,138	70,1

NATIONAL TEA CO.

	1929	1928	Inc %
Nov	$7,940,362	$7,520,753	5.5
11 months	82,117,132	77,702,560	5.6

AMERICAN DEPARTMENT STORES

	1929	1928	Inc %
Nov	$1,016,458	$895,938	13.4
11 months	9,269,131	5,581,360	66,1

SOUTHERN GROCERY STORES

	1929	1928	Inc %
Nov	$1,603,000	$1,043,353	53.5
11 months	14,468,643	12,796,093	13,1

CHILDS CO.

	1929	1928	Inc %
Nov sales	$2,299,196	$2,160,217	6.4
11 months	25,117,358	24,012,346	4.6

McCRORY STORES CORP. SALES

	1929	1928	Inc%
Nov sales	$3,854,331	$3,451,419	11.7
Eleven months	37,413,028	38,887,460	10.4

LERNER STORES CORP.

	1929	1928	Inc%
Nov sales	$1,804,253	$1,637,330	73.2
Eleven months	15,702,143	8,860,533	59.2

DANIEL REEVES, INC.

	1929	1928	Inc%
4 weeks ended Nov 30	$2,792,000	$2,643,702	5.6
11 mos ended Nov 30	30,844,706	28,715,403	7.4

WALDORF SYSTEM, INC., SALES

	1929	1928	Inc%
Nov sales	$1,392,642	$1,250,166	11.4
Eleven months	14,625,273	13,258,001	10.3

S. S. KRESGE CO. SALES

	1929	1928
November sales	$14,621,371	$13,034,248
11 months	132,039,095	122,519,167

G. C. MURPHY CO.

	1929	1928	Inc %
Nov sales	$1,463,872	$1,132,265	29.2
Eleven mos	13,080,288	9,668,606	35.2

MELVILLE SHOE CORP. SALES

	1929	1928	Inc %
Nov sales	$2,204,875	$1,996,970	10.4
Eleven mos	23,090,648	19,817,077	16.5

WESTERN AUTO SUPPLY CO. SALES

	1929	1928	Inc %
Nov sales	$1,571,249	$1,294,171	21.4
Eleven mos	14,775,815	11,495,711	28.5

LEHIGH VALLEY INCOME UP

Lehigh Valley Railroad reports for the September quarter a net income of $2,530,140, after taxes and charges, compared with $2,282,742 in the September, 1928, quarter. The nine months' net was $5,393,727, compared with $3,789,931. The September quarter's net income is equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.09 a share, par $50, on 1,210,034 shares of common, compared with $1.88 a share in the like 1928 quarter. The nine months' net is equal to $4.45 a common share, compared with $3.12 in the like period of last year.

NEW YORK CURB

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
2 Aero Sup B	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
4 Aero Underwriters	16¾	14⅞	14⅞
3 Ainsworth Mfg	22½	22½	22½
1 Alexander Indust.	2½	2½	2½
2 Allied Mills	14	13⅝	13⅞
4 Allied P&Lt	44¼	42⅝	43
2 Alum Co Am	290	287	290
4 Alum Co Am pf	108½	107½	108½
1 Alum Ltd	125	125	125
2 Am Arch	35¼	35¼	35⅛
2 Am Brit & Cont	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
2 Am Br Boy Fd	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
6 Am Cities P&L A	38	38	38
3 Am Cit P&L B	20	18	20
34 Am Com P A	25	23⅞	25
3 Am C Pow B	38	37½	38
2 Am Cont Oilfields	⅞	⅞	⅞
61 Am Cyan B (1.60)	28⅝	27½	27½
2 Am Dept Stores	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7 Am Equities	17⅜	16⅝	17
77 Am & F Pw war	76	70½	74¾
25 Am Gas & E (1A)	134	127⅞	130½
48 Am Invest B	14⅛	12⅛	14⅛
2 Am Inv War	7¼	6¾	7¼
4 Am Solv&CC pf(3)	31	30½	31
117 Am Superpower	30⅛	29½	29⅞
2 Am Super 1pf (6)	96	95½	96
2 Am Thread pf (¼)	3½	3½	3½
2 Am Yvette new	5⅞	5¾	5¾
2 Anchor P P (2A)	15⅞	15½	15⅝
2 Anglo Am v c (.35)	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Ang A O nv cod.55	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2 Anglo Chil C Nit	22	21½	22
4 Arkansas Nat Gs	11	10¾	11
22 Arkansas N G A	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
82 Asso El Ind Ltd	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
18 Asso Gas&El A	43¼	42⅜	43
1 Asso G&El deb rts	12	12	12
2 Asso Laund	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
3 Asso Rayon pf	44	44	44
4 Atl Fruit & Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Atl Lobos pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Atlas Plywood	25½	25½	25½
1 Aviation Corp Am	22	22	22
3 Aviation Credit	13¼	13⅛	13¼

B

†25 Babcock & Wilsox	127½	127½	127½
2 Bancomit Corp	48⅛	48	48⅛
2 Bellanca A'crft vtc	7	7	7
†50 Bell Tel Can	155	155	155
1 Bliss E W	23	23	23
10 Blue Ridge	9⅜	8¾	9⅛
26 Blue Ridge cvt pf	37½	36⅜	36½
17 Brazil Tr&Lt	47¼	46½	46½
3 Brill B	4½	4½	4½
2 British Celanese	5	5	5
2 Burco	11	10	11
1 Burma Ltd	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 Buzza Clark	2⅞	2½	2½

C

1 CableRadTube vtc	4½	4½	4½
2 CAM Co vtc	⅝	½	½
1 do pf	3	3	3
13 Can Marc Wireless	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
2 Carib Syn	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
2 Carnation Co	31½	31	31½
2 Celanese Corp Am	36	36	36
1 do 1 pf	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Cent Al States	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
2 Cent Pub Serv A	36½	36⅜	36½
2 Centrifugal Pipe	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
1 Chain Stores Stk	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 Ches & Ohio, n	55⅞	54⅝	55⅞
2 Chesebro Mfg	167¼	158	167¼
328 Cities Service	30⅜	29⅞	30⅛
2 do pf	90	89⅜	90
2 Cleve Tractor	23	22⅝	22⅝
1 Club Alum Uten	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 Colomb Syn	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Colon Oil	6½	6½	6½
†10 Com Ed ($)	261½	255¼	261½
2 Com Pow pf (6)	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
14 Com & So war	4⅜	4¼	4¼
2 Commun Wat Wks	14⅝	14½	14⅝
13 Cons Cop Min	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
1 Con Dairy Pr (2A)	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Cons G&E Balt (3)	95⅝	93¼	93¼
4 Cons Instrument	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
9 Cons Laundries	10⅞	10¼	10⅞
2 Cons Ret St (1)	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Cons Royalty (.60)	4½	4½	4½
†25 Cont G&E ppf (7)	102½	102½	102½
2 Cord Corp	14⅛	13½	14¼
2 Corroon & Reyn	18⅝	18½	18⅝
3 Cor & Reyn pfA(6)	86	84	86
2 Crock & Wheeler	26⅝	25½	25½
1 Crown Cent Pet	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Curtiss Aero Exp	8½	8½	8½
2 Curtiss Airpts otfs	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6 Cusi Mex Min	2½	2½	2½

D

1 Darby Pet (1)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Dayton Airplane	5	5	5
8 De Forest Radio	8¼	7	7⅝
2 Detroit Aircraft	8½	8¼	8⅜
1 Dixie Gas Util	14	14	14
50 †Draper Corp (4)	70	70	70
3 Driver Harris	43⅜	42	43⅜
9 Dubilier Condenser	9⅝	9¼	9⅜

E

3 Earl Radio	⅛	⅛	⅛
15 East States Pw B	25½	23⅜	25¼
1 East Util A	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Eisler Elec	16	15⅞	16
557 El Bond & Sh	94¼	90	93⅛
3 El Bond & Sh pf	103	102½	103
5 El Pow Assoc	32⅜	32⅛	32½
2 El Pow Assoc A	29¼	28⅜	29¼
16 El Pw & Lt opt w	26¾	24⅝	26⅜
2 Elec Share	19½	19	19½
3 Empire Pow	38	38	38
5 Empire Pb Ser A	19⅜	19	19⅜
2 Evans Wallo Ld	5¼	5	5

F

2 Fajardo Sugar	63	63	63
1 Fandango Corp	1	1	1
1 Fan Farm Candy	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
5 Fansteel Prod	9⅛	8¾	9⅛
1 Fed Screw	33½	33½	33½
1 Finan Invest	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7 Fokker Aircraft	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝
14 Ford Mot Can A	33⅞	30⅞	33⅞
2 Ford Motor Ltd	11½	11⅛	11½
2 Forth Nati Inv	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞
87 Fox Theatre A	11¾	10½	10⅝

G

1 Garlock Packing	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
2 Gen Am Inv Co	12	11⅞	12
2 Gen Am Inv pf	83	83	83
5 Gen Bak	4½	4	4¼
6 Gen Bak pf	59	59¾	59¾
2 Gen Elec Ltd reg	11⅝	11½	11½
533 Gen Elec new	64⅞	63¼	63⅝
2 Gen Fireproofing	34⅜	34	34
2 Gen Gas & El A	16⅞	16¾	16¾
2 Gen Realty & Util	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
3 Gen Rlty & Ut pf	82	79½	82
2 Gen Thea Eq vtc	34	33⅝	34
1 Georgia Pow pf	100½	100½	100¼
2 Glen Alden Coal	120	118	120
2 Globe Underwrit	14½	14⅛	14⅜
5 Gold Coin	¾	¾	¾
2 Gold Seal Elec	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
1 Golden Cen Min	4	4	4
64 Goldman Sachs	46¼	44½	46¼
2 Gotham Knitbac	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
5 Gravmur	37	35½	36½
†50 Gt Atl&P WVa (6)	227	227	227
2 Grocery St Pr vtc	14⅞	14	14
2 Gulf O C Pa (1½)	144⅜	143	144⅜

H

1 Hall Print (1¼)	28	28	28
15 Haygart Corp	41⅞	40⅜	41⅝
2 Helena Rubenstein	7⅞	6	7⅞
1 Hollinger G M (.60)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Hormel G (1½)	41	41	41
2 Houston Gulf Gas	10	9½	10
10 Hudson Bay M&S	10¼	10	10¼
10 Humble O&R (2.20)	93⅞	93¼	93⅞
8 Huyler St Del	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
2 Hydro El Serv (1)	38	38	38
3 Hygrade Food	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛

I

†50 Illinois P L (20)	322	320	322
2 IndTerIllum (2¼g)	24⅞	24¼	24⅞
2 IndFin ctf(10%F)	19⅞	19	19⅛
2 Insull Util	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
†50 Insull Util pr pf	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝
1 InsCoNoAm (2½g)	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
*2 Insur Sec (1.40)	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
3 Intercoast Trade	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
5 Intercon Petrol	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Intern Pet (.37½)	23⅞	23½	23½
2 Int Stp pow (1A)	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞
1 Inter Util B	8½	8½	8½
1 Int Util pf (7)	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 Interstat Equities	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Int Eq cv pf (3)	41¼	41¼	41¼

J

1 JoNaumburgpf(3)	22	22	22

K

2 Kolster Brandes	1½	1½	1½

L

2 Lackwna Sec (4)	37⅞	37	37⅞
5 LakeF&Mch(2.40g)	10	10	10
1 Lane Bryant (2)	30½	30½	30½
1 Lazarus Co	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
27 Lehman Corp	80	78	79½
2 Lily Tul Cup (1½)	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
1 Loew's deb rts	15	15	15
1 LoneStGa pr pf (.80)	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 Long Is Lt (.40)	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
1 Louisiana L & E	3½	3½	3½

M

2 MacMarr Stores	25	24	25
2 Magdalena Syndic	¼	¼	¼
2 Mangel St pf (6½)	85	84	85
2 MapConMf (2½g)	38¾	38¾	38¾
5 MarIntMar (37½)	11	11	11
51 Mar Mid (1.20)	40	38¼	39⅞
2 Mavis Bot Co	1½	1⅜	1½
1 Mayflower Assoc	52½	52½	52½
2 Memph Nat Gas	12⅝	12½	12⅝
1 Mid Royalty cvt pf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
16 Midwest Ptl	23	21½	21¾
1 Widwest Ut A war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Midwest Ut B war	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Midwest U pr xwa	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Midland Steel	77	77	77
1 Midland United	22½	22½	22½
2 Mo K Pipe Line	18	17⅝	18
5 Montecatini M&Ag	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2 Mountain Prod	10¼	10	10¼

N

2 National Amer Co	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
4 National Aviation	9½	9½	9½
2 Nat Biscuit new	77⅞	76⅞	77⅞
3 Nat Family Stores	21⅞	20⅝	21⅛
3 National Invest	16⅞	16½	16⅞
50 Nat P Sv A (1.60)	25	25	25
3 Nat Su Ref NJ (2)	32½	32½	32½
1 Nat Trade Journal	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Nat Transit	23	23	23
1 Nat Union Radio	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5 Utilities Pw&Lt	16⅞	16½	16⅝
2 Utility & Indust	24	23¾	24
2 Util & Ind pf	29½	29¼	29½

V

2 Vacuum Oil	99⅞	99	99⅞
2 Van Camp Pack	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
10 Venezuelan Pet	2½	2⅜	2⅜
12 Vick Finance	8⅛	8	8

W

2 Wenden Oop Min	¾	¾	¾
1 West Air Express	27½	27½	27½
1 West Tablets vtc	35	35	35
2 Winter Benjamin	7⅛	7	7
2 Winnipeg El C Ltd	54	54	54

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

1 Am CmP 6s'49	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
18 Am G&E 5s '28	96½	96½	96½
17 Am P&Lt 6s 2016	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
43 Am RtolM 5s '48	99¼	99	99¼
9 Am Seat 6s '36	74	73½	74
7 Ark P&Lt 5s'56	96¾	96¼	96⅛
3 AssSimHd 6½s'33	86½	86½	86½
7 AssoTelUtil 5½'41	103	102½	103
10 AtlasPly 5½s'43	86	86	86
1 BellTelCan 5sB'57	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 B&M 6s m '33	100	100	100
1 Cap Adm 5sO'53xw	75	75	75
3 CarolinaP&L 5s'56	101	101	101
23 CentStEl 5½s '54	83⅛	83	83
7 CentStEl 5s '48	75½	75⅜	75½
1 CitiesSvGs 5½s '42	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
8 CitiesSvPw 5½s '52	90¼	89⅜	89¾
6 ClevElll 7s '41	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 ClevTermBld 6s '41	90	90	90
10 Cont G&E 5sA'58	87½	87	87
5 Cudahy P 5½s '37	96	96	96
2 DetCGas 6s A '47	104½	104½	104½
13 DetCGas 5sB'50	99⅞	99½	99⅞
2 DetIntBr 6½s'52	81	81	81
1 Emp O&R 5½s '42	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
5 Fed Wat 5½s'54	92¾	92½	92½
1 FstoneCotM 5s'48	91⅝	91⅝

STOCK MARKET CONTINUES ITS UPWARD TREND

Steel Is Leader With Rise of 11 Points—News Is Generally Favorable

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NEW YORK—In a market which churned about vigorously, stocks moved irregularly. Steel led a strong forward movement which was joined by nearly all stocks at the start, but which later developed profit-taking. It was the first trading Saturday since Oct. 26, and as the market progressed, volume grew so that by the middle of the last hour the tape fell behind more than a half hour.

Such reactionary tendencies as developed were the natural result of the extensive advance of the week, and were generally expected. In spite of the profit-taking, the sharp gains by many stocks, including the leading issues, gave the bulls at least a draw on the day's campaign.

The market was one of individual movements rather than of group action. Steel elbowed General Electric out of the leadership. It opened with 10,000 shares at 173¾, a gain of 2 points, and then moved up several points.

General Electric meanwhile had to absorb a great deal of profit-taking, as did some of the other fast movers of yesterday. Copper shares held their ground fairly well and so did the utilities. One of the latter, Western Union, made a sensational climb of around 20 points.

Amusement shares did better, but Columbia Graphophone, after early firmness, receded under profit-taking in the last hour. Standard Brands was a strong feature in heavy volume. General Motors advanced vigorously.

Week of Favorable News

In spite of such natural handicaps to a good stock market as the convening of Congress, the approach of an income tax payment and the apparent need for a rest in view of the recovery of approximately 30 per cent from the low levels reached on the break, the week was a fairly cheerful one in Wall Street.

Volume of trading increased to above the 4,000,000 share level, which may be considered that of a "normal" market, and while price gains were not at all times uniform, they were substantial enough to indicate a return of confidence on the part of the public and a willingness of strong interests to buy in large quantities.

Criticism of the series of business conferences held at the White House notwithstanding, President Hoover undoubtedly has accomplished a great deal in restoring confidence in the business situation, and, therefore, indirectly in the money market. On the direct side are the prospect of a tax cut, the promise of a slower rate in debt reduction, the certainty of additions to national purchasing power during the coming year through greatly increased federal, state and municipal expenditures for public works and the certainty of a continued easy money policy on the part of the Federal Reserve banks.

Indirectly some help has been had from the uncovering of the extent of prosperity in the past year and the plans of corporations for improvements and expansion. It is doubtful if private business will spend more money because the Administration wishes to see the country prosperous; but the country has learned something about what was planned in any event.

Stocks Generally Higher

Added to the glowing pictures of forthcoming prosperity, painted by the heads of the Government and the heads of the country's leading corporations, there seems to be some assurance that the year will bring less Government interference with private initiative in business. That may or may not be for the general interest in the long run, any more than heavily increased Government expenditures will ultimately prove to be consistent with lower taxation; but the first effects will be to stimulate business.

The stock market obviously thinks so, and the week has brought sharp gains in the so-called "merger rails," the public utilities, the electric manufacturing stocks, the securities identified with building operations, and, of course, bonds.

Actual news from the business world is moderately favorable. Holiday retail trade seems to be coming up to expectations. The downward trend in steel production has come to a halt, temporarily at least. The motor industry expects an early resumption of activity.

The oil industry is still in a badly overproduced condition, but long steps are being taken toward conservation. There is still nothing to indicate that business is going through anything more than a moderate recession, and it may be that recovery will be prompt.

Money Market Encouraging

The money market, at least, gives cause for encouragement. The sharp drop in money rates reflected in 4½ per cent call money and time money at the same level is, to be sure, facilitating the repatriation of European balances and the export of gold, but such loss of credit potentialities is being offset by Federal Reserve Bank operations.

With another decline of $58,000,000 this week in brokers' loans, the total is now below $4,000,000,000, all the gain of the last two years having been wiped out. Member bank direct lending on securities has had a corresponding decline and liquidation of credit doubtless has gone as far as anyone has felt it should go.

Some firming up in money would not be surprising in the ordinary course of events between now and the tax date, but it may not happen this time. The Treasury has announced certificate and bill issues of $400,000,000, against maturities of some $700,000,000, but the slack will be taken up by income tax collections. It is not expected that the tax date operation will affect the money market to any extent.

GRAIN MARKET IS SOMEWHAT EASIER

CHICAGO (AP)—Wheat underwent early setbacks in price here today, because of quotations abroad, showing little response to yesterday's advance this side of the Atlantic. The market lacked aggressive support much of the time.

Opening ⅛c to ¾c off Chicago wheat later suffered additional downturns, but then rallied. Corn, oats and provisions were also easy, with corn starting ⅜c decline to ⅛c advance, and subsequently holding near to the initial prices.

Opening grain prices today were: Wheat, Dec., 1.27; March, 1.34¼; May, 1.38¼@½; July, 1.38. Corn, Dec., .90¾; March, .95¾; May, .97&@.98; July, .99¾. Oats, Dec., .47; March, .50; May, .51;@¼.

FAVORS MID-WEST STEEL MERGER

NEW YORK—Consolidation of all of the mid-Western steel companies is favored by James A. Campbell, chairman of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company. He would approve such a plan if the stockholders and employees of his company were assured of a "square deal."

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 7	Last Dec. 6
57⅞	36⅛	..	Abitibi	100	40	40	40	40
88⅝	69	6	Abitibi pf	100	80	80	80	80
150½	58	..	Ab & Straus ..	300	64½	64¼	64½	64½
34	20	.6	Adams Ex	8900	32	30	31⅝	29
104⅞	70	..	Adv-Rumely ..	1500	14¼	13	14⅛	12¾
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	300	24	24	24	23
223⅜	77	2	Air Reduc	9100	141¼	138	138⅜	136⅝
487⅛	203½	2¶	Airway El	2000	26¼	25⅜	26	25⅞
11¼	2	..	Ajax Rubber ..	1400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
104¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun ..	11500	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6⅝
56⅛	17	..	Alleghany	47000	28½	27⅝	28	27½
118⅜	90	5½	Alleghany pf ..	100	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98¾
351⅜	197	6	AlliedChem ..	1500	285	278½	283¾	279
75½	35½	7	Allis-Chal	5200	59⅜	57½	58⅝	59
⅝	⅛	..	Allis rts	8200	⅜	⅛	⅜	⅜
42⅜	17½	2	Amerada	800	21½	21¼	21½	21¾
23⅜	4	..	Am Ag Ch	1200	8	7½	7¾	7¼
73⅝	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf ..	1200	33½	33	33	32¾
157	65	2¶	Am Bk Note ..	500	108½	107	108	107
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	700	35⅞	34⅝	35½	35½
62	40½	1.60¶	Am Brake	200	49	48¾	48¾	48¾
54⅜	4⅞	..	Am Br Boy	500	12⅝	12	12⅝	12¼
184½	86	3¶	Am Can	26100	124⅜	122½	124¼	122⅝
106½	75	6	Am Car & F ..	1500	87⅝	85⅜	85⅜	85½
81⅝	27	2	Am Chicle	900	41½	41	41	41
55	20	1.60¶	Am Com Alc ..	4000	34⅜	33	33¼	34
47⅜	18¼	2	Am En Til	1100	37⅞	36⅞	37⅜	36⅞
98½	22	..	Am Europ	900	40½	39½	40⅛	39
195½	50	..	Am & FPw	7400	101	94⅜	97⅝	93½
108⅜	101¼	7	Am & FP 7 ..	100	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107
42	19⅛	1	Am Hawaii ..	500	22⅜	22½	22½	22⅜
52¼	23¾	..	Am Hide pf ..	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	..
54	29	2¶	Am Ice pf	600	40	38	39⅞	37½
96	86	6	Am Int Corp.	20000	44	43⅛	44	43
96¾	29½	2¶	Am Int Corp.	20000	44	43⅛	44	43
136	50	8	Am Loco	200	109½	109¼	109½	109
119¾	111¼	7	Am Loco pf ..	200	117	117	117	..
81⅜	31½	3	Am Metals ..	4300	49⅜	48½	49¼	48⅞
17⅞	1	..	Am Piano	100	2	2	2	2⅛
55	8	..	Am Piano pf.	20	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
175⅜	64¼	1¶	Am Pw&L	4000	92	88¾	88⅝	92
104	92¼	6	Am P&L 6 ..	100	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101
84⅞	72⅞	5	Am P&L pf st	300	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	80¾
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat ..	9700	35	33⅜	34⅛	34⅜
64⅝	12½	..	Am Repub	200	26	25½	25½	26
144⅜	60	2¶	Am Roll Mill.	6100	91¼	89½	90½	90¼
2	⅜	..	Am Roll Mrt.	900	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
74⅝	44	1¶	Am Saf Raz ..	500	60½	59	59	58⅛
140¼	62	4	Am Smelt	11300	76¼	75	76	76¼
79⅜	35⅜	3	Am Stl Rnd ..	2100	50	49	50	49
114	110	7	Am Stl F pf ..	20	112½	112½	112½	112
85	40	2..	Am Stores	600	47	45⅝	47	45⅝
148⅜	56	..	Am Sugar	1400	62	60	62	61
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel& Cab.	30	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	26100	233½	231½	233	230⅝
199	50	1¶	Am Wat W ..	3500	106⅜	104½	105	105¼
58⅞	15½	..	Am Wool pf ..	1400	23	22½	22¾	23¼
16⅛	4	..	Am Writ ct ..	1000	8	7½	8	7⅝
49¾	7	..	Am Zinc	1400	11¾	11	11	11¾
140	70	7	Anaconda	36100	80½	79	80¼	78¾
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap ..	48	45	44¼	44	44⅝
68⅝	30	3	Andes Cop	200	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	4000	28¾	26¼	28⅜	26¾
95	75	7	Armour Duf ..	100	80¾	80¾	80¾	79¾
18⅜	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	1500	7¼	7¼	7¼	6⅞
10½	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	2000	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
40¾	13¾	..	Arnold Cons..	400	15¾	14¾	15¾	15¾
207⅝	201¼	1½	Art Metals ..	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25¼
58⅝	34	..	Asso Apparl .	100	36½	36½	36½	37
70⅝	25	2½	Asso Dry G ..	1500	31⅝	31¼	31½	33⅞
298⅝	195⅛	10	Atchison	700	230	229½	230	229
209½	161	10	Atl Coast L ..	400	180½	178⅜	180½	178½
86¾	32⅛	..	Atl G&WI	100	80	78⅝	79¼	77½
77⅞	38	1¶	Atl Refin	7800	42⅞	42	42½	42¼
140	67	4	Atlas Pwd	1900	95	90	94¾	92
514	120	4	Auburn Auto.	500	184¾	178	184¾	177¾
42⅛	18	..	Austin N pf ..	100	25	25	25	..
35½	7½	..	Auto Sales	1100	10	9	10	7¾
20	5⅝	..	Avia Corp	24200	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
50	34	3	Auto Strop A.	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38¼

—B—

66¾	15	1.25	Baldwin	4700	31¾	30⅝	31½	31⅜
145⅛	105	7	Balt & O	1900	118⅜	117¼	117¼	118
80¾	75	4	Balt & O pf ..	300	80	80	80	79¾
90⅜	55	3½	Bangor & A ..	1800	66¼	65	65¾	65¾
115	19¾	7	Bangor&A pf..	10	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	110
29¼	3½	..	Barnet	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
49⅜	20	2	Barnsdall A ..	14200	27¼	27	27⅛	27
32⅞	15	..	Beacon Oil ..	100	17	17	17	17¼
131	73¼	4	Beatrice	500	83¼	83	83	83⅝
106½	100	2	Beatrice pf ..	100	100	100	100	100
101	45	3	Beechnut	400	65	64	65	..
17¾	5¼	..	Belding H	100	6½	6½	6¾	5¾
104⅝	25	2	Bendix	5200	36¼	34¼	36¼	35⅜
60¾	25	2	Best & Co	1400	38⅞	37¾	38⅞	37⅝
140⅜	78¼	6	Beth Steel ..	34900	97	94¼	95	94
128	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf .	700	123	122⅞	123	122⅞
118	79	7	Blum'thal pf .	20	77½	77½	77½	47¼
136¾	37	3¶	Bohn Alum ..	2200	52⅜	43½	52⅜	47¼
89½	70	4	Bon Ami A ..	500	74⅜	73¼	74⅜	72½
11⅜	3	..	Booth Fish ..	400	4⅝	4	4⅜	3⅜
104½	53	3	Borden	300	72¾	71	71⅝	71
86⅞	26	4	Borg-Warner ..	1000	44	43	44	39⅞
62¼	8½	..	Briggs	3000	14⅝	14⅛	14¾	14½
43½	20	..	Briggs & Strat	200	24½	24	24	24⅝
6⅞	1⅝	..	Brit Steel	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
40	31	..	Brit Steel 1pf .	20	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	..
13½	3⅞	..	Brit Steel 2pf .	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
13⅞	11	3	Brockway	1500	24	23½	23⅝	24
145	75	7	Brockway pf ..	100	77	77	77	..
81⅞	40	4	Bklyn Man T ..	4700	66¾	66	66	66⅛
12¼	7	..	Bklyn Queens	1900	10¾	9½	10⅛	9
248½	99	5	Bklyn Un G ..	700	153	153	153	153⅜
55¼	16¼	3	Bruns Balke .	7200	23	21½	23	22
44⅛	4½	..	Bruns Term ..	1200	18	17⅝	18	16¾
⅛	⅛	..	Bucyrus rts ..	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
42⅜	14	1	Bucyrus	1100	24½	23⅜	24½	23¾
50	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf ..	100	37¾	37¾	37⅞	37½
22⅞	9	1¶	Budd Mfg	100	11	11	11	10¾
12½	9½	..	Budd Wheel ..	400	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
54⅜	25	1.60	Bullard	100	32½	32½	32½	33½
23⅜	21¾	3	Bulova W	800	30⅞	28	30⅞	29⅞
96⅞	29	.80	Burroughs ..	12200	53½	49¾	53	49
89⅞	31¼	2¶	Bush Term ..	100	42	42	42	44
9½	2	.50	Butte Cop	900	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
41	19⅞	..	Butterick	700	20½	20	20¼	20
192⅞	50	..	Byers	11600	101¾	90¾	101⅜	91½
47⅛	20	2	By-Prod C ..	1100	27¾	27½	27½	27⅞

—C—

84⅞	66⅛	4	Calif Pack ...	500	69	68¼	68⅞	68¾
4	1	..	Callahan	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	18
136⅜	73½	..	Calu & Ariz ..	700	91	88	90	91
61⅞	25	4½	Calu & Hecla .	600	33¼	32⅜	32¾	33
49½	20	2	Campbell	300	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	25
98¾	45	4	Canada Dry .	600	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68¼
265⅞	189⅜	10	Can Pac	300	199⅞	198¼	199⅞	199⅞
48¾	29⅜	2.80	Cannon Mills.	500	32⅞	31½	32⅞	31
65¼	17	..	Capitol A C..	200	29½	29½	29½	29
92¾	79¾	4	Caro C&O	180	88	87	88	89
60	56	..	Caterpillar Tr	100	60¾	60¾	60¾	59
467	130	6	Case Thresh .	2000	223	217	219	218
122½	112	7	Case Th pf ...	100	123½	123½	123½	..
42⅜	8⅞	..	Cav-Dobbs ...	100	9	9	9	9
105⅜	60	6½	Cav-Dobbs pf.	50	60	60	60	60
48⅜	21	2	Cen Aguirre ..	200	26	25½	26	25½
59⅝	27⅛	2	Cen Alloy	4100	37¾	36	36⅞	36
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P ..	4500	65⅞	63⅝	65⅝	63½
32	11½	..	Cert-Teed	500	16⅜	16	16⅜	16⅞
81¼	47½	..	Cert-Teed pf .	100	55½	55½	55⅛	55¼
80¾	18	..	Checker Cab .	1700	44½	41	41½	43½
92	42⅛	3	Ches Corp	1600	62	61½	62	62
279¾	160	10	Ches & Ohio ..	900	210	209	209	209
19¾	4	..	Chi & Alton ..	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
23⅞	7	..	Chi Gt West .	1000	13½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
63⅝	17½	..	Chi Gt W pf ..	2300	32½	36	37½	35⅞
64⅞	26	..	Chi M&SP	2300	25⅝	25⅛	25½	25⅜
68⅝	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf.	11600	47¼	45⅝	46½	45
108½	75	4	Chi & NW	2000	89¼	88¼	89¾	88¾
47½	21⅞	..	Chi Pneu	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27
61⅜	47	3½	Chi Pneu pf ..	100	53½	53½	53½	53
143½	101	7	Chi RI	200	121¼	121¼	121½	122
99¾	94⅞	6	Chi RI 6%	100	100½	100½	100½	100½
109	100	7	Chi RI 7%	100	108	108	108	108
36	21⅞	3	Chi Yel Cab ..	130	27¼	27¼	27½	27
75⅞	44½	2.40	Childs	300	59¼	59¼	59¼	59
135	26	3	Chrysler	59200	36	33½	36	33⅜
27	7¼	1	City Stores ..	5000	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛
72¾	35⅛	5	Cluett Phdy ..	200	38	38	38	37⅝
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	200	128⅞	128½	128½	127⅝
72¼	10	..	Collins & A ..	200	17	16¼	16¼	16¼
78½	27⅜	..	Colo F&I	200	29⅞	28⅜	29⅜	28¾
135	86¼	3	Colo South ..	700	92	90	91¼	88
80	65½	4	Colo So 1pf..	60	70	70	70	70
140	52	2	Col Gas	20900	81⅞	79½	80¾	80¼
109	95½	6	Col Gas pf A	600	105½	105	105½	105
130	42½	..	Col G rcts ppf	200	77	77	77	78
344	105	4¶	Col Carbon..	2000	197½	193	193	191¾
10⅝	¾	..	Col Carb rts	900	4¼	4	4	4¼
88¾	16⅛	87	Col Graph ..	56100	38¾	34¾	36½	38½
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred ...	13100	27	25	27	25⅝
105¾	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf..	200	78	77	77¼	..
26⅜	20	1¾	Com Cred pf.	500	23	23	23	..
75	28¼	4¶	Com Inv Tr.	2100	45	44	45	44
69½	10	..	Com Inv war.	4900	14½	14½	14½	..
51⅝	28	3	Com Credit A	700	37	36	37	36
63	20⅛	8	Com Sol	84500	34½	33½	34	32¼
24¾	10	5¶	Com&South ..	48800	15⅜	14¾	14¾	15⅜
35⅜	11	..	Congoleum ..	17200	17	16	16⅝	15¾
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	400	15¼	15	15⅛	15¾
30⅜	15½	2	Con Film pf.	200	20½	20½	20½	20½
183¼	80⅛	4	Con Gas	25500	104⅜	103	104⅜	103¾
100⅜	92½	5	Con Gas pf..	300	99⅝	99½	99⅝	99⅜
6¼	1	..	Con Textile ..	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
90	25¼	..	Cont Bak A..	2800	49½	47¾	48¾	47¾
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B..	10600	7¼	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
100	79⅛	8	Cont Bak pf..	200	93	93	93	93
63⅜	38	1.20	Cont Bank..	600	41	40	41	41
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	7500	55⅛	55	55⅞	54⅜
110¼	46⅜	2	Cont Ins	300	67	66¾	66⅞	67⅝
33½	20⅜	2	Cont Diam F	1300	32	31	31	32¼
22⅝	6½	.80	Cont Motors.	4200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
47	18	..	Cont Oil	4700	27½	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
126⅜	70	3	Corn Prod ..	2000	99⅜	98	98	98
144⅜	137	7	Corn Prod pf	40	141⅝	141½	141¼	141¼
82¼	20⅛	2¶	Coty	4000	31	30¼	30¾	29⅞
125	17	1§	Crosley	100	23½	23½	23½	22¼
79	37⅛	..	Crown Cork...	500	50½	50	50¾	50¼
25⅜	17	1	Crown Zell ..	100	18	18	18	..
31	24	..	Cream of Wh.	800	30¼	30	30¼	30
121⅜	71	5	Crucible	1300	84⅞	80¼	84⅞	81½
5½	¾	..	Cuba Cane ..	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	1300	11	10⅛	11	10⅞
17	7	..	Cub Am S...	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
95	59	..	Cub Am S pf.	130	59⅜	59	59	59
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	600	47	46½	47	46⅛
132	100	6	Curtis Pub ..	200	115	114	115	..
118	112½	7	Curtis P pf..	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	116⅜
30⅛	7⅞	..	Curtis W	9800	8¾	8½	8½	8½
31⅞	14	..	Curtis W A...	2100	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	18½
126½	63	..	Cuyamel Fr ..	200	107	107	107	..

—D—

69⅛	21¼	..	Davison	2000	33½	32¾	33½	32½
46⅞	23⅛	2.31	Debenham	500	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅜
128	109	7	Deere pf	40	118	117	117	116
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	1100	176	175	176	173
169¾	120¼	6¶	Del Lac&W ..	400	147½	147	147½	148
385	151	8	Det Edison ..	800	209½	205	209½	205
34	10½	..	Det Edis rts	1300	21	20¼	21	20
64⅞	24	2¶	Devoe & R A .	700	38½	37½	38½	38¾
164	117	8	Diamond M ..	110	129¾	129½	129½	128
11¼	6	1	Dome Mines .	2500	7¼	7	7¼	7
54½	12	1.20	Dom Stores ..	1100	26¾	26	26¾	26½
231	80	4¶	Dupont	17400	122⅜	120¾	122⅛	122½
119¾	107½	6	Dupont deb ..	100	116½	116½	116½	116

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 7	Last Dec. 6
28⅞	10	4¶	Duplan Silk .	100	15	15	15	..
48	36	..	Durham H pf	20	43	43	43	43

—E—

264¾	150	5¶	East Kodak ..	3600	199⅝	195	196	195
29½	19	1.50¶	Eastern R M .	200	23⅜	23½	23⅜	..
76⅞	18	2	Eaton Axle ..	2600	29⅝	28¾	29⅝	28¾
39⅜	10¼	2½	Eitingon	200	11	11	11	11½
112½	55¾	6½	Eitingon pf ..	400	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	56
174	50	6	Elec Auto Lt .	8700	83¾	80½	83	80¾
18⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	300	5¾	5⅜	5¾	..
86⅝	29⅜	1	Elec P&L	10200	49⅝	47	48⅝	47
104½	52	5	Elec Sto Bat .	1500	73¾	72¾	72¾	73½
24	7⅝	..	Elk Horn pf ..	90	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
22½	3¼	..	Emer-Br A ..	500	4⅛	4	4	..
13	1½	..	Emer-Br B ..	700	3	1½	1½	..
79⅝	31	1¶	Eng P S	2100	42⅞	40¼	40¼	41⅜
42	31¼	2	Equit Big	100	41	41	41	41⅜
93¼	41½	..	Erie	6100	66¼	64⅜	64⅜	65¼
66½	55½	..	Erie 1 pf	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	64
73¾	15	2½§	Evans Auto L	700	23	23	23	22⅞
27¼	22¼	1½	Ex Buffet	10	23	23	23	24¼

—F—

11½	3¾	..	Fairbanks ...	1400	11¼	11	11½	10⅞
72⅝	25¼	2½§	Fashion Pic ..	200	29½	29	29½	29½
66⅛	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc.	700	39½	39	39	39
22⅜	5	.80	Fed Motor T .	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
123	47½	2	Fidelity Ins ..	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
50	44½	2½	First Nat St ..	400	61½	60¾	60¾	61
37	35⅞	..	Firestone Tire	700	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	36
89¼	87	..	Firestone T pf	800	89	88½	89	88½
20⅞	3½	..	Fisk Rubber ..	2900	4¼	4	4⅛	4
72½	15	..	Fisk

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Retail Sales Showing Gain —Some Improvement in Great Britain

With the stock market in a comparatively quiet mood and attention centered on trade and industrial conditions, business in the United States is reflecting a well-tempered confidence and moving along favorable trends.

While seasonal influences are making themselves felt in some lines, the drift of business seems to be in the direction of prosperity, with sentiment buoyed up by the numerous constructive statements of industrial leaders.

President Hoover's message to Congress this week added to the general confidence, and was reflected in an upturn in prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Output of steel continues in reduced volume, with mills making efforts to avoid overproduction. More orders from automobile manufacturers are being received, however, and there are other signs of improvement in the steel market. Structural lines are active. Railroad buying continues in good volume.

The automobile industry continues in a period of curtailment of output. Production for the year is now placed at 5,600,000 units. While the first quarter of 1930 is expected to fall short of the corresponding period of this year in the matter of output, confidence is expressed that the approaching year will be a successful one for the motorcar industry.

Retailing Gains

Chain store sales show further big gains in the November reports. Both for the month and for the 11 months' period representative organizations are reporting wide percentages of increase.

A sharp decline in the prices of cotton cloth has been attributed to overproduction by mills during October.

Volume of business turnover in the week ended Nov. 30, as reflected by check payments and reported by the United States Department of Commerce, declined from the previous week and also from the corresponding week last year. The general level of wholesale prices gained fractionally over the preceding week but was still more than 5 per cent below the level of a year ago.

Oil production was shown in this week's reports to have taken an upward trend, output in California being heavy enough to offset the recession east of the Rocky Mountains. Sir Henri Deterding addressed a meeting of the American Petroleum Institute last Monday, stressing the need for curtailment of production in the oil industry.

This week's report on car loadings, covering the week ended Nov. 23, showed a decline as compared with both the previous week and the like week last year, but a gain over the similar period of 1927.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $12,905,720,000, a drop of 16.5 per cent from the corresponding week a year ago. A decline in these clearings was shown last week also.

Financing by bonds totaled $164,200,000 this week, compared with $19,006,000 last week and $121,595,300 in the like week last year.

Reports From Other Countries

GREAT BRITAIN—Industrial and trade conditions in Great Britain show some improvement, and the general situation appears to be fairly satisfactory. Cable dispatches to the United States Department of Commerce state that iron and steel production in October was the highest of the year, and that coal output has shown a further small gain.

With exports showing a gain in October, as compared with the like month last year, the first 10 months of 1929 also show improvement over the corresponding period of 1928. As compared with the similar months of 1927 the gain in exports is substantial.

Trends are seasonal for employment, there being a gain in the registration of unemployed. Comparison with employment conditions of a year ago, however, reveals improvement.

November reports on the iron and steel industry show trade in these lines to have been rather dull. The shipbuilding industry is still taking steel but the contraction in the building trades, which also is responsible for part of the decline in the building trades, which also is responsible for part of the decline in employment, has been reflected in a curtailment of steel demand.

Greater activity is reported in the pottery, automobile and textile finishing industries.

FRANCE—A favorable tendency is noted in French foreign trade, slightly accentuated in October.

The international gold movement continues to add to the reserves of the Bank of France, with this week's additions bringing the total to the highest made in the history of the bank.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market has been generally higher this week, although some irregularity developed just after mid-week. Activity has increased, brokers' loans declined $58,000,000.

The week has been quiet in the London market. Not much improvement has been noted. Anglo-American issues firmed up somewhat late in the week. A slump in Royal Mail Shipping shares was a feature.

Weakness developed in the Paris market Monday but was followed by a sudden and general upturn. With the change in the tone, activity increased and public interest became more evident.

The Berlin Boerse opened the week with firm tendencies. Later trading was featured by alternating firm and irregular periods.

ELECTRIC POWER & LIGHT

Electric Power & Light Corporation report for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1929, compares as follows:

	1929	1928
*Bal of sub earns..	$9,601,482	$8,356,456
Total income	10,047,966	8,893,640
Expenses	589,755	596,887
Interest	167,161	219,782
Net profit	9,291,020	8,076,971
Preferred dividends.	4,272,074	4,145,862
Com dividends	1,777,850	1,320,044
Surplus	3,241,093	2,611,065

*Balance of subsidiary companies' earnings after taxes and depreciation, applicable to Electric Power & Light Corporation.

MORRIS PLAN SAVINGS GAIN

NEW YORK—Savings in Morris Plan banks and the volume of investment certificates held by the public in Morris Plan banks and companies throughout the United States totaled $93,300,000 on Oct. 30, an increase of more than $5,000,000 since the first of the year and a new record for Morris Plan operations, it was announced by Arthur J. Morris, founder of this system of banking and president of the Industrial Finance Corporation.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE NET

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. 10 months' net is equal after preferred dividends to $9.63 a share on 930,000 common shares, compared with $8.81 a share in like 1928 period.

BUSINESS INSOLVENCIES

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States this week totaled 455, R. G. Dun & Co. reported, compared with 448 for the corresponding period of last year.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	101¾	101¾
Alleghany 5s '44	102¾	102¼
Alleghany 5s '49	102¾	102¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100	100
Am Am Chm 5½s '41	104	103
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	99¼	98⅞
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106	105½
Am Inter 5½s ct '49	98½	98
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	84	78
Am Smelting 5s '47	101½	100
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102¾
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	150⅛	150⅛
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	151	149
Am T&T col 5s '46	103	102⅞
Am T&T sf 5s '60	104½	104¼
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅞	106
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100⅜	100
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	74	74
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅜	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	86½	85⅞
Atch TSF adj 4s '95 sta	89⅞	89⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94½	93⅞
Atch T&SF cv 4½s	134½	133½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52	93⅝	93⅝
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91	91
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	72½	72⅜
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
B&O 1st 4s '48	91⅞	91⅞
B&O 4s Toledo div '59	85⅞	85½
B&O cv 4½s '33	99½	99
B&O rfg 5s'95	102⅜	102¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103¼	103¼
B&O 1st 5s ct 548	104	103
BO&C rfg 6s '95	109⅝	109
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105½	105¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101	101
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	105⅝	105
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅜	104⅜
Boston & Me 5s '67	98½	98¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	50	50
Bow-Biltmore sf g 7s '34	101¼	101¼
Broadway con	37½	35¾
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s'68	97	96¾
Bur Cr & N 5s	100	100
Buff R&P 4½s '57	92	91⅜
Buch Term con 5s '55	97¾	97⅜
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99¾	99¼
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	64	62
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s'54	94	94
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	94⅝	94⅜
Can North sf 7s '40	110⅞	110¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	85⅞	84¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98⅛	98⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	102⅜	102⅜
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100½	100⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4ss '49	91¼	91¼
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	65½	65½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99⅝	99⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98¼	98¼
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	67½	67⅜
Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50	59	59
Chi B&Q 5½s Ill div '49	86⅛	86⅛
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	92	92
Chi M & Q rfg 5s '71	99½	99½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76⅞	76⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	65
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	100⅝	100⅝
Chi M&StP 4½s C	95⅛	95⅛
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	73½	72¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	93½	92¾
Chi & Nw cv 4½s pd	100	100
Chi & Nw 4½s 2027	96	96
Chi & Nw 4½s '49	100⅞	100¼
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108½	108½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	101	101
Chi R&P gen 4s '88	88⅝	88⅜
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	95½	95¼
Chi R&P 4½s '52	94⅝	94⅝
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	100⅞	100⅞
Chi Ter Han & SE 5s '60	98¼	98¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95⅞
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90⅝	90
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	90⅝	90⅜
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100½	100½
Clev Marietta 4½s	95	95
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	97⅝	97¼
Colonial Oil 6s	83	82
Colo Industrial 5s'34	91¼	91¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	98	98
Col Pow 4½s	93¼	93¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	99⅞	99⅞
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	100¼	100¼
Com Az Ontilla 7½s '39	47	47
Com Az Saraqua 7½s '37	95	95
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	88½	87½
Com Inv Trust 6s' 48	94	94
Comp Tab Rec 6s' 41	94	93⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s' 50	62⅜	62⅜
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¼	105¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	103	102⅜
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	42	42
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	75½	75
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99½	99¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ct	43½	43
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101½	101
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103	103
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101	101
Den Gas & Elec 5s' 51	99¼	99¼
Den Gas & El 5s '51 sta	100¼	100
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93¼	92⅞
Den & RG Wn 5s '55	92½	92
Den & RG Wn rfg 5s '78	89¾	89⅝
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¾	102¾
Detroit Ed rfg 6s' 40	108⅝	108½
Dodge Bros cv 6s '40	95	94
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99⅜	99⅜
Erie 1st con 4s '96	88	87¼
Erie cv 4s B '53	85⅞	85⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	82¼	82
Erie 5s '67	97½	96¾
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	101¼	101¼
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	92⅜	92⅜
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	87	87
Fla East Coast 5s '74	55	54⅜
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	28¼	28¼
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	100	100
Gen Cable 5½s '47	90	88¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	97	97
Gen Steel Cast 5½s rcts	103	102¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105⅝	105⅝
Goodyear 5s '57	91⅞	91⅝
Gotham S Hos 6s	91	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104⅞	104⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110	110
Great Northern 4½s '61	96½	96½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	96½	96½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104½	104½
Great Northern 5½s '52	108¼	108
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¼	110
Great Northern 7s reg	108½	108½
Green bay & West deb B	24	24
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99	99
Hudson Coal 6s '62	70	69¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77¾	77¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97½	97
Humble Oil 6s '37	100	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103½	103½
Ill Cen 3½s Lou div '55	83	83
Ill Cen 4s '52	90¾	90¼
Ill Cen 4½s '66	99⅜	99⅜
Ill Cen St L&NO 5s '63 A	103½	103½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99	99
Ind Limestone 6s '46	76	76
Inland Steel 4½s '78	93¾	93¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98	97
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	65½	64½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	65⅝	64½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	57	56⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90¾	90¾
Int Cement Corp 6s '48	97	96¾
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	95½	95½
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	106⅞	106⅞
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	87	87
Int Paper 6s '55	92	91
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	84½	84
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	131½	127⅞
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	94⅝	94¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	75½	75½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	90	89⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105½	105½
Keith 6s '46	80	80
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104½	104⅜
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	100	100
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	80¾	80¾
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¾	99
L'Autaro 6s '54	85½	85⅜
Lehigh NY 4s	87	87
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	98	98
Little Miami 4s	87¾	87¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41	104	103½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94¼	94¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102½	102½
L&N 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	60⅞	60⅞
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59⅞	59
McCrory 5½s '41	97	96¾
Mil El Rl & Lt 1st 5s '61	100⅜	100¼
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	15⅜	15⅜
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99¼	99¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	77	76½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100½	100⅜
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100⅛	100
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	101⅜	101⅜
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109	108⅝
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	97	97
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103½	103½
Montana Power deb 5s	99⅞	99⅞
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	96	95¾
Mortgage Bond 5s '32	96	95⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	81	81
Murray Body 6½s '34	91	91
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	91¼	91¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50	50
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98½	97⅞
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99¼	99¼
N E T & T 5s '52	104⅞	104¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	88½	88¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	98¼	98
N O T & M 5½s '54	102	102½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	90	90
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97⅝	97⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106	105⅜
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	105¾	105½
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	106¼	106¼
N Y Edison 5s '44	103	103
NY NH&H con Ry '56	70	70
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '47	81	81
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	76½	76½
NY NH&H Cons Ry 4s'55JJ	69	69
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	83½	83½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93	92½
NY ONt & W rfg 4s '92	61	60½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	22¼	22
NY Tel gen 4½s A 2047	110⅜	110⅜
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
NY Elec Ry 4½s	98½	98½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	57⅞	57⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100¼	100¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101¾	101¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99¼	99¼
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	97¼	97¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113½	113
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102½	102½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110¼	110
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	104	104
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	75	75
Otis Steel 6s '41	101½	101½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101½	101½
Pan-Am et & T 6s '31	104	103¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101¾	101¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99¾	99¾
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	49¼	49¼
Penn RR 4¾s '63	99	98⅝
Penn R R con 4½s '60	98⅜	98½
Penn R R 5s '64	104	103
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106⅞	106½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109½	108⅝
Penn R R col 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Pere Marq 5s '56	104	104
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	93	92¼
hil Co 5s '67	98½	98¼
Phil Butt & Wash 5s	103⅜	103¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	98	97½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98¾	98⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	95	94⅞
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	98⅜	98⅝
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	184	184
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Purity Baking 5s '48	95⅜	95⅜
Read rfg 4½s '97	98⅛	97½
Remington Rand 5½s ww	94⅞	93⅞
Richfield Oil 6s ct	98½	98¼
Rep Brass 6s '48	102	102
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	102½	102½
Rich T Ry 5s	100	100
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107¾	107¾
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100	100
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	95⅞	95
St L & S F 4s A '50	89	89
St L & S F 4½s '78	91¼	90¾
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛
St L & S F 5s B '50	102	101
St L S W col 4s '32	98⅜	98¼
St P M & M ex 4½s	98½	98½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s'52	105¼	105¼
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	68¼	68
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	47⅝	47½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	56	55
Seabd A L con 6s '45	76¼	75
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	70⅜	70
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96¾	96
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96	95¾
Shell Union 5s '47	95	95
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	92¾	92¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100	99⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100½	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101½	101⅜
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97	97
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	94⅝	94⅝
Skelly Oil 5½s '35	94⅛	94⅛
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 ww	102⅛	101⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102½	102½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	92¼	92¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	95¾	95
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛
So Pac S F Terr 4s '50	91¾	91¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	117¼	117⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122¾	122¾
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104	104
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	97
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	85⅝	85⅝
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	105⅞
Ter RR Asso 5½s rfg ct '57	105⅜	105⅜
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104¾	104¼
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	102⅛	101⅞
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100¾	100½
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	104	104
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	52	51⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24	24
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	102⅛	101⅞
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99	99
Union Pacific 4s '68	94⅝	94⅜
Union Pacific 4s '68	88⅜	88⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '67	96⅝	96⅝
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	107⅜	107⅛
U RI St Louis 4s '34	70	70
U S Rubber 5s '47	84½	84
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100¼	100
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100½	100
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	89½	89⅜
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	62	62
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Va & S'west con 5s '58	95	95
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102½	102½
Wabash 5s B '76	100	100
Wabash 5½s '75	103¾	103½
Walworth 6½s '55 xw	87	86
Walworth 6½s ww	95	95
Warner Quin 6s '39	98	98
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	58½	58½
Warner Sug 6s sta	55	55
Washington Ter 3½s '45	85½	85½
Washington W Wrks 5s	100	100
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103	103
Western Electric 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	80½	80
Western Maryland 5½s '77	97	97
Western Un 5s '50	97	97
Western Un 5s '51	102	101¾
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	85	85⅞
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	89	88⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	99¾	99¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s '48	101⅜	101⅜
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	30	30
Youngstown Sh 5s '78	100⅝	100⅝
Wich R Arm 7½s '41	103⅝	103½
Wis Cen gen 5s '49	80	80

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Dec 9	Dec 7
3½s '45	99.16	99.16	99.16	99.21
1st 4¼s '47	101.10	101.10	101.10	101.00
1st 4s	99.30	99.30	99.30	100.00
4th 4¼s '38	101.19	101.21	101.19	101.20
US 3¾s '56	105.18	105.18	105.18	105.24
US 4s '54	108.18	108.18	108.18	108.20
US 4¼s '52	112.18	112.19	112.18	112.20

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83½	81¾
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	72	71¾
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	79½	79½
Antioquia 7s A '45	80	79
Antioquia 7s B '45	81	81
Antioquia 7s C '45	81	81
Antwkerp 5s '58	92¾	92¾
Argentine 5½s '62	93⅝	93⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¼	99¼
Agrentine Goc 6s Feb '61	99¼	98⅞
Argetinen Gov 6s May '61	99⅛	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅜	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¼	98⅞
Australia 4½s '57	86¾	85½
Australia 5s '55	93¼	93
Australia 5s '57	93¼	93¼
Australia (Gov) 7s '43	104¼	104¼
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	80	80
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¼	101
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105⅞	105⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108¾	108¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	106
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	115
Berlin 6s '58	90⅞	90⅜
Berlin 6½s '50	96⅞	96⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	88⅞	88⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '53	87	87
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	86½	86½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	83½	83½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	96⅜	96⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102⅜	102⅜
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	90	90
Brazil 6½s '26-'27	81⅞	81½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	82	81½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	101½	101⅞
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101	100⅞
Bremen 7s '35	101	100¾
Brisbane 5s '58	89½	89¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	72⅞	75
Buenos Aires 6s '61	90	88½
Buenos Aires 6s	85	84¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	85	85
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102½	102½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104	104
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89⅞	88½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94¼	94¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	95¾	95¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91⅜	91⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	92	91¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	92¼	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	90	90
Chile (Rep) 7s '52	102¼	102¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	95	95
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	72½	72
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	76⅞	76⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	76⅜	76⅜
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	95	95
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	96½	96½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	90½	90½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101	101
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	71¾	71¾
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109⅜	109¼
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110½	110½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110½	110½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	91	90½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅞	100⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅜	98⅜
Duke Price Power 6s	104	103½
Dutch E I 5½s Nov '53	101¾	101¾
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102⅜	101⅝
Est B R Co 7s '54	104	104
Finland 5½s '5 8	86¾	86¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	95	95
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	97⅝	97½
Finnish A 6½s '54	88⅞	88⅞
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104½	104¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	110¾	110¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	118	117⅝
Germ 7s '49	106¾	106⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85⅞	85
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	81¾	81
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '40	93	92⅝
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	82	82
Germ G E 6s '48	99½	99½
Germ G E 7s '45	100⅝	100½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	94	93
Greek 7s '64	98¼	98¼
Greek 6s '68	82½	82½
aHiti (Rep) 6s '52	98½	98
Harpen 6s '49 ww	88	88
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Hungary Mun 7s '46	88¼	88¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	94	94
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	85	85
Irish Free State 5s '60	98	98
Italy (King) 7s '51	96½	96½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	96	96
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	94⅝	94½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102½	102¼
Karstadt 6s '43	74½	74
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96⅜	95½
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	98⅜	98⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102⅜	102⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	102⅜	102½
Medellin 6½s '54	72½	72½
Mex 4s small A '04	13	13
Mex 4s small A '10	13	13
Mex 6s large A '33	19	19
Mex 6s small A '33	20⅜	19¼
Minas 6½s '59 ct	80½	80½
New So Wales 5s '57	91	91
New So Wales 5s '58	91⅜	91⅜
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	90⅜	90½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100½	100⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	103¼	103
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅞	102⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅜	102⅛
Norwegian 3½ 5½s '57	91⅜	91⅜

RADIO AVIATION

English Lessons Via Radio

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

THE B. B. C. takes its educational mission very seriously. And it continues to make distinguished converts to its policy. The latest of these is Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York, who, after being for a long time skeptical of the educational value of radio, has recently acknowledged it in the most generous terms.

The B. B. C. appears to be ready to provide a course of lectures by a distinguished authority on any subject under the sun, and the conscientious listener who sits down with a notebook every time his loudspeaker is in an instructive mood will soon acquire a stock of knowledge on ordinary and out-of-the-way things that Charles Lamb need not have been ashamed to possess. This is in many ways an excellent development of the radio; but Prof. Robert E. Rogers, speaking on similar activities in the United States, has put his finger on its only weak spot.

Lack of Co-ordination

The radio set can be used so as to give to the serious listener a knowledge that is almost encyclopædic; but encyclopædic knowledge has one important defect. There it little value in knowledge unless it is organized and co-ordinated so as to alluminate, in the widest sense, the problems of life. Knowledge in an encyclopædia is not in any degree organized; masses of information follow each other on no plan except that dictated by the accidents of the alphabet. The same difficulty dogs the efforts of the radio.

The listener who has kept a notebook during the last few months will find, on referring to it, that the information he has acquired, though every single bit of it is interesting in itself, resembles the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle that will not fit into one whole picture. Turning over the pages, he will find quantities of facts about modern Utopias, earthquakes and volcanoes, the uses of parents, the foundations of character, China, some makers of modern politics, and so on and so forth. No wonder if he becomes a little bewildered by this mass of heterogeneous information.

There is, of course, a solution to this problem. It lies in the circumstance that each course of lectures that the B. B. C. gives is intended only as a stimulus to further study along the lines it marks out. It is a fundamental assumption of the British system of advanced education that any of an immense number of subjects, if logically pursued to its inmost ramifications, is capable of imparting a liberal culture. Each set of the B. B. C. lectures is thus a road that will itself lead to the city of knowledge, if only one goes far enough along it.

Specialization Is Needed

To get the full value out of the radio from an educational point of view the listener must confine himself to a particular subject and follow it beyond the boundaries that the lecturer necessarily marks out for himself. When there is a number of alternative routes to the same place, the traveler, if he is wise, chooses one and sticks to it; if he constantly changes from one to another he gets nowhere. That is exactly the position of the B. B. C. listener who listens in to every course of lectures, but attempts to follow none of them up.

The best educational results are therefore likely to accrue from the B. B. C.'s concentration on those subjects in which it is easiest to stir the listener to independent activity. Among these, English literature is probably an easy first. In the past the B. B. C. has shown fondness for historical talks, and it is not to be denied that one of these may sow the seed of a genuine love for history. But in general this is hardly to be expected. History is like a great building that needs to be studied from the foundations up; as a rule it is not profitable to take a brick here or an architectural detail there, and begin one's study without a general sense of the whole.

Literature, on the other hand, is a river whose waters may be sampled at any point. The defect of historical lectures, however excellent they may be, from the ordinary listener's point of view, is that they lose much of their interest through his lack of knowledge of their context; in literature the context does not matter, for a work of art is complete in itself.

In this line the B. B. C. has great opportunities in front of it, all the greater because until recently English literature has played only a very small part in the English system of education. The English language was driven underground by the Norman Conquest, and overshadowed by Latin during the Middle Ages; and after the Reform Act in 1832, its grammatical rather than its literary aspect was dwelt on in the schools. A better tradition has grown up in the last 30 years, due largely to the work of the English Association. But there remains plenty of scope for the activities of the B. B. C.

Avoiding Useless Details

Sir Arthur Quiller Couch has impressed on teachers of English the wisdom of trusting their authors. He told a Cambridge audience some years ago that it is better to read a poem straight through to one's class even if there are many points that children do not understand rather than to lose oneself in a morass of explanations of trivial details.

Not long ago the B. B. C. followed this advice magnificently in Ronald Watkins's reading of the account of the end of Socrates given by Plato, whose translation both in Church and in Jowett is worthy of ranking with the best original work in English. The temptation must have been great to preface the reading with a sketch of Socrates' life and teaching, and to explain the many details in the narrative, such as the prisoner's privilege at his trial of suggesting his own punishment, that are unfamiliar to English experience. Mr. Watkins, however, did none of this; he plunged straight into the heart of Plato's narrative, and left that and his own fine speaking to make the proper atmosphere. The result was an absolutely perfect lesson in English literature, a great artistic experience.

The beautiful simplicity of the conclusion, "This was the end, Echecrates, of our friend, a man, I think, who was the wisest and justest, and the best man that I have ever known"—came with as great an impressiveness as do Motley's final words on William the Silent, that are the finish of a long and laborious task. The success of this reading suggests that the B. B. C. might well supplement its talks on literature with literature itself, and the triumph of the English Eloquence series that ended a few months ago adds weight to the idea.

H. H.

The Listener Speaks

ONE of the accomplishments of Benjamin Franklin was the founding of the American Philosophical Society, which, since that time, has had upon its rolls most of the leaders of American progress, including George Washington and Herbert Hoover. From the nature of the case, only a comparatively small number of people have been able to join in the deliberations which have taken place in its home, close behind Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

But now, more than a century after Franklin worked with his presses to bind the interests of the people together, and also made the acquaintance of atmospheric electricity, another form of electrical phenomenon has been instrumental in taking the actual sounds of a meeting of his philosophical society to listeners all over the continent.

This first program of the society to be shared with the Nation by means of radio, began at 9 o'lock on Friday and was heard through WEAF Chain Station. Dr. Elihu Thomson, vice-president and senior member, described in detail the construction of the giant 200-inch telescope which is expected to add much to astronomical knowledge.

Any feelings that the meetings of such a society as this might be on an intellectual plane above the interests of the average individual were very soon dispelled. Dr. Thomson spoke most interestingly as well as informatively. He outlined the purpose in building such a huge instrument and then sketched the difficulties encountered in the work of construction.

The difficult problem involved in the making of a perfect mirror of this size, more than 16 feet across, was clearly indicated. Dr. Thomson believed that it would require two or three years to complete it. He also pointed out the further problem of conveying the completed telescope to its destination. It is planned to ship it via the Panama Canal, he said.

The latter part of that half-hour of the meeting which was radiocast was devoted to an equally interesting talk by Dr. Shapley of Harvard. This part of the program was especially calculated to appeal to scientifically inclined listeners. It was full of such arresting statements as that the new telescope will enable astronomers to investigate portions of the universe even more remote than those already under consideration, which, he said, are millions of centuries of light years distant from the earth. He expressed a hope that new light might be shed upon various intriguing questions—as, for instance, the habit of the poles of wandering about for nearly 100 feet from year to year.

D. M.

Acoustic Altimeter

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Los Angeles

AS THE result of research work by Leo P. Delasso of the physics department of the University of California at Los Angeles, it may soon be possible to build an acoustic altimeter, an instrument for airplanes that will accurately record the distance from the earth's surface. The research, which has been carried on for almost a year, is being financed by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

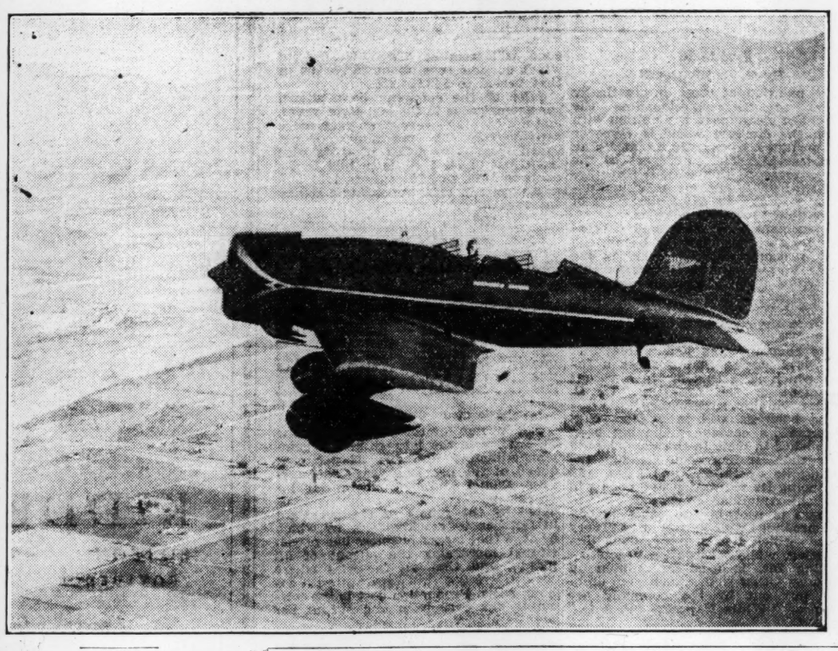
Mr. Delasso's instrument will be built with the velocity of sound as the basic idea, rather than air pressure, as in the ordinary altimeter. It probably will operate similar to the sounding instruments now used on ocean vessels which record the distance to the ocean floor by the length of time required for a sound to travel from the vessel to the floor of the sea and back again.

Mr. Delasso experienced his chief difficulty in the multiplicity of sound and noise made by an airplane, and it was necessary to find a tone with a pitch entirely different from anything thrown out by the plane itself or by any passing plane. His method was to build an electro-magnetic analyzer of a weight and size to be placed in a plane or dirigible, for the experiments that would record every sound frequency found in a plane. The entire tone range or sound "spectrum" was taken as a basis, and such sounds as were found in planes and recorded by the sensitive analyzer were then eliminated.

Mr. Delasso now is endeavoring to find a source of sound of such pitch as can be satisfactorily filtered through the engine noise and of sufficient intensity to actuate a recording device. If satisfactory results are obtained from this second phase of the research, the instrument will be built.

Mr. Delasso points out that the new instrument will not record altitude with the sea level as a basis. Its readings will show the distance from the surface of the earth, regardless of whether the earth surface is smooth or whether it is mountainous. The presence of a mountain ahead or to one side of a traveling plane would be recorded and shown as quickly and as accurately as would the distance to the ground below were the plane flying over flat country.

COLONEL LINDBERGH'S NEW STEED A TWO-SEATER



HERE'S Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's new private plane, "pants" and all—called the Lockheed "Sirius." It is the first of its type out of the Lockheed factory in California, and in honor of Lindy's "Spirit of St. Louis," now hanging in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, the Government has agreed to give it the identification number previously borne by the second party of "WE"—NR-211.

The fuselage is black and has wide gold strips on the midsection of each side and extending the whole length of the body. The wings from the lower side of the fuselage are painted an orange red, as are the control surfaces on the tail. Mrs. Lindbergh helped pick this color scheme.

Perfectly streamlined and with a cowling over the engine that measurably increases its speed, the plane, powered by a Wasp motor of 425-horsepower, is said to be capable of up to 180 miles an hour. It can carry 440 gallons of gas, giving it a cruising range of 3300 miles.

This Radio Tube Industry!

Some highly interesting, even though unrelated, figures pertaining to the activities of the CeCo Manufacturing Co. of Providence, R. I., indicate the tremendous activity in and growth of the tube division of the radio industry.

	Five years ago	Today
Number of employees	25	1000
Daily capacity	4000 tubes	55,000
Number of types	1	22
Radiocasting	None	52 weeks
Radiocast mail	None	14,000 missives weekly
Factory space	12,000 sq. feet	Four acres
Industry position	Last	Third
Export	None	41 countries
Total production	Beginning	10,000,000 tubes to date
Advertising	Minor	$500,000 annually
Branches	None	Nation wide
Assets	$24,000	$2,500,000

Byrd's Bow to Invention

IN SUCCESSFULLY reaching the south pole, where so many predecessors had met failure, Commander Richard Byrd is indebted in no small degree to the use of mechanical and natural scientific aids to his work. The chief contrasts between his trip of exploration and all earlier ones lie in his exploitation of the radio, the airplane and instruments of navigation.

Through the use of the radio, the world knows almost day by day what is being accomplished by Commander Byrd and his comrades, the dangers they are encountering and the results they are achieving. The strain of loneliness caused by long isolation from all the rest of mankind must be greatly lessened now that it is possible to send and receive daily messages, to know what is happening at home, and to be reassured frequently that the general public is taking an enthusiastic, if vicarious, part in the progress of events. Communication can also be carried on between the ship and the base of operations, as shown during the recent 19-hour flight of the Byrd plane over the polar regions.

To the world at large, the use of the radio by Commander Byrd and his men is an unqualified advantage. How much more spectacular, for instance, was the news of the recent flight than it would have been had it awaited the return of the expedition to a point from which word could be telegraphed! Incidentally, as radio experts have suggested, the use of the radio on this trip has furnished an unparalleled opportunity for making tests under the most adverse conditions, and may well supply data for important improvements in radio technique.

Radio Exploring Aid

There is no doubt that the radio has proved a most useful and valuable instrument for the explorers, and credit is due to all those who have contributed to bringing it, within a comparatively short time, to a point where it can be depended upon to perform functions for which there is no substitute. From now on, the radio will undoubtedly form an indispensable part of the equipment of all explorers in the polar regions.

Even more important in facilitating the results achieved by Byrd's expedition has been the airplane. The imagination is fired by the thought of those four men who for 19 consecutive hours flew over the polar regions, sighting, taking pictures and making observations. Within less than a day, Byrd has accomplished in the airplane more than could have been done in weeks and months of tedious labor, indeed, what would have been impossible on foot.

How much of the Byrd achievement rested on the intelligence and care which went into the construction of the special trimotored Ford which was used? The machine had to be prepared for the most difficult conditions—sustained flight for a long period, at a very low temperature, where forced landing would be extremely hazardous, if not utterly impossible. Furthermore, the ship had to be equipped to attain considerable height, while heavily loaded, and to fly at a relatively high speed, if the party was to obtain the desired objective.

All these difficult problems had to be met and solved together, not consecutively, in successive flights. Yet so successfully was the whole situation visualized that under the expert manipulation of Messrs. Byrd and Balchen, the plane performed faultlessly the heavy task put upon it, and the trip was completed without untoward incident.

Those Navigation Tables

Again, even with the utmost hardihood and the most perfect airplane, Commander Byrd could not have completed his flight so successfully and swiftly without the navigation instruments and tables prepared for him, partly on the basis of his previous experience in polar exploration, not only the sevtant, long known to the navigator, but, the sun compass and elaborate tabular calculations, prepared for him in advance by a noted naval navigation expert, enabled him, by flying along a given line of longitude, to ascertain his position at any given moment with brief calculations. Since he was flying over uncharted lands, and every moment was precious, the contribution of these aids to the success of his flight is obvious.

Here is an outstanding case of cooperation between the practical man and the theorist, of collabboration between the laboratory expert and the experienced field worker. And Commander Byrd himself is among the first to recognize and appreciate what is due to all of those who by their patience and inconspicuous efforts have contributed to his marked success.

W. A.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, DEC. 12

Vocal and Instrumental

Vaudeville Artists (Radio Keith Orpheum—WEAF Chain). 5 p. m.

Kenyon Congdon, baritone; Columbia Symphony Orchestra (CBS). 6 p. m.

Bernard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS). Three solos by Ben Alley. 7:30 p. m.

James Melton, tenor; Wilfred Glenn, bass; Revelers' Male Quartet; Singing Violins; Frank Black, pianist and director (Selberling — WEAF Chain transcontinental). Celebrating second anniversary on the air with request program, 9 p. m.

Jack Frost Melody Moments (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). "Meditation" from "Thais" by Director Eugene Ormandy on the violin with harp accompaniment by Mme. Steffy Goldmer. Oliver Smith is tenor soloist. 9:30 p. m.

Maxwell House Melodies (Maxwell—WJZ Chain). With the Dixie Trio and David Mendoza conducting. 9:30 p. m.

Recording Artists (Radio-Victor—WEAF Chain transcontinental). One hour, 10 p. m.

"The Nomads" (KGO). String group with vocal and instrumental soloists. 9:30 p. m.

"Plantation Echoes" (KGO). Judge Chandler's Southern entertainment for his guests. 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). All-soloist mixed quartet. 7 p. m.

"Martha" (WEAF Chain). Friedrich von Flotow's four-act opera in an adaptation for the National Grand Opera Company. 11 p. m.

Orchestral

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Spanish, French and Scandinavian music. 11 p. m.

"Dream Boat" (CBS). A cruise to the land of nod. 11 p. m.

Educational

"School Broadcast" (Standard—NBC Pacific). A review of previous lessons for both groups illustrated throughout by the Arion Trio. 11 a. m.

Symphony Orchestra

Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor (Standard—NBC Pacific). Three Scandinavian composers to start, Halvorsen, Sibelius and Grieg, Wagner's "Rienzi Overture," two movements from Dvořák's "New World" symphony, three Caucasian sketches of Ippolitov-Ivanow, and Strauss' "Blue Danube Waltz." 7:30 p. m.

Recital

Barbara Blanchard, soprano; Easton Kent, tenor (KGO, KFI). NBC'S "Green Room" period. 10:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

"Syncopated Silhouettes" (CBS). Surprise soloists. 4:30 p. m.

Paul Specht's Orchestra (CBS—Chain only). 7 p. m.

Comfort Music Ensemble, Fritz Forsch, director (Coward—WEAF Chain). 7:30 p. m.

Billy Hilpot, tenor; Welcome Lewis, contralto; "7-11" dance band (WJZ Chain). 7:30 p. m.

Phil Ohman and Victor Arden, piano duo, and specialty orchestra (Lehn and Fink—WJZ Chain). Show music. 8 p. m.

Rudy Vallee and his orchestra; male trio (Fleischmann — WEAF Chain transcontinental). 8 p. m.

"Sparkers" (Champion—WJZ Chain). The thrilling climax of the 1927 World's Series retold by Phillips Carlin. Gustave Haenschen leads the orchestra. 8:30 p. m.

The Columbians, Freddie Rich, director (CBS). Popular arrangements with Friml to add tone. 8:30 p. m.

Mid-Week Program (Atwater Kent—WJZ Chain). One hour of dance music. 10 p. m.

Walter Beban's Musical Musketeers (NBC Pacific). 11 p. m.

Characteristic Music

"Around the Samovar" (CBS). Soloists, male quartet and balalaikas. 9:30 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent — WJZ Chain). 7 p. m. NBC Chicago and Pacific networks, 10:30 p. m., central standard time.

"Memory Lane" (KGO, KGW). The "Ladies Aid Fair" a great annual social event. 9 p. m.

Washingtonia

"The Political Situation in Washington, Tonight" (CBS). Political interpretations by Frederic William Wile from Washington. 8:15 p. m.

National Forum (CBS). Discussion of prominent legislation. 10:30 p. m.

Stornoway Lifeboat Fitted With Radio

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Stornoway, situated on Scotland's northern rockbound coast, is the first station in the United Kingdom to have a lifeboat fitted with wireless telephony. Up to the present Stornoway's lifeboat has been a 35-foot pulling and sailing boat. This has just been replaced by a 51-foot twin-screw motorboat. She has twin 60 h. p. engines and a cruising radius of 75 miles with a speed of nearly 9 knots and is equipped with covered cabin, searchlight, and line-throwing gun.

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Now 'Slowest' Plane Race Run

SLOW races for airplanes, arranged to require manufacturers to demonstrate low landing speeds they claim, are rapidly becoming the vogue.

One of the most significant of these events was the "slow" race held during the recent Hadley Air Meet, at Hadley Airport, and was won by the Gates RSV convertible mono-biplane, flown by Capt. Ive McKinney. Demonstrating unusual stability and safety while flying slowly, this ship covered the five-mile course in 10.68 minutes at an average speed of 28.1 miles per hour, according to data just released by officials of the National Aeronautical Association who checked and timed the race.

The Gates RSV which maintained flight at 28.1 miles per hour during the race, has a landing speed of 25 miles per hour and a high speed of 107 miles per hour checked over a measured course in still air in all directions. Prominent aeronautical engineers have characterized the resultant speed ratio of more than four to one, as remarkable.

The race was by far the most spectacular and interesting event of the meet. There were over 20 entries, including slotted wing planes, many of which were disqualified for bulging out over the pylons. Numerous "crack-ups" were barely averted as planes "fell-off" and nosed toward the ground as their pilots were making hazardous efforts to stay aloft at stalling speed.

Radio Finds Oil

OIL prospecting by radio is of such a pretentious scope as to enlist the active interest of seven companies engaged in mining the earth for petroleum products. The Federal Radio Commission has assigned five frequencies for geophysical exploration, namely, 1600, 1652, 1664, 1680, and 1704 kilocycles. These wavelengths are shared by the following concerns who, by virtue of their action, have accepted radio as a sort of modern "divining rod":

The Texas Company of New York City and Houston, Tex.; the Geophysical Research Corporation of New York City; the Sun Oil Company of Beaumont, Tex.; F. S. Chapman of Chicago, Ill.; Geophysical Exploration Company of St. Louis, Mo.; Humble Oil & Refining Company of Houston, Tex., and the Maryland Production Company of Ponca City, Okla. These companies were granted radio licenses upon representations of their engineers as to the value of wireless waves in oil prospecting, which testimony was further fortified by such eminent geophysicists as Dr. William Bowie, chief of the Division of Geodesy of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and by geologists of the Geological Survey and mineralogists of the Bureau of Mines.

The combination of radio and acoustic devices as a means of exploring oil deposits conforms to a principle somewhat similar to a radio-acoustic method employed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in surveying waters offshore during foggy weather. In the oil-prospecting scheme, the exploring party breaks up into from three to five groups, forming a circle, as it were, around an area suspected of containing oil within its hidden recesses. At an approximate center of the circle, a charge of dynamite is exploded and at the same instant a radio signal is transmitted.

Of course, the relative speeds of radio and sound waves are known—the former traveling with a much greater celerity than sound waves. In fact, a radio signal can travel from New York City to San Francisco before a sound waves reaches the ear of listeners in the rear of a large auditorium. However, sound waves vary in their speeds under dissimilar conditions of travel—for instance, they differ in rate of celerity in fresh and salt waters. Similarly, sound waves may be affected by the character of terrain over which they travel, and it is upon this assumption together with the further supposition that salt domes are usually oil-bearing that radio and acoustic devices have joined hands in oil prospecting.

The radio and sound signals, emanating from a central point of the groups of oil explorers, are registered to a split-second on radio receiving sets and acoustical devices, respectively. The time lag affords a key for making mathematical calculations, which may indicate the location of oil deposits.

Radio in the School

With the beginning of the fall term the radio loudspeaker has taken its place beside the blackboard as an aid to teaching. According to Quinton Adams, vice-president of the Radio-Victor Corporation of America, 20 schools in various parts of the country have begun the new term equipped with centralized radio apparatus for the distribution of education programs to the classrooms and between 60 and 70 other schools are planning similar installations.

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A Winter's Tale of Flying

CAPE COD is associated with lots of romance. To many, of course, it means a summer resort place. But it is the winter that brings forth the stories of real characters and it is the winter there of which we wish to speak.

Flying, like Cape Cod, is often thought of as a summer affair, part of fairs, exhibitions and "joy-riding" at $5 a hop. Actually, flying is a year-around sport and if you will ask the average pilot to recall some of the flights he has enjoyed, many of them will be those that occurred on winter days.

Now it is most natural to associate flying with Cape Cod, when the characteristics of the two are considered. Yet we are prone to say, "Yes, but who is flying on the Cape in the winter?" The answer would be "Lots of people," for it so happens that a resident school of flying has just been opened there by Skyways, Inc., which offers complete training courses throughout the winter as well as summer.

When you come to think of it, during the war thousands of pilots flew day in and day out all winter and enjoyed it as much as possible under war conditions. Of course, winter has its stormy days, but it also has many brisk clear days when the wind-blown stretches of the Cape sparkle like a bejeweled landscape. The sun's rays gleam down on brisk scenes, giving a sense of warmth that one can never get in the summer when there is no invigorating cool air for a contrast.

By Way of Proof

Just to prove to a lot of newspaper men that these things are true, Skyways invited 14 of us to fly down to the town of Marstons Mills, West Barnstable, to inspect their school and field one day last week. Now, Barnstable is quite a long way from Boston, over a roundabout course, some 75 miles—and it takes two to three hours' good driving to get there by motorcar. When the invitation arrived, asking us to go down, have lunch there and come back, we asked how long it would take, having visions of an all-day affair, combined with the realization that there were things to do at the office.

The answer came, "We will leave about 10 and get back at 3." We started at that, and then realizing that it was a flying trip, subsided. Actually we left the Boston Airport at 11:30 and had landed at the Barnstable field 45 minutes later. We all went over in a big trimotored Ford, piloted by none other than Capt. Richard Mackie, superintendent for the Colonial Airways and one of our champion outside loopers." Incidentally, if we had to borrow any one man's knowledge of flying, it would probably be "Dick" Mackie's. And he is as charming as his flying is good.

We took off and sailed over vast stretches of brown woods and fields, awaiting their white winter overcoats. The day was clear and relatively warm. The trip down was without incident. The field is located just after you cross the Cape Cod Canal, which looked like a glorified drainage ditch from the air.

The outstanding thing that impressed us was the vast possibilities of aviation as a commuting proposition. If the automobile has pushed out the residential limits of a city from a few miles to about 20, then aviation is going to carry this imaginary boundary line out to 100 miles. Real estate men will look well to lining up subdivisions near places where a good airport can also be located.

Speaking of Hospitality

Landing at the field, we found a gracious reception plus a good turkey dinner awaiting us. Incidentally our pilot dove into the field with the wind and pulled up into nearly a vertical bank before coming back for a landing, giving us the biggest thrill we have had for some time.

A small group of buildings forms the school center, across the road from a splendid big landing field of some 168 acres. Even the big Ford trimotored got into it without difficulty. Surely that is a nice spot for the fledgling pilot to make his landings and takeoffs while trying his wings.

A warm, comfortable living room looks out over a huge lake which is a splendid place for water landings. Down a narrow hall from the living room are rows of bedrooms for the students. A few feet away is the all-important mess house where budding pilots eat and do "barracks flying," that great aviation "indoor sport."

Then there are the hangars with the sleek, shiny ships awaiting some youngster who seeks to soar like the eagle. They are rolled out into the line, warmed up, our student pilot takes his place, the signal for all clear is given and they are away to play hide and seek with the clouds that dot the deep blue winter skies that hang over Cape Cod.

We found ourselves wishing to sign up for a course. Here, away from the city, yet near enough by airplane for necessities, one can really learn to fly with nothing to distract him. You live, eat and sleep flying. The air about there and the field is just for your own group's work. Two periods of flying daily and the rest of the time in practical instruction work on ground subjects is the usual routine for students. In six weeks you can be ready to fly a ship of your own, being the proud possessor of the private owner license. And the six weeks have been the best sort of a practical vacation, a real change with plenty to keep you busy.

Advanced Flying Work

To the young man or woman who wishes to go further, the course may be extended up to six months or a year for a transport pilot's license, which means you are among aviation's elect, capable of taking a job that may pay anywhere from $6000 to $12,000 yearly. There are a lot of ground jobs that don't pay that much these days.

With an all-year-round resident school like this, one can start his flying studies anytime he chooses. This makes it convenient for many people who find that they cannot arrange their time to fit in with schools whose courses are less flexible.

Soon it was time for us to return. We had seen the school and had silenced our appetite for lunch with plenty of turkey, only to find a new appetite for flying on the Cape had taken its place. However, being merely a newspaper man, we could only cast a regretful glance at the field as we taxied along. A roar, and we were off!

Forty-five minutes later our wheels rolled across the Boston Airport and we alighted and sped to the office.

It was just 3:25 p. m. when we were at the desk again. We had two regrets. One was that Captain Mackie had not looped the loop with all of us aboard, for we have a strong experimental streak and the visions of 14 people looping in a Ford tickles any imagination. The other was that we were not still down there lining up for our afternoon instruction hop with the other fellows.

As we bring this story to a close we find ourselves wondering whether a good house lot could not be purchased near the field. Then we might get a small plane—and—speaking of commuting—.

Can You Radiate Audio Frequency?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Manchester

IS THE time coming when the thousands of wireless receiving sets in Manchester may be supplanted by a central set from which programs will be radiated by a metal strip to all who desire to hear them? This is foreshadowed by J. Penney and T. Butterworth of Timperley, near, here, who have made some novel discoveries.

Some time ago Mr. Penney went on a holiday and Mr. Butterworth, his neighbor, borrowed his receiving set. While carrying out some experiments with it, Mr. Butterworth found that by attaching a wire to the set and taking it along the floor to another room, the programs could be heard in the other room with headphones, which were not attached to the wire or to the set.

In co-operation with Mr. Penney, Mr. Butterworth conducted several experiments with a strip of tinned copper, fixing one end to the set in one room and leaving the other end lying on the floor in the adjoining room. By wearing headphones programs from Manchester and London were heard. Loudspeakers also functioned in the same way.

That there are manifold possibilities in the discovery, is the belief of Mr. Penney, who is the works manager of an electrical engineering firm. "What we have really discovered," he said, "is how to radiate audio-frequency. We have patented the device by which loudspeakers or headphones may be fixed in any number of houses which have no receiving sets."

By means of this new method it will be possible to run a wire from a set miles away round the floor of a dance hall, and people could dance to the music they would hear through headphones, which would not be attached in anyway to the transmitting wire. To watchers of such dancers it would appear that the dancers were keeping perfect time without any music!

AMERTRAN
The New and Improved ABC Hi-Power Box
New convenience, new design and better performance than ever. The Amer-Tran Hi-Power Box supplies DC plate voltages up to 450 Volts and 85 ma. (Limit of 281 rectifying tubes); AC filament current for a 281 rectifier, two 210 or one 250 power tube, and as many 226 and 227 AC tubes as you will ever use. Adjustable, negative bias voltages for all tubes. Designed primarily for use with the AmerTran Push Pull Power Amplifier. But can be used with any 210 tube amplifier and of course drives the whole set. Licensed under patents owned or controlled by RCA and sold with or without tubes. East of Rocky Mountains $130.00 (Less tubes)
American Transformer Company
172 Emmet St., Newark, N. J.
Transformer Manufacturers for more than 29 years.

1,500,000 A YEAR FLOCK TO FIELDS OF MANCHURIA

(Continued from Page 1)

with tales of the inviting aspect of the land and of the remarkable richness of the soil in certain areas, which, they declared, was capable of supporting millions of inhabitants. Likewise the territory has considerable mineral wealth, lumber resources and an extensive navigable river system.

At Crossroads of Empires

That this territory remained undeveloped was one of the singular happenings of history. It lies at the crossroads of three great empires. South of it is China, with its teeming millions looking for more land. West and north is the long frontier of Siberia where the hostilities of the Russians and Chinese have been going on under the natural handicaps of the mountain chains that rim the border.

On the south is the crowded territory of Korea, in possession of Japan. The climate of this vast and largely fertile area is hardly more severe than that of the western states of North America, along the Canadian border. Yet the settlement which present-day knowledge shows to have been inevitable was delayed until recently by lack of easy communication, and apprehension of the warlike races already in possession of the territory.

The key to the Manchurian situation was always the railway. It was the story of America's Far West again. Warlike races roamed the plains and held dominion until the growth of communication brought settlement. This story of the Far West has been repeated step by step in recent years in Manchuria. And today an endless stream of immigrants from China, poorly clothed and often shoeless, but with heavy packs of possessions on their backs is trudging from Port Arthur to Changchun, where the Eastern Railway begins, 435 miles away.

Building of Line

It was back in the '90s that Russia, under the tsars, persuaded China, under the emperors, to build a great railroad line and tap the center of Manchuria. The road cost more than $200,000,000. Today the tsars and the emperors alike are no more, but the railroad remains and the humble Chinese peasants are plowing up virgin soil from the Mongolian desert on the west to the Siberian territory on the north. The line was opened for traffic in June, 1903. Shortly afterward the Russo-Japanese war broke out, and as a result the southern branch of the railway from Darien northward to Changchun (Kwanchengtze) was ceded to Jap n. The Japanese portion has since been known as the South Manchuria railway.

The length of the remaining railroad is about 1078 miles, including short spurs. Almost from the date of construction to 1924 its administration and operation was in the hands of the Russians. In 1924, by agreement between the Russians and Chinese, it was placed under dual control of the two countries, but China's precipitate action June 11, 1929, ousted the Russians.

The rush of Chinese immigrants inundated the territory which, because of its fertility, has been named "the granary of the Far East," and with the influx of Chinese came also the rise of the soya bean. Recent figures indicate that Manchuria produces about 63,000,000 tons of cereals, of which 15 per cent is exported. Practically the whole of the agricultural population is Chinese, described as a prosperous, frugal, hardy class of northern farmer. In the cities Japanese and Russians have congregated, with estimates of perhaps 250,000 of each of these two races.

MUKDEN CHIEF CONFIRMS PACT WITH MOSCOW

(Continued from Page 1)

for the purpose of influencing the Barga revolt to occupy Thailar.

An organization for the young Bargans has been partially confirmed.

A severe railway wreck is reported south of Harbin responsibility for which has not been determined.

PARIS (AP)—Only on Dec. 7 did the reply of Maxim Litvinoff, speaking for Soviet Russia, to the American note on the Sino-Russian Manchurian conflict reach the American Embassy at Paris for transmission to the State Department at Washington.

It appeared that the delay was caused by the fact the French Embassy at Moscow was obliged to translate it from Russian into French and then put it into code for transmission to Paris. At Paris the Foreign Office decoded the message, and handed it over to the American Embassy at 9:40 a. m., the Embassy proceeding to translate it into English and code it for transmission to Washington.

It was learned that the French Government, on behalf of Washington, transmitted the American communication to Afghanistan urging, as in the case of all other signatories of the Kellogg pact, that that country support the American initiative in China and Russia.

Kellogg Calls Stimson Move Entirely Proper

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Approbation of the action of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in calling the attention of Russia and China to the fact that they were signatory nations to the Kellogg peace pact was expressed by Frank B. Kellogg, one-time Secretary of State, who has just arrived here from London on board the steamship Leviathan of the United States Lines. While in England the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon Mr. Kellogg by Oxford University.

"Mr. Stimson's action was entirely proper and timely," Mr. Kellogg declared. "I cannot see any impropriety in it or any reason why it should be construed as an unfriendly act toward Russia. It is perfectly good international practice to call to the attention of countries the international treaties which they have signed."

"I think the effect of the pact on Russia and China has been apparent ever since matters became critical last July," he said. "The two countries immediately commenced negotiations. I don't think either country wants to go to war, and I don't think either will."

Mr. Kellogg was optimistic with regard to the outcome of the London Naval Disarmament Conference in January, but declared that the will to have peace lies primarily with the people today.

"There is a much better prospect than ever before that hte nations represented will come to some agreement," he said. "Disarmament cannot be accomplished in a day or a year, but sentiment for its accomplishment has been growing for the last four or five years. If people come to the conclusion that they will have peace, we will have it."

Martial Law Is Declared at Shanghai—Revolt Grows

SHANGHAI (AP) — The Chinese Commissioner of Defense has declared martial law in the Chinese portions of Shanghai.

The mutiny of several thousand Nationalist soldiers at Pukow has grown into a rebellion in several provinces of Central China, the declared object being the overthrow of the Government and its President, Chiang Kai-shek. Other rebels continued to threaten Canton, chief city of South China. Meanwhile renewed raids by Russian troops are reported to have taken place on Dec. 4 in western Manchuria.

Government troops were marching northward to meet rebel forces estimated at 30,000, which were reported moving upon the capital from their base at Pengpu, 80 miles distant.

Advices from Changchow state that the British cruiser Suffolk is leaving for Nanking to evacuate British women and children.

Three regiments of government troops were reported to have rebelled, and telephonic communication between Shanghai and Nanking has been interrupted.

No trains are running between the two cities, since the rebels threaten to swoop down on the capital from Pukow.

Martial Law Declared in Nationalist Capital

NANKING (AP) — The mutiny of thousands of Nationalist Government troops, which began Dec. 3 at Pukow, across the Yangtse River from this city, has resulted in the sharpest precautions being taken to prevent untoward developments here. Martial law was declared at 6 p. m.

Government forces, said an unconfirmed report, encountered the mutineers a short way beyond Wuyi, 32 miles north of Nanking, the loyal troops being defeated. The Government troops were reported to have begun entrenching at Wuyi, conscripting many coolies at Nauw for that purpose.

Mutineers who had established headquarters at Pengpu, Anhwei province, were reported to be advancing southward toward Nanking. This was interpreted to mean that the Nationalist forces in north Anhwei were not inclined to attack the rebels.

Rumania Joins Appeal

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The American Minister, Charles S. Wilson, called on the Premier, Juliu Maniu, on behalf of the United States to invite the Rumanian Government, as a signatory of the Kellogg pact, to join other nations in making represenations to Moscow and Nanking for a peaceful solution of the Russo-Chinese struggle.

The Rumanian Government later communicated an affirmative reply, stating that some nation signatory to the Kellogg pact having an envoy at Moscow would be asked to convey Rumania's note to the Soviets, since Rumania and Soviet Russia at present have no diplomatic intercourse.

Brussels Wires Approval

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—A ministerial council held Dec. 6 under the presidency of M. Jaspar, was occupied with the Russo-Chinese dispute. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paul Hymans, proposed that the Government make known to Washington its complete agreement with the American démarche concerning observance of the Kellogg Pact. The council agreed and a telegram was sent to Washington through the American Ambassador at Brussels.

An Edinburgh Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Painters and craftsmen are showing in the New Gallery paintings and drawings, book jackets and illustrations, miniatures and craftwork. If much of the work is uneven, the best of it reaches a high standard, both in selection of subject and in actual accomplishment.

A. Graham Munro has 50 works on view, the fruits of an extensive stay in North Africa. Several heads of Arabs show character and are well drawn in a manner reminding one a little of Eric Kennington. A strong "Kasbah Tasgah, Talouet Valley," and the cleverly designed Flower Market, Nice, are excellent.

A. Mason Trotter's water-colors are simple and well arranged, and he finds and conveys to the spectator the beauty of London houses. Two may be mentioned: "Dean Inge's House" and "A House on Hampstead Hill." Many of his book-jackets are delightful as decoration and color.

Walter Grieve, R. S. A., shows a series of sketches in oil, brilliant in color, of the Gulf Islands, Vancouver, and a few Scottish harbor scenes, naturally more somber.

Miss Dolly Kirkwood's pencil sketches, notably "Mother and Child" and "John Asleep," have distinct merit, and her designs for end papers of children's books have a quaint fancy. Miss Bessy Inglis, along with water colors of gardens, shows an attractive "Flowing Water," and Miss Ruth Moorwood, with some portrait sketches and Highland scenes.

WINNIPEG'S CIVIC RESULT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man. — Swept into office by a demand for a drastic change in the personnel of the civic administration, Lieut.-Col. Ralph Webb, as Mayor, and at least five new aldermen will be included in the 1930 Winnipeg City Council.

Thriving Chinese Business Men at Home in Vast Arena of Pacific

Whether in South Seas, in Ecuador, Peru or Panama, the Oriental Shopkeeper and Agriculturist Pursues His Able and Honest Way

By MARC T. GREENE

THE progress of Chinese commercial penetration in and about the Pacific is interesting — and significant. Only those who have traveled through the island groups of the South Seas and along the west coasts of Central and South America, as well as among the Caribbean isles, can appreciate fully the extent of Oriental trade domination everywhere or grasp the portent of conditions which will presently make the Chinese an economic power to be reckoned with in the entire vast arena of the Pacific.

Curiously enough, such widely separated and totally different places as the Island of the Tahiti in the French Society group, Guayaquil, the main seaport of Ecuador and the third in importance on the South American west coast; Colon, in the American dominated Republic of Panama, and the British Island of Jamaica are centers of Chinese commercial strength and homes of thousands of emigrants from South China and their first and second generation descendants.

In Tahiti the Chinese, who came as plantation laborers 60 or 70 years ago, have remained to achieve practically complete economic dominance. From keepers of small crossroads country shops, they have become the largest merchants and bankers in Papeete, and successful rivals to the branches of great New Zealand Pacific trading companies, as well as to the French establishments. The Chinese now own most of the island trading schooners, and their branch stores dot every inhabited isle in the eastern half of the South Seas and most of those in Melanesia and Micronesia.

Retailers of Guayaquil

In Ecuador there are at present more than 2000 Chinese, most of them in Guayaquil. Almost the entire retail trade there is in their hands and their position in the community is impregnable. At the time of the last Ecuadorean revolution, about seven years ago, the Government, apprehensive of the growing strength of the Orientals, concluded that the opportunity was at hand to break it. It was, therefore, decided to deport half the Chinese of Guayaquil, and several hundred were thrown into jail until they should give bond in the sum of about £150 that they would close up their businesses and leave Ecuador within 30 days.

In this affair there was revealed a curious and little-known diplomatic situation in Ecuador—the unusual position of the American minister at Quito, Dr. Gerard A. Bading, as "Honorary Minister" for China to the Republic of Ecuador. The Chinese consul in Guayaquil being helpless in the matter, Dr. Bading now found his honorary representation of China something rather more than nominal. The embattled Chinese of Guayaquil cabled to Quito, the high Andean capital, in great distress, and the American minister, keenly sympathetic, immediately went to work. Dr. Bading spoke with exceeding frankness to the Ecuadorean Foreign Minister. This availed, and the Chinese were released, the officials responsible for their detention forced to resign and guarantee against any repetition of such procedure given. The gratitude of the Orientals to the American minister knew no bounds, and Dr. Bading possesses an elaborate and richly-engraved memorial in which it is sufficiently set forth.

The Chinese, then, are commercially dominant in Ecuador, and all the way up and down the long, rainless "west coast," in the drab little ports which connect with the interior and with the high Andean towns by light railways, the scores and scores of shops are all Oriental. In Peru alone the Chinese colony today numbers more than 10,000, half of whom are in Lima and its suburbs. The history of Oriental immigration dates from the guano boom which commenced in 1843. Here again the Chinese came as laborers and remained to achieve commercial power. In Peru today a great and ever-increasing portion of trade is in the hands of the Chinese.

In 1874 a treaty was signed between China and Peru, under whose terms Chinese immigration was carefully regulated, and the interests and welfare of the Orientals adequately safeguarded. A Chinese legation was established at Lima, and branches of the largest commercial establishments of Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Canton placed there. The echo of the agitation against Oriental immigration to the United States was heard in Peru 20 years ago, and the South Americans were strongly influenced by it, but the capable Wu Ting-fang induced the Peruvian Government to sign a protocol which established entirely an equality between China and all other nations in the matter of immigration to Peru. Imports from China now amount to about £500,000 annually, borne mainly in Japanese ships from Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Invested Widely

The Chinese, always pre-eminent agriculturists, have invested large sums in Peruvian land, especially for cotton growing. Some 50 large and prosperous "haciendas," or plantations, are now owned by wealthy Chinese, and they are also working hundreds of thousands of acres in rice and sugar cane, employing on them upward of 10,000 of their own countrymen. Other thousands of Peruvian natives are similarly employed, working under excellent conditions for the Chinese estate owner.

In the cities of Panama and Colon, just over the Canal Zone line but to all intents and purposes—except the unrestricted sale of alcohol—American, the Chinese are literally in their glory. Almost everything in both cities, large shops, hotels, motor garages, cinemas, cabarets, saloons, steamship agencies and the professions, belong to them. There are even more or them, proportionately, in Colon than in Honolulu or Papeete. This development has come about practically since American occupation of the Canal territory, and although the Orientals may not be permitted in the United States themselves, yet the Americans see to it that they have every economic chance and all necessary protection just over its borders.

In Jamaica the all-importance of the Chinese shopkeeper is surprising. Outside of a few shops in Kingston—and only a few—the island trade is almost entirely Oriental. And in this pleasant tropical isle the Chinese is extraordinarily happy. The beneficence of Britain assures him all needed safeguarding and he is not interfered with in any way. He lives and thrives in a pleasant environment and is a long way from the civic strife and constant embroilment at home. On every country road through the island there is a Chinese store every two or three miles, and but for it the blacks, to whom trade of any sort is as impossible as is thought for the morrow, would be in sore distress. The same is more or less the case throughout all the other island groups of the Caribbean, quite as it is in the Pacific from Honolulu to Auckland and from Papeete to Port Moresby.

There are reasons for all this entirely aside from the cleverness of the Chinese as a trader, even aside from his inherent honesty and fair dealing with his customers. He adapts himself amazingly to his environment, to the conditions of the country and to the character of its people. To some extent he carries China with him wherever he goes, but not to a degree which conflicts with the nature of his new environment or which isolates him from its social life. He implants his own culture wherever in the world he goes, but he absorbs the atmosphere of his adopted community and becomes an orderly, law-abiding and useful member of it. That is part of his capacity and part of the explanation of his success, and it is equally marked however greatly the conditions of the different localities to which he has immigrated throughout the world may vary.

Comes to Stay

The Chinese comes to the Pacific islands, to South America, Central America, the Caribbean, or wherever, to remain. He cannot often, if ever, revisit the homeland, and the popular idea that he only resides in a new country long enough to amass a fortune in order that he may go back to China to spend his old age in luxury is nonsense. Under the conditions which have prevailed in China for these last 50 years any fortune he might have borne back there would not have remained in his possession for any appreciable time. No, the Chinese who emigrates does so permanently. He settles in the land of his adoption, invariably taking to wife its daughters and giving his children the names common to her people.

Thus the visitor to Spanish-American countries notes with surprise such names on shop fronts as Jose Wong, Ricardo Ling, Vicente Lee, and in Jamaica such an unexpected combination as Jackson Chung. His children frequently grow up in ignorance of his language because his wife, Spanish-Indian, Jamaican half-caste, or what not, of course is ignorant of Chinese. Yet he does not permit himself to forget altogether the things of the fatherland. He gathers everywhere in societies, benevolent, social or educational, which, in one fashion and another, recreate the atmosphere of the Orient, perpetuate its traditions and maintain its culture.

LEGAL NOTICE

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

By virtue and in execution of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Charles Dooley and Mary G. Dooley, husband and wife, of Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, as joint tenants and not as tenants in common, to Mina E. Fritz, of said Boston, dated September 15, 1928, and acknowledged September 24, 1928, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, Book 5040, page 358, and further recorded in the records of mortgages in the City Hall for the city of Boston, Book 1485, page 21, for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the 23rd day of December, 1929, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, namely:—

A certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated on the corner of Boylston and Hemenway Streets, in said Boston, being Lots #1, 2, 3, 4, and part of lot 5 on plan made by William H. Whitney, dated June 1, 1899, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 2032, end, and bounded:—

Beginning at a point in the Southerly line of said Boylston Street, or Boylston Entrance so-called, and the Westerly line of said Hemenway Street, formerly Parker Street, thence running Westerly on the Southerly line of said Boylston Street One Hundred sixty-two and 12/100 (162.12) feet; thence turning at an angle of 90° and running Southerly on land now or late of the Massachusetts Historical Society in a straight line Forty-one and 67/100 (41.67) feet by a line through the middle of a brick partition wall to a point in said wall; thence turning at an exterior angle of One hundred forty-eight degrees, twenty-seven minutes, ten seconds, running Southwesterly on land now or late of the Massachusetts Historical Society in a straight line and in part through the middle of brick partition wall forty-seven and 46/100 (47.46) feet; thence turning at an angle of 90° and running Southeasterly on land now or late of the Massachusetts Historical Society in a straight line Twenty and 36/100 (20.36) feet; to a sixteen foot passage way shown on said plan; thence turning at an angle of 90° and running Northeasterly on said passageway in a straight line Twenty-six and 89/100 (26.89) feet; thence turning at an exterior angle of 90° and running Southeasterly on a sixteen foot passageway shown on said plan in a straight line Ninety-six (96) feet; to Westerly line of said Hemenway Street; thence turning at an angle of 90° and running on said Hemenway Street One hundred Forty and 88/100 (140.88) feet to the point of beginning, containing 13,318 square feet more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to the grantors hereof by deed of Mina E. Fritz dated September 15th, 1928, to be recorded herewith and just prior to the recording hereof.

Said premises are conveyed subject to restrictions set forth in deed from Frederick Ayer to Leslie C. Wead et al, trustees, dated July 10th, 1901, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 2766, page 401, so far as the same are now in force and applicable. Said premises are conveyed also subject to a mortgage of record in favor of the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank and recorded in Suffolk Deeds, Book 4313, page 625.

And we Charles Dooley and Mary G. Dooley, husband and wife, as joint tenants and not as tenants in common, as aforesaid, further grant WITH MORTGAGE COVENANTS to said Mina E. Fritz all furnishings and fixtures, furniture, rugs, bric-a-brac, chinaware, cutlery, and other personal effects now in and on said premises as a part of the realty and for all purposes between the grantors and grantee herein to be considered as part of said realty, said furnishings, fixtures, furniture, rugs, bric-a-brac, chinaware, cutlery, and other personal effects being more particularly as follows:—

1 Oriental rug 14x20
1 mah. hall clock
2 lge. leather highchairs
4 straight hall heavy chairs
2 dark arm chairs
2 pr. net curtains, two door panels
2 crystal ceiling lamps

LEGAL NOTICE

1 Cong. floor covering
1 bookkeeper's desk
1 personal mahog. desk
1 flat top desk
1 Morris and Ireland Safe
2 typewriters
3 office chairs
3 pr. net curtains (scrim)

1 9x12 Sax. rug
1 flat top table
2 coatracks
1 mahog. dressing table
1 chest drawers
3 chairs

1 9x12 Tap. rug
1 singlebedcouch complete
1 dresser
1 fancy stand
2 tables
4 chairs

Entrance hall carpet
1 mahog. bookcase
3 door hangings
2 small runners
1 10x14 rose rug
1 tap. divan
3 tap chairs
1 mahog. rocker
1 mahog. library table
1 rampe lamp and table runner
1 Martha Washington sewing table
Window and door draperies
3 prints with mahog. frames
1 long tap. panel
1 mantel clock
1 mahog. writing desk and chair

1 9x12 Beauvais rug
1 doub. brass bed complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 mahog. rocker
1 side chair
1 pr. scrim curtains
Cretonne curtains
3 door portieres

1 9x12 Beau. rug
1 doub. brass bed, complete
1 mah. chiffonier
1 mahog. dresser
1 rocker, 1 straight
Scrim curtains, chintz drapes, bath runner, 8 face towels, 4 bath towels, all toilet fixtures.

1 10x14 Hart. Sax. rug
1 gateleg table
1 mahog. reading table w. lamp and runner
2 4x6 rugs
1 mahog. desk and chair
1 box couch, tap. cover
1 window table
3 tap. chairs
2 rockers

3 prints, mahog. frames
3 pr. scrim curtains, hem

1 9x12 Hart. Sax. rug
1 2x6 rug
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 rocker, 1 side chair
1 dou. brass bed, complete tray, pitcher and glasses, all bathroom fixtures, runner and sash curtain

1 9x12 Beau. rug
1 sin. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. writing table
1 dresser
1 rocker
1 str. chair
1 bedside table

1 5x7 Tap. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
2 str. chairs
Scrim Curtains
All bath fixtures and runners
1 9x12 Hart. Sax. rug
1 mahog. library table
1 mahog. desk and chair
1 bedcouch, complete
1 uph. armchair
1 uph. rocker
1 mahog. rush armchair
1 buffet chair
3 prs. scrim curtains
4 prints, mahog. frames

1 9x12 San. Beau. rug
1 4x6 rug
2 mahog. metal beds, complete
1 mahog. bureau
1 mahog. writing desk
1 mahog. chair
1 Morris chair, complete
1 willow chair, tap.
1 mahog. table
1 table lamp

2 prs. scrim curtains, 1 bath runner
1 9x12 Wilt. rug
1 mahog. library table, lamp and runner
1 mahog. desk and chair
1 tap. uph. chair
1 willow chair
2 prs. madras curtains
2 pictures

1 9x12 tap. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
2 str. chairs, 1 socker
1 pr. scrim curtains, hall runner, bath runner and all bath fixtures

1 10x14 Beau. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. desk and chair
1 Morris chair
1 willow rocker
2 str. chairs
1 side table and chair
1 bath runner, bath fixtures
2 prs. scrim curtains, 2 side hangings

1 9x12 Wil. rug
1 2x4 rug
1 sin. mahog. metal bed, complete
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 mahog. wardrobe
1 velour armchair
1 tap. rocker and 1 tap. str. chair
1 pr. net curtains, toilet fixtures

1 10x14 Wil. rug
1 divan, rayon cover
2 armchairs, rayon covering
2 mahog. rockers, tap. seat
1 library table w. lamp
1 mahog. desk w. chair
3 prs. scrim curtains
4 prints, mahog. frames
3 hall runners
All bathroom fixtures

1 9x12 Beau. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser and cover
1 mah. chiffonier and cover
2 str. chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains and 1 pr. sash curtains

1 4x6 rug
1 sidetable and chair
1 10x14 Beau. rug
2 mahog. beds, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 willow rocker, leather seat
2 str. chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains, 1 pr. sash curtains
1 10x14 Wil. wet rug
3 4x6 rose Wil. Vel. rugs
1 round mahog. centre table w. cover and lamp
1 mahog. dresser w. chair
1 black mahog. bookcase w. books
1 boxcouch, complete
1 mahog. window table
2 tap. rockers, mahog. frames
1 mahog. chair, damask seat
1 mahog. armchair, damask seat
2 str. chairs
2 pr. scrim curtains, hem
2 pr. cretonne sidedrapes
4 prints, mahog. frames
1 rose Wil. rug, 9x12
2 sin. brass beds, complete
1 mahog. bureau
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 mahog.trunk rack
2 mahog. str. chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains, 1 pr. cretonne curtains
1 hall runner, 1 bath runner
All bath fixtures

1 9x12 Hart. Sax. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. bureau w. cover
1 rocker
2 str. chairs
1 writing table
1 pr. scrim curtains, side hangings

1 9x12 Hart. Sax. rug
1 sin. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser w. runner
1 reading table
1 mahog. table
1 pr. fancy net curtains, pr. sash curtains

1 10x14 Wil. rug
1 4x6 door rug
2 2x4 rugs
1ge. centre reading table w. lamp
1 mahog. bookcase
1 flat top mahog. writing desk and chair
1 window table w. cover
1 tap. armchair, mahog.
1 small rocker
1 large rocker
2 large tap. armchairs
1 sleeping couch complete w. cover
1 pr. madras door hangings

1 2x12 Wil. rug
2 sin. brass beds, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 mahog. trunk rack
1 mahog. rocker, 1 mahog. str. chair
1 doormat
1 pr. cotted muslin curtains
1 bath runner, all bath fixtures
3 prs. net curtains, 3 prs. side handings
3 tap. rugs
All bedding

1 9x12 Sax. rug
1 bedcouch, complete
1 library table
1 mahog. writing desk and chair
1 armchair
1 rocker, 2 small chairs
1 small sidetable
2 prs. scrim curtains

1 9x12 Beau. rug
1 sin. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
2 prs. net curtains, 2 prs. sash curtains
2 mahog. str. chairs
1 bathrunner, all bath fixtures
1 private hall runner
1 tel. table

1 9x12 Wilt. rug
1 bedcouch, complete
1 reading table
1 mahog. desk and chair
1 mahog. rocker, cretonne cover
1 tap. chair
1 mohair armchair
1 madras door hanging
3 prs. net curtains
1 small chair

1 8x10 rug, tap.
1 mahog. dresser
2 str. chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains
2 hall runners
1 bath runner
All bath fixtures

LEGAL NOTICE

3 prints, mahog. frames
1 9x12 San. rug
1 2x4 rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 oak bureau
1 oak chiffonier, with runners
1 mahog. Morris chair
1 rocker
2 str. chairs
1 mahog. writing table w. lamp
1 small table
2 prs. net curtains, 2 sash curtains, dressing room fixtures complete w. runner

1 8x10 Wilt. rug
1 2x4 rug
1 couch complete
1 mahog. library table w. lamp and runner
1 mahog. writing desk and chair
1 mahog. Morris chair
2 easy chairs
1 sidechair
2 prs. scrim curtains
3 prints, mahog. frames
1 mahog. double bed, complete

1 9x12 Wilt. rug
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier w. runners
1 mahog. armchair
1 rocker
1 str. chair
1 mahog. writing table
1 pr. scrim curtains, 1 hall runner
1 bathroom runner, all bathroom fixtures

1 9x12 San. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 oak bureau
1 oak chiffonier
1 mahog. washstand, complete
2 easy chairs
2 str. chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains

1 10x14 Oriental rug
2 brass beds, complete
1 mahog. dresser with runner
1 Morris chair
1 velour rocker
1 mahog. desk w. chair
1 mahog. writing table w. chair
2 prs. scrim curtains
2 prs. sash curtains
1 hall rug, 1 bath runner, bathroom fixtures complete

1 9x12 Beau. rug
1 door rug
1 sin. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser with runner
1 willow chair, cre. cushions
1 easy chair
1 mahog. writing table w. chair
1 str. chair

4 hall rugs
1 mahog. chest of drawers
1 10x14 Wilt. velvet rug
1 velour divan
2 velour armchairs
1 Morris chair
1 small mahog. rocker
1 mahog. library table
2 Sheraton chairs,leather seats
1 Martha Wash. table

1 10x14 Blue Vel. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. bureau
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 mahog. rocker
2 str. chairs
1 mahog. bookcase, yellow hangings
1 small table
1 pr. net curtains
Bath rug and bath fixtures

1 8x7'6 Wilt. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
2 str. chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains
1 10x14 Wilt. rug
3 4x6 rugs
1 tuxedo couch
1 mahog. writing table w. cover and lamp
1 window table w. cover
1 mahog. desk and chair
1 velour fireside chair
1 velour rocker
2 mulberry covered rockers
2 str. chairs
Madras door hangings
3 prs. scrim curtains and 3 prs. overdrapes

1 9x12 Wilt. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser and chiffonier, with runners
1 mahog. trunk rack
2 str. chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains, 1 pr. sidedrapes
1 hall runner, 1 bathroom runner, all bath fixtures

1 Sanford rug, 9x12
1 brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser w. runner
1 writing table
1 mahog. rocker
2 str. chairs
1 scrim curtain
1 washstand w. toilet articles

1 10x14 Sax. rug
3 2x4 rugs
1 4x6 Oriental rug
1 tuxedo couch
2 armchairs
1 sidechair
1 mahog. Windsor chair
1 Sher. chair, leather seat
1 mahog. library table w. cover
1 mahog. writing desk
1 Martha Wash. sewing table
1 black oak bookcase
1 window table w. cover
3 prs. scrim curtains
3 prs. casement cloth sidehangings
5 prints w. mahog. frames

1 9x12 Beau. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier w. runner
1 mahog. dressing table
1 mahog. trunk rack
2 str. chairs
1 bedside table
1 pr. scrim curtains, 1 pr. pink sidedrapes
1 hall runner, 1 bath runner
All bath fixtures

1 9x12 Sand. rug
1 sin. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser w. runner
1 mahog. table
1 easy rocker
2 side chairs

1 9x12 Wilton rug
1 bedcouch, complete
1 writing table and runner
2 willow rockers, leather seats
1 tap rocker
1 small easy chair
1 str. chair

1 9x12 Beau. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 dark oak dresser
2 str. chairs
1 bedside table
2 pr. net curtains, 2 prs. sash curtains
2 prs. scrim curtains
3 prints, mahogg. frames
1 hall runner, bath runner and bath fixtures

1 10x14 Wilt. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser and 1 mahog. chiffonier w. runners
2 str. chairs
1 pr. muslin curtains, 1 sash curtain

1 9x12 Wilt. rug
2 door rugs
1 boxcouch, complete
1 mahog. writing table
1 mahog. writing desk
1 small chair
1 table lamp
1 mahog. tapestry chair
2 easy chairs
1 small chair
3 prs. net curtains

1 8'10x7'6 Wilt. rug
1 single brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser w. runner
1 fireside tap. chair
1 rocker
1 str. chair
1 writing table
1 pr. scrim curtains
1 pr. sash curtains

LEGAL NOTICE

1 6x8 Wilt. rug
1 side table w. chair
1 mahog. costumer
2 small runners
1 9x12 Wilt. rug
1 tap. divan
1 mahog. library table w. cover
1 window table
1 Martha Wash. table
1 mah. writing desk w. chair
2 tap. mahog. chairs (rockers)
1 vel. armchair
1 mahog. armchair w. tap. seat
1 table lamp
4 prints w. mahog. frames
3 prs. scrim curtains

1 9x12 Wilt. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser w. scarf
1 mahog. chiffonier, w. scarf
1 mahog. rocker
1 mahog. str. chair
1 pr. scrim curtains, 1 pr. sash curtains

1 10x14 San Beau. rug
2 Windsor metal beds, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 willow rocker
1 mahog. str. chair
1 bedside table
1 pr. scrim curtains
1 pr. sash curtains
1 bath runner and bathroom fixtures

1 9x12 Wil. rug
3 4x2 rugs
1 tap. divan
1 boxcouch, complete
1 mahog. library table w. lamp and runner
1 mahog. writing desk and chair
1 window table w. runner
1 tel. table
1 green vel. armchair
2 mahog. rockers
1 green mahog. rocker
3 prs. net curtains, 3 prs. side drapes
1 door portiere
4 prints, mahog. frames

1 9x12 San. Beau. rug
2 brass beds, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 mahog. trunk rack
2 str. chairs
1 pr. Irish point curtains
1 pr. side hangings
Hallrunner, bathroom runner, bathroom fixtures

1 9x12 San. Beau. rug
1 door rug
1 single brass bed, complete
1 im. mahog. bureau
1 mirror
1 washstand and equipment
1 mahog. table
1 Morris chair
1 mahog armchair, tap. seat
1 leather sidechair
1 mahog. sidechair
1 pr. scrim curtains

1 10x14 Wil. rug
1 2x4 rug
2 2x4 rugs
1 tap. davenport
1 mahog. library table
1 table lamp
1 mahog. window table
1 mah. side table
1 mahog. rocker
2 armchairs
1 small chair
3 prs. net curtains
3 side hangings

1 9x12 Brussels rug
2 single brass beds, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
2 sidechairs
1 mahog. trunk rack
1 pr. net curtains w. side hangings
1 hall runner
1 bath runner and bathroom fixtures

1 9x12 San. rug
1 2x4 rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mah. writing table w. chair
1 mahog. rocker
1 mahog. str. chair
1 pr. net curtains, 1 pr. sash curtains
1 pr. door hangings

1 9x12 Wil. Vel. rug
1 4x6 rug
2 2x4 rugs
1 tuxedo couch
1 fireside armchair
1 mahog. rocker
2 side chairs
1 small rocker
1 mahog. writing table w. lamp
1 side table
1 window mahog. table
3 prs. scrim curtains, 3 prs. side drapes
1 pr. door portieres, damask

1 9x12 Wil. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. rocker
1 mahog. str. chair
1 trunk rack
4 prints, mahog. frames
1 pr. scrim curtains and side hangings
1 bath runner and bathroom accessories

1 4x6 rug
1 table and sidechair
1 10x14 Hart. Sax. rug
1 couch, complete
1 oak library table
1 writing desk
1 mahog. armchair, tap. seat
1 allover armchair
1 Morris chair
2 sidechairs, 3 prs. net curtains
3 prints, mahog. frames
1 red vel. rug
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mah. dresser
1 chiffonier
1 mahog. rocker
1 mahog. sidechair
1 bedside table
2 prs. net curtains
2 prs. side hangings

1 5x7 tap. rug
1 sin. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 willow armchair
1 str. chair
1 small table
1 pr. net curtains

1 9x12 Sax. rug
1 boxcouch
3 pieces tap. furniture
1 vel. armchair, mahog. frame
3 prints, gold frames
2 prs. net curtains
1 reading table w. lamp
1 mahog. writing desk w. chair
1 dou. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
2 prs. scrim curtains, 2 prs. sash curtains
1 hall runner, 1 bathroom runner and bath accessories
1 9x12 Wil. rug
1 dou. mahog. bed, complete
1 mahog dresser, 1 mahog. chiffonier
1 mahog. table
2 bedroom chairs
1 pr. scrim curtains
1 hall runner, 1 bath runner, bathroom accessories

1 9x12 rug
2 im. brass beds, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. chiffonier
1 small mahog. rocker
2 sidechairs
1 bedside table
1 pr. net curtains

1 9x12 San. rug
1 2x4 rug
1 bedcouch, complete
1 mahog. bookshelf
1 mahog. writing table
1 mahog. writing desk w. chair and lamp

LEGAL NOTICE

2 mahog. rockers
1 fireside chair
1 Morris chair
1 pr. door drapes
2 prs. scrim curtains
3 prints, mahog. frames
1 hall rug, 1 bath runner and bath accessories

1 9x12 San. rug
1 2x4 rug
1 sin. brass bed, complete
1 mahog. dresser
1 mahog. writing table w. chair
1 rocker
1 st. chair
1 pr. muslin curtains, 1 pr. sash curtains

1 4x6 Beau. rug
1 bookshelf
1 costumer
Door hangings
2 2x4 rugs
1 9x12 Wil. rug

CONTINENTAL EUROPE · AFRICA · AUSTRALIA

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FLORENCE—Miss Muirhead, 11 Viale Mazzini. Comfortable, refined, English home. Highest references.

FLORENCE, ITALY—Pension Chapman, 19 Via Montebello. Hot and cold running water. Nice garden. Moderate terms. Central heating.

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ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA—Two ladies receive children in their own home; with or without nurses. LLOYD PEARSON, Hadfield House, 2 The Green.

DRESSMAKING

BERLIN—Elegant dresses and costumes made to measure. MODESALON BERGER, Potsdamer Str. 123a. Tel. Lützow 7644.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENCIES WANTED

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—Engineer with established office and connection amongst engineers, shipbuilders and collieries requires agency of high class firm of manufacturers. Box K-2463, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Tourist accommodation by the week, month or season. Schmidt Apartments, 1529 S. W. 7th St. F. J. REPPENHAGEN, Mgr.

MIAMI, FLA.—Furnished apartments, rooms, houses; we can place you in an hour. LESTER, 211 N. E. 1st St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARIS, FRANCE—Firms interested in Paris goods can buy them through Maison WOLLAK, commissionaires, 113 Fbg. Poissonnière; commission 5%; small trial orders are welcome.

CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
366 Fifth Avenue, New York

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

THE "Sure Guide Practice Chart" for vocal students; endorsed by The Vocal Teachers' Guild (N. Y.); 50 cents postpaid. TEASDALE STUDIO, Savannah, Ga.

MANUFACTURERS

MFRS.! Do you want 100% coverage retail trade in this section? Ask about Districted Route Lists. DEALERS' LIST SERVICE, 437 S. Hill, Los Angeles, Calif. TU. 6188.

PAYING GUESTS

ALTADENA, CALIF.—A few selected guests can be accommodated in a beautifully located home elegantly furnished; excellent cuisine; large grounds near golf club, bridle paths, in picturesque Altadena at the gates of Pasadena, 35 minutes from Los Angeles. Box 184, Altadena, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

FLORIDA ORANGE GROVE and MODERN HOME—15-acre bearing grove, house 6 rooms and bath, overlooking large lake, just outside Orlando city limits; chicken houses equipped for 600 hens, running water to house and chickens, large shade trees; school bus and city delivery; price $19,000 with terms. OWNER, Route 1, Box 262, Orlando.

J. I. WERNETTE & SON
REALTORS
In Glendale Since 1907
GLENDALE
CALIFORNIA
15 Minutes From Center of Los Angeles

RESIDENCE FOR SALE

MIAMI BEACH, FLA., 4411 North Meridian Ave.—Modern Spanish type, with modern improvements; fully furnished; immediate possession; sitting, dining and large sun rooms, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, servant's room and bath; 2-car garage. Open for inspection or apply OTIS R. CLARK, 1651 Lenox Ave.

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Metropolitan 5078 Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.) Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person. 230-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg. Los Angeles

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1065 N. Sycamore. G. Hanlie 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN

ALABAMA

Birmingham—Fells News Stand, North 20th St.
Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.
Montgomery—Montgomery Hat Cleaning Co., 2 Dexter Ave.; Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St.

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Steele, 238½ South Beach.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company.
Hollywood—J. C. Law's News Agency, 1919 Hollywood Blvd.; Jackson's News Agency, 2011 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—H. & W. B. Drew Co., 45 West Bay St.; L. McCumber's News Stand, 1839 Main St.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Swartz & Gasson News Agency; The Purple Wings, 2019 Biscayne Blvd.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 506 Central Ave.; Mack's Milk Depot, 216 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—West Palm Beach News Agency, 105½ North Olive Ave.
Home City News Company, Zack and Franlin Sts.; J. E. Baer's News Stand, 3 Post Office Arcade.

GEORGIA

Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 9½ Marietta St.; Brown & Allen News Stand, Terminal Station.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
Brunswick—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Oglethorpe Hotel.
Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand.
Savannah—Class, Lamms, 44 Bull St.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville—D. H. Fater, 3 Haywood St.; O. A. Robertson's News Stand, Langren Hotel.
Charlotte—Charlotte Hotel News Stand.
Raleigh—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand.
Wilmington—Service News Stand, 305 Front St.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston—Slovis Store, 318 King St.; Demos Bros., 2 Broad St.

HOTEL MANAGEMENT WANTED

PARIS, FRANCE.—Mr. and Mrs. Van Ackère, 24 rue St.-Augusin, desire management of hotel preferably in France.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—There is accommodation in North London for two paying guests who would share a large bedroom 28ft x 15ft, parquet floor, overlooking big garden; foreign young ladies who desire to improve their English would be welcomed. K-2455, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST VACANT

ROME—Wanted, expert lady stenographer for general tourist office, Rome; some knowledge languages desirable. WALLACE SERVICES, 3 Piazza Barberini.

WANTED—College trained nurse for child 4 years and baby from the month; nursery maid kept; good wage. Write Box K-2397, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

DENMARK—A married gentleman-farmer, experienced, 47 years of age, seeks position as manager or inspector for a large Danish wooded country estate; first-class recommendations. W. MACKEPRANG, Bolinggaard, pr. Ringe.

EXPERIENCED French woman speaking English requires post in business as manageress; would consider partnership. Box K-2470, The Christian Science Monitor, 3 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris.

GERMANY—Textile expert, many years owner of well-established retail house, excellent knowledge of goods, seeks suitable post as business closing down, preferably manufacturer's representative. (Textilfachmann, langj. Inhaber renomm. Detailfirma mit ausgekannt gutem Warenkenntnissen sucht wegen Geschäftsaufgabe geeignete Position, am liebsten Fabrikvertretung.) Address Box 22, The Christian Science Monitor, Berlin, Unter den Linden 11.

PRIVATE TOURING

PARIS, FRANCE—MR. TALEB
9 rue Jean-Marie Jégo, drives own 7-seater touristic DELAGE anywhere in Europe; price according arrangements. Tel. Littré 58.74.

TEACHERS

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Austria

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Ch. Demel's Söhne
Court Confectioners
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Honey cakes according to old Models from the Burg Kreuzenstein und Jung-Altdeutscher Baumschmuck. Christmas decorations, also finest chocolate Bonbons.

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Great Variety
MRS. MARTINE RYDING
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Good Cooking Modern Comfort
Hotel-Pension
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Erect, own and sell modern apartments, undertake real estate transactions.
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2, Boulevard Victor-Hugo

PARIS

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REAL AMERICAN FOOD
in large airy restaurant

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MARGARET
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LUNCHEONS
Home-Made Candies
Ice Cream Sodas
Phone: Central 92-58

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French House 205, Rue St-Honoré

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Repairs and Transformations.
Fur Coats and Ties made to command of finest skins

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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(Continued)

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English and American Confectionery
Orders taken and delivered to your home
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will be happy to see you and to explain her quite individual method of developing and perfecting in its highest form.
Feminine Beauty
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EUGENE FONDEUR
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28-30 Bd. des Etats-Unis, VICHY

Real American Food
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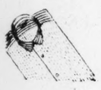

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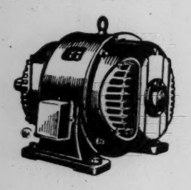

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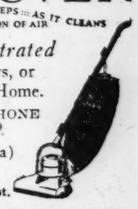

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: EL GRECO (DOMENICO THEOTOCOPULI).

Where: Greece, Italy and Spain.

When: Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Why famous: A Spanish painter, who was born on the Island of Crete. His real name was as given above, yet no one ever connects it with him, preferring to call him El Greco, or The Greek. It is uncertain whether he spent his youth in Greece or in Venice, whither many of his countrymen had fled to escape the Turkish oppressor. According to persistent legend, he studied under Titian, yet there remains nothing to prove it. When called to Spain to work upon a church which was being rebuilt at Toledo, El Greco settled there and continued to paint.

From the first his work was poles apart from the Greek tradition of exquisite line, proportion, measure and balance. Evidently he was affected by the austerity of the Spanish city where shapes were hard and gaunt, Gothic or Moorish, rather than richly colorful in the Byzantine manner. The public often finds the art of El Greco strange, unpleasant, even weird. It betrays an intense religious feeling, recorded in tones which are gray green or silvery, and coldly shadowed. Its shapes are exaggerated, sometimes distorted; for to the artist the world of the imagination crowded close upon that of actuality.

Yet many find sheer delight in that room at the Prado Gallery in Madrid, where hang a long row of El Greco portraits: proud grandees with narrow heads, sensitive hands, white lace ruffs, pointed gray beards. For these approach nearer to our accustomed world. Living in part of an ancient palace, overhanging a ledge of cliff at Toledo, El Greco was sculptor, architect and philosopher as well as painter. It is only recently that his work has achieved a measure of popular appreciation.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What evidence is there that the bathtub was in use thousands of years ago?—*Letter to the Monitor*..... 20
2. Who was the first Postmaster-General of the United States?—*Odds and Ends*.. 20
3. How long would all the gold in the country pay the the expenses of the United States? — *Household Crafts Page* 20
4. How are silk dealers in China campaigning against the use of imported fabrics? —*Notes from Peiping*..... 20
5. How do large hotels temper new kitchen ware?—*Household Arts Page* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Gregarious

Whatever does not live solitary or alone, but tends to flock or herd together, moving about in groups, may be described as "gregarious."

The word is derived from the Latin *gregarius*, "belonging to a flock," an extension of *grex* (base of *greg-*), "a flock." It is not an unlikely assumption that the influence of the root is observed in the Old Irish *graig*, "a herd of horses," and the Welsh *gre*, "a flock," in view of the early occupation of Britain by the Romans. The root is, of course, plainly seen in such words as congregate, "to gather together"; egregious, "out of the flock, distinguished," etc.

Gre-ga'-ri-ous is accented on the second syllable; sound *e* as in event, *a* as in late, *i* as in *it*, *ou* as *u* as in *circus*.

"No birds of prey are gregarious." (Ray.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

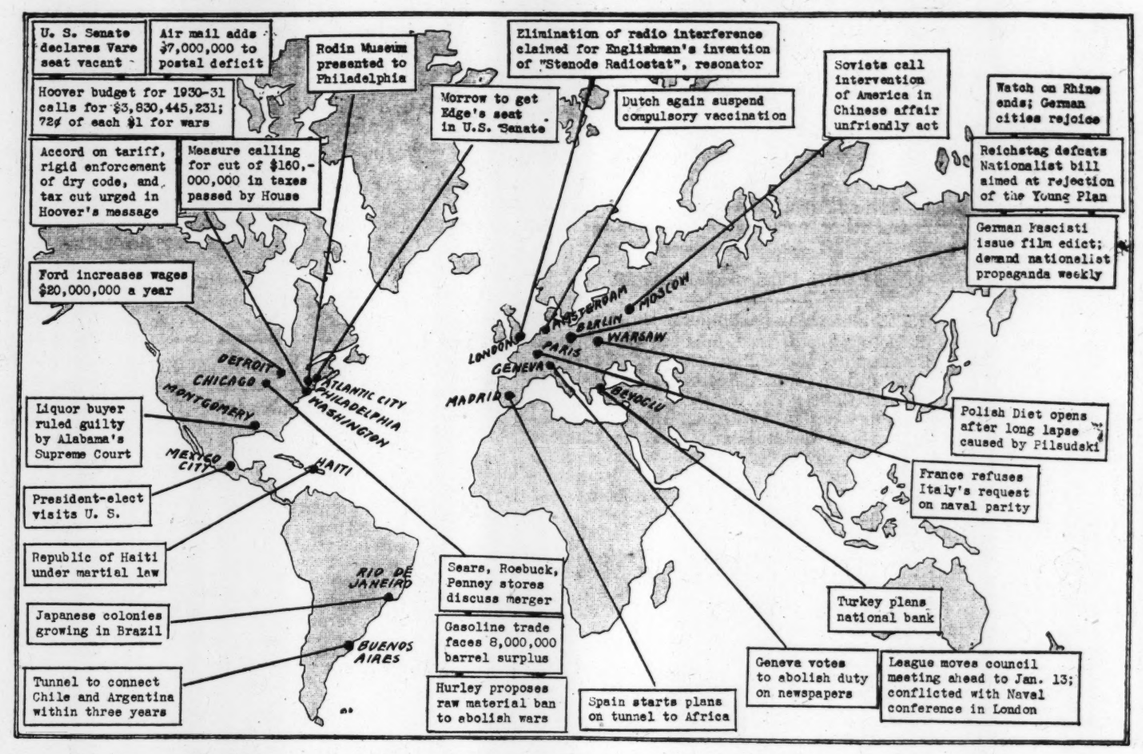
Springfield Republican: Gabriel Wells, rare book fancier, paid $24,000 the other day for the manuscript of Goldsmith's "Haunch of Venison." It recalls the story of the farmer who, amazed at the price asked by an artist for his painting of the farmer's cow, declared that he could sell the cow itself for a tenth part of the sum

Border Cities Star: "Funny no one has thought of placing a mirror behind the kitchen sink," says the Brandon Sun. It has probably been thought of quite a few times. But housewives, with all their faults, doubtless realize that the dishes have got to be washed sometime.

Leesburg Commercial: Eighteen million linear feet of American motion picture films were exported to other countries last year. We aren't getting our world peace movements started a bit too soon.

Longview Daily News: Next to a second-hand paper drinking cup, probably the most useless object on earth at this time is a used crossword puzzle.

World News of the Week at a Glance


U. S. Senate declares Vare seat vacant
Air mail adds $7,000,000 to postal deficit
Rodin Museum presented to Philadelphia
Elimination of radio interference claimed for Englishman's invention of "Stenode Radiostat", resonator
Soviets call intervention of America in Chinese affair unfriendly act
Watch on Rhine ends; German cities rejoice
Hoover budget for 1930-31 calls for $3,830,445,231; 72¢ of each $1 for wars
Morrow to get Edge's seat in U.S. Senate
Dutch again suspend compulsory vaccination
Reichstag defeats Nationalist bill aimed at rejection of the Young Plan
Accord on tariff, rigid enforcement of dry code, and tax cut urged in Hoover's message
Measure calling for cut of $160,000,000 in taxes passed by House
German Fascisti issue film edict; demand nationalist propaganda weekly
Ford increases wages $20,000,000 a year
ROTTERDAM
MOSCOW
BERLIN
WARSAW
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
MADRID
BELGRADE
DETROIT
CHICAGO
ATLANTIC CITY
PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON
MONTGOMERY
MEXICO CITY
HAITI
Liquor buyer ruled guilty by Alabama's Supreme Court
Polish Diet opens after long lapse caused by Pilsudski
France refuses Italy's request on naval parity
President-elect visits U. S.
Republic of Haiti under martial law
Japanese colonies growing in Brazil
RIO DE JANEIRO
BUENOS AIRES
Sears, Roebuck, Penney stores discuss merger
Gasoline trade faces 8,000,000 barrel surplus
Turkey plans national bank
Tunnel to connect Chile and Argentina within three years
Hurley proposes raw material ban to abolish wars
Spain starts plans on tunnel to Africa
Geneva votes to abolish duty on newspapers
League moves council meeting ahead to Jan. 13; conflicted with Naval conference in London

In Lighter Vein

Schoolboy Howlers!

"The cow is a very useful animal to us. He gives us ivory from his horns and milk if it is a lady."

"Lord Mayors of London are generally big business men, and they are invariably benighted."

"Aden is a British coaling station at the bottom of the Red Sea."

"Sapper is a substance which oozes from trees."

"R. I. P.—Return if possible."—*Montreal Star.*

Judge

"And we have to be sure that there'll be room for Horace to hang his oar."

The Honest Celt

Indignant English Guest: "See here, I left my shoes outside the door last night, and no one has so much as touched them.

Irish Proprietor: "Yes, sir. That's the sort we are. Ye might put your watch and chain outside, and no one would harm them."—*Passing Show.*

He Knew

Judge: "If, as you admit, you were three miles away digging potatoes when this man was arrested for speeding, how can you testify that the car was going at the most only 20 miles an hour?"

Sambo: "Jedge, Ah used to own that caah!"—*Chatham News.*

Household Hints

Piano keys will soon attain a high polish if you put on soft woolen gloves and play "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers."

Four or five restaurant pancakes, dried and varnished and strung up, make a melodious dinner gong.

Somewhat Heavy

He: "Did you make these biscuits with your own little hands?"

She: "Yes. Why?"

He: "I just wondered who lifted them off the stove for you."—*Williams Purple Cow.*

A Quotation for Today

MEN'S graces must get the better of their faults as a farmer's crops do of the weeds—by growth. When the corn is low, the farmer uses the plow to root up the weeds; but when it is high and shakes its palmlike leaves in the wind, he says, "Let the corn take care of them."—HENRY WARD BEECHER

Odds and Ends

Rupert Brooke

A monument is to be erected to Rupert Brooke, the British poet, on Skyros on the Ægean Sea. Brooke perished there while serving with an English naval division in 1915.

U. S. Post Offices

In 1929 there were 49,400 post offices in the United States as compared to 75 in 1789.

The Use of Telephones

Instruction in the proper use of the telephone was recently undertaken by several London schools.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Janitor's Mite

Savannah, Ga.

MR. X. is the cheery-faced janitor in the safe-deposit vault of a large bank. During the day duty keeps him busy in an underground compartment within steel-lined walls, truly a most austere business atmosphere, and one which does not give a hint of the loving enterprise which is fostered there.

On one occasion a customer of the bank tendered him a Christmas gift in acknowledgment of the never failing willingness with which this man had always waited on him, and the ready courtesy that had accompanied every service.

In returning thanks the question was asked whether the donor would be interested to know to what purpose the gift would be put. The man was then led into an adjoining room in which was displayed an assemblage of toys, dolls and small articles of clothing.

The explanation followed that during the year these articles were bought with the tips that came to him, and then on Christmas eve Mr. X. makes the round of institutions in the city that care for needy ones, particularly children, and distributes the store that has been so happily collected.

Lonely men in hospitals he remembers with the welcome gift of magazines that have been passed on to him by their readers.

Hearing of this work several of the bank's patrons have sought the privilege of joining in.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

I have been listening to Big Mistress read the letters in the Mail Bag, and I thought I should like to write a letter, too. I am a little gray kitten, and every time Big Mistress sits down to read the Monitor to Little Mistress I climb on her lap and listen.

I was born in what is known as Capital Hill, a part of Oklahoma City. My mother was not a "house cat," and so our home was in the garage.

The night that Little Mistress and her father and mother came to get me I tried to get away from them, and I was terribly frightened when they took me away in the car, but Big Mistress kept talking so kindly that at last I hid in the fur on her coat and waited to see what would happen next.

Little Mistress lives in an apartment. When they put me on the floor I ran wildly all around trying to find a place to hide. Big Mistress took me into a room alone and talked to me. Her voice was very kind and I heard her say, "There is nothing but love in this house, little kitty, and you can't be afraid here." She said a lot about love and finally I understood that the reason they had brought me here was because they loved little kitties and they wanted to love and pet me, so I looked up into Big Mistress' face and told her in the softest little mew that I understood. She stroked my fur and we have been the best of friends ever since.

When I hear Little Mistress coming home from school I run to the door and meet her, and when I hear Big Master coming into the garage I run to the door and mew my very gladdest mew. I am trying to tell them how happy I am to live in a house filled with love.

After Little Mistress goes to bed at night, then I climb up on Big Master's lap and have my romp with him. He loves little cats as much as Little Mistress does, and sometimes he lets me take a long nap on his shoulder.

I have heard Little Mistress tell about going through the Publishing House when she was in Boston last summer and I have seen the "plates" of Snubs and Waddles which were given her, also her name on a stencil. She has always had the Monitor in her home and I am glad, for it teaches people to love each other, and when they love each other they will also love little cats and dogs.

Tiger C.

Villeneuve, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter from an English public school for boys out here. This is my first term at this school and I like it very much indeed. We play football every day, and matches on Wednesdays and Saturdays. We break up on December the sixteenth, but those going to England leave the night before.

I was out here all the winter and went up in the mountains for the winter sports. I had a letter the other day from a boy who heard of me through the Christian Science Publishing Society. I also had many letters before through my letter being put in the Monitor. Bobbie B.

Woodburn, Oregon

Dear Editor:

A friend of mine introduced me to the Mail Bag, so I am taking this opportunity of getting better acquainted. I am 18 years old and am a stenographer and bookkeeper, and work 18 miles from home. My home town is very small, having a population of 2000. However, one couldn't hope for a more beautiful place to live. I love to read and collect recipes, and am fond of animals, especially dogs.

I enjoy writing letters and receiving them. I will welcome letters from all corners of the earth, and would especially like to correspond with a girl in Brussels, Belgium. Won't someone from every country answer my plea for pen pals?

Opal H.

Plymouth, Michigan

Dear Editor:

Another small-town Mail Bagger is coaxing admittance. Plymouth is such a pretty little residential village that it would be quite a loss if the postman did not drop it in the Mail Bag. There are many modern homes, green lawns and stately trees here, but what puts it on the map are several widely known factories. We have a brand new textile plant, too, which I know something about because I worked in the office there during the summer.

We have two grammar schools, a high school, two banks, three drug stores, one confectionary, three hardwares, a modern hotel, an old hotel, several churches, a Mack-Aircraft Corporation, in fact everything the average town of 2000 boasts of. Our parks deserve honorable mention. A part of one is a substantial corner of the town square, and here elderly men drowse on the benches and sleepily eye the passing traffic or discuss "old times." Another forms the front campus of the high school; another forms the background for a church, while another big one is under construction a little way out of the village, and promises to be a favorite resort for picnickers and tourists.

I should love to have letters from any place on the globe that has a post office, and if possible from those that have not.

I graduated from high school last June and will enter the Detroit City College this fall. Having had two years of French, a French correspondent would be delightful. She would have to understand a little English, perhaps, though. We have all of the Christian Science literature in our home and I should be glad to pass it on to anyone who desires it. I am hoping to hear from someone soon. Evelynne B.

Rochdale, Lancashire, England

Dear Editor:

I am sure the Monitor is very helpful to everyone and I wish to express my gratitude for all the wonderful things it conveys to the world each day. The Mail Bag helps a great deal in the way of establishing peace and friendship between the youth of nations. I wished so much to see the World Jamboree at Arrowe Park, Birkenhead, but it was beyond my reach. I saw the Cedric arrive, however, from America with many Boy Scouts aboard and also saw some Hungarian and Jamaican Scouts in Liverpool some weeks ago.

Rochdale, though only a small town, is really notable in history and other things. The Town Hall is one of the finest in England and on the Square stands a statue of John Bright, one of England's great statesmen, who was a native of Rochdale. Part of Watling Street built by the Romans about 56 B. C. is still in existence just near Rochdale, and other things of interest may also be seen.

I am interested in reading, photography and most sports, and I should like to receive letters from any girl about 16 years of age in Egypt, Australia, Japan or other foreign countries, but they would have to be written in English or French, as I do not know any other languages.

Margaret B.

Penticton, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Mail Bag and other children's stories, as well as the Sunny Hours in the Monitor. I am 12 years old and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School here.

I have a Boston bulldog named Chum. He looks exactly like Snubs. Also I have a canary named Dickey. I am in the seventh grade of junior high school. I am very fond of baseball and football, as well as other sports. In summer our favorite sport is swimming as we have two large lakes on each side of Penticton. I also take lessons on the piano.

I should appreciate letters from boys of my own age. Frank R.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

I recently visited the first correspondent I got through the Mail Bag and had a delightful time. My friend lives in Seattle and I first met her at Easter but that visit was very short. This time we became better acquainted. My friend met me at the bus station and we drove around and saw part of the city. The next evening several of her friends and myself went out camping near Seattle. Although I had never met these girls before they were very nice to me and we all had a wonderful time. The weather was lovely and the lake perfect for swimming. We only stayed two days and were all very sorry to leave.

I am hoping that these girls will visit me soon so that I may entertain them. I am now looking forward to the time when I shall have met all my Mail Bag friends.

I think the Monitor is doing wonderful work in exchanging letters between boys and girls of various countries. I am 20 years old but I enjoy the Mail Bag and the Young Folks' Page very much. Alice D.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I have become acquainted with a great many lovely girls and among them is one who attends Principia in St. Louis. It is surely a wonderful school and how great a privilege it must be to be able to attend such a fine institution.

The Christian Science Church that I attend has a young people's Monitor club that meets every two weeks. All that attend are assigned a certain section in the Monitor and they prepare very entertaining and interesting reports. I am chairman of the committee on art, music, etc., and part of the time lead the singing, with which we open and close our meetings.

I've set my heart on corresponding with a girl in Scotland as my parents' families came from Glasgow and I have always been thrilled in reading of all the old and beautiful pots so famed in song and story. I do hope someone in Scotland will write to me—across the world almost—and I shall write back immediately and perhaps will be able to tell them something of interest about our beautiful Pacific Northwest.

I am 19 and love music, books, and art and also sports. I am planning to study singing this winter.

Clara S.

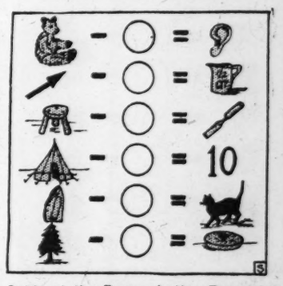
Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

RARE RECOLLECTIONS

Subtraction Puzzle



Subtract the Proper Letter From the Name of the Object on the Left, So That It Will Equal the Name of the Object on the Right. The Letters Subtracted Will Spell the Name of a City.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Missing Words Puzzle: "A stitch in time saves nine."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Casting Light on a Dark Continent

THE Rhodes lectures which Gen. Jan Christian Smuts has just delivered at the University of Oxford have thrown a vivid light on the problems of what, till quite recently, was known as the Dark Continent. It is dark, in the sense of being unknown, no longer, and General Smuts thinks that its problems are becoming as interesting and as important to the world as those of India. His central plea was that the destiny of Africa and its inhabitants rested in the hands of Europeans; that the problems of Africa, or at least Africa south of the Sahara, were essentially one, and that they could be solved only by a fearless and systematic study of the relations which should exist between the immigrant white settler and the indigenous Negro population in this new age of rapid economic and social change.

General Smuts is in favor of promoting in every way the settlement of Europeans on those vast highlands which stretch for 5000 miles from Cape Town in the south to Abyssinia in the north. This area, which is about the size of Europe, contains immense tracts which are climatically suitable for white settlement and is very thinly populated by the Negro natives.

General Smuts wants this settlement not merely for reasons of colonization, but because he is convinced that Africa cannot be permanently won for civilization unless there is a large white population permanently settled in the country. One of the most striking passages in his lectures was the statement that while the native African had many fine and admirable qualities, notably tolerance, good humor and patience, the one lesson of African history was that he had never been able to develop an indigenous civilization for himself.

The General, of course, admitted that the settlement of Europeans created tremendous problems in race relationships. History showed that the white immigrant, unless he was controlled, often exploited the Negro, while the presence of cheap unskilled labor created the poor white class among the whites themselves. Experience further showed that attempts to Europeanize the native populations too rapidly were bad and that the education of the native should proceed from the basis of his own tribal institutions and traditions. Yet this was becoming increasingly difficult in a country which was rapidly being developed according to modern economic and industrial methods and was impossible unless adequate land was reserved for exclusive native use.

The basis of a solution General Smuts found in what is known as segregation, a policy which assures to the native ample lands so that he will always have the alternative of tilling his own fields instead of going out to work in the white man's factories or mines and under which he will be able gradually to build up self-governing institutions suited to his own African traditions and to the stage of his own development.

This is certainly a good settlement so far as agriculture is concerned. But it does not solve the problem of the native who has become permanently urbanized and industrialized. Nor does it solve the problem of how the native should be given an effective voice in the government of the country which historically is his own. General Smuts touched on these matters, but evidently felt that the solution was not yet clear.

The Bass Drum of the Metropolis

BELIEVE it or not, New York is a quiet town, and Broadway itself, gayest and noisiest of thoroughfares, is a quiet street—for about ten minutes before the clock strikes five in the morning.

Then it is that the stroller, if indeed there is one left in New York, can find the quiet city. He may amble through the Forties and wonder what silent mystery could have engulfed the blatant taxicabs, the raucous shop-door radios, the strident crowds and the deep undertones of surface and elevated lines.

Yes, Broadway can be quiet, but not for long. A few minutes more and trucks rumble along; ash cans rattle; trunks crash onto the sidewalk elevators of a grand hotel, and Big Tom, bread-basket a-shoulder, shouts lustily to a pie-bearing compatriot a block away. A policeman's whistle heralds the approaching jam of traffic—morning motors, noonday crowds, and the kaleidoscopic throng of a Rialto evening. Yes, Broadway can be quiet, but not for long.

And now New York is attempting to capture throughout the day something of the calm and quietude that is Broadway's during those few witching moments when night merges into morning. Modern civilization with its sky-scrapers and subways, its steel riveters and motorcars, has brought together a curious orchestra, only to find that the entire symphony is dominated by the bass drum. Father Knickerbocker for some time has gone about with fingers in his ears.

But what to do? The Noise Abatement Commission has been attacking the problem with a survey of commendable proportions. Noises have been classified and subdivided. But Broadway—and for that matter the Battery and the Bronx—gives forth the same cacophony that runs the scale from tugboat-horns to peanut-wagon whistles.

The commission reports that most noise cannot be controlled by means of the law. It has, however, issued eighteen recommendations touching the voluntary quieting of everything from squeaky brakes to barking dogs.

A more leisurely pace and a little more courtesy—a bit more consideration for one's neighbors and for the family which may be asleep when the milkman clatters up to the door—these loom large among the suggestions. It is well to recognize that a certain amount of noise is a concomitant of the modern city, just as the bass drum is part of an orchestra. However, civic as well as orchestral harmony depends on modulating the bass drum to a point where the other musicians have a chance to be heard.

Japan and Manchuria

THERE is nothing particularly sinister in the disinclination of the Japanese Government to support the admonition of Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, to Russia and China. The situation was not such as to require action by Japan. Direct negotiations between the Russians and the Chinese were already under way. And, what is more important, military operations had been discontinued and the Soviet forces withdrawn into Russian territory.

Under such circumstances the natural caution of foreign offices in general and the Japanese Foreign Office in particular would counsel the Tokyo Government against taking any step which might serve as an awkward precedent. Japan is more immediately concerned with events in Manchuria than any other nation, excepting, possibly, the two potential belligerents. Her actual investments in Manchuria are in excess of $1,000,000,000, and this does not begin to measure the extent of her economic dependence upon that region as a source of supplies. Her political interests are equally important. She fought one costly war to stop Russian encroachment.

On the other hand, Japan's relations with China are as delicate as those with Russia. The Japanese hold on the South Manchuria Railway would be impliedly menaced if the Chinese were enabled to hold the Chinese Eastern Railway after its peremptory seizure last July. Mr. Matsouka, formerly vice-president of the South Manchuria Railway, frankly told the Chinese at the Institute of Pacific Relations in Kyoto last month that if Japan had known in 1905 of the secret treaty of alliance between Russia and China against Japan, Manchuria would be today a Japanese colony.

In such circumstances Japan must carefully balance her desire to co-operate in efforts to maintain peace against both her own vital interests and a natural feeling of aloofness toward any action which brings in question her position as the arbiter of Far Eastern affairs. The Japanese people may feel toward the Stimson proposal somewhat as Americans might if England and Japan should take some action regarding Mexico and ask Washington to support it.

The Japanese Government may well feel that the Chinese would interpret their support of the Stimson proposal as a rebuke to Russia and an encouragement to the Chinese negotiators to stiffen their resistance to Russian demands. That Russia would so construe it is already evident. The desire to make the Kellogg pact effective may justify Great Britain and the United States in the action they have taken. Japan is more directly involved. She has already amply demonstrated her readiness for international co-operation. In the Manchurian situation it is not surprising that she should give adequate consideration to the particular difficulties of her own position.

Have Some "Colloidal Aggregates"

"COLLOIDAL aggregates" are neither a geometrical figure nor a new kind of berry. To the average layman they are merely a couple of words. To Dr. Harlow Shapley of the Harvard Observatory they express the differential in the relation which the earth and Mars bear to the rest of the material universe. "Colloidal aggregates," he says, are possible only on these two planets. On all the others, and on all their by-products—nebulæ, meteors, comets—the "colloidal aggregates" are as scarce as palm leaf fans at the south pole.

Any efforts, therefore, to organize expeditions for the exploration of planets like Neptune or Saturn for "colloidals," in clusters or otherwise, can be nothing else but a waste of time. According to Dr. Shapley, a planet must cool off quite a bit before "colloidal aggregates" will even consider any propositions to make it their home. The earth, having been gadding about on its own axis for something like 3,000,000,000 years, has discharged enough of its original heat to assure compatibility. Incidentally, the astronomers have been doing very well in boosting up the age of the earth. But the "colloidal aggregates"—what are they? Simply a collection of colloids. But what is a "colloid"? Nothing but "a gelatinous or other substance permeable by crystalloid solutions and not at all or but very slightly diffusible through animal or vegetable membranes." It is no wonder the earth needed 3,000,000,000 years or so to make ready for them.

Stock Prices in Perspective

THOSE who through all the stress of the Wall Street debacle have clung to their securities desperately, even despairingly, might do well to realize that much current mental depression is a sheer waste of emotional energy. Persons who deal on margin or who buy stocks having no intrinsic value are always liable to be in difficulty, but for those who have merely paid a higher price than the prevailing level for ownership in a thoroughly sound corporation a little perspective would not be amiss. This is not the first time stocks have tobogganed. Often a recession has eliminated wastes and brought necessary readjustments as a basis for the climb to new high levels of prosperity.

The bear market of 1907 culminated in a panic, and November of that year saw prices of industrial stocks 45 per cent down; yet within six months half the losses had been made up. The post-war depression of stocks which started about November, 1919, resulted in a reduction of 44 per cent in stock prices in the next twelve months, yet how happy most investors would be today had they purchased some of that stock and held on to it! In the present instance stock prices seem to have fallen about 48 per cent, but many persons a year or two from now will look back on this situation and see it as a normal experience in the holding of stock securities.

Of course, business is sound. It is more: its prospects are splendid. In the next few years, millions of individuals who still hear the radio from their neighbors' windows, or rely upon their friends for a trip in an automobile, will achieve larger means for their own use. Aviation is only in its beginning; television may put the next Harvard-Yale game on a screen in almost any home; in a great many fields the huge sales of the last few years have only touched the surface of mass demand. He who is wise enough to hold on to sound stocks need only wait and watch.

Who Did the Choosing?

IN SEIZING upon Ambassador Morrow's entrance into the New Jersey senatorial race next year as an example of the weakness of the direct primary system, our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, displays something less than its usual perspicacity. It says:

> The Jersey Republican oligarchy of erring politicians, backsliding into ancient bad habits, has chosen this man of admirable qualifications. It is their voice, not the celebrated "voice of the people," that has called him.

The argument is that, in a primary election, the people of New Jersey never, by their own impulsion, would have chosen a man of Mr. Morrow's caliber. But, strangely enough, this is a primary, and it is precisely because Mr. Morrow's popularity almost assures his victory that the party leaders are reported willing to accept him. The Times admits "the bosses were in distress." They wanted somebody who could defeat former Senator Frelinghuysen in the primary and the Democrats in the election. If one of their own number could have done the job, he would have been their choice. The fact that this was a primary made that impossible.

But did they do the choosing? The Times assumes that a few bosses merely said "Come hither" and one of the Nation's outstanding men came. Is there not a bare possibility that the Ambassador to Mexico decided for himself that he wanted to be Senator from New Jersey? Is it not just possible that the politicians are climbing on a band wagon they found themselves unable to stop? And could he be elected if the people did not want him? Perhaps, after all, the supposedly spurned "voice of the people" has been heard. The primary system has its faults, but until something better is developed it may be well to recognize some of its virtues, one of which is that it often prevents bosses from blocking such a candidacy as Mr. Morrow's.

Step Up, Composers!

AMERICAN composers cannot complain that a chance to be heard has not been given them, if the state of affairs existing in the New York organization known as the Copland-Sessions Concerts signifies anything. Young composers, in particular, have an opportunity which they are either unprepared for or indifferent to. For they have been invited to submit songs, piano pieces and ensemble works, to be performed if found interesting enough; and although a large welcome has thus been offered to them, they seem to have made small response.

Liberality on the one side and apparent ungraciousness on the other; and yet, should the committee go at the problem from a different direction, it might fare better, and at the same time the music of the United States might show up less ingloriously. Should it consider works that have been composed and published since, say, the year 1900, and that lie neglected, it would surely find plenty of material for its programs. To startle composers into activity, as it attempts to do, by promise of an opening the like of which they have never known before, is just a way of applying moral force; and that can hardly be regarded more appropriate to art than compulsion by whips and clubs would be.

To this, the committee will reply that the purpose of its concerts is study of the present, especially the present of advanced, radical and revolutionary aspect, rather than contemplation of the past. But its announcements indicate that the present, in America, somewhat lags, and that the morning of tone tardily dawns. Without dispute! For, look at the whole planet, earth, as bound and belted by lines of latitude and longitude; and how few are the spots from which all the chamber music has sprung! Two hundred years or so of development, and the localities accounting for the greater part, both yesterday and today, prove to be German.

The Copland-Sessions Concerts should, perhaps, receive wider scope. The enterprise might become more truly national and challenge the productive enthusiasm of more American composers, if broadened out and made international.

Editorial Notes

Among the 110 Yale undergraduates who have become "Scholars of the House," through scholarships awarded for their intellectual ability, are students from twenty-three of the states of the American Union, the District of Columbia, England and China. This fact shows not only that Yale is truly an international college, but also that the desire for learning is well-nigh universal.

The school, office building and factory of the future will be built entirely without windows, according to Chicago physicist, who explains that windows waste heat, are inefficient for ventilation and lighting purposes, and are a costly part of the architecture of a building. What a joy for the back-lot ball player—if by that time there are any back lots left.

Capper's Magazine suggests that "now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of Wall Street." Judging from the way business men and firms have responded recently, there's no doubt they are doing so.

According to the Des Moines Register, "A lot of men who 'kept cool with Coolidge' are now 'helping Hoover.'" Let's join the group!

Pamela Dusts Off a Vacation

SAID I, "I'm bored with all vacations!" Said Pamela, "What a silly way to be." And she shook her head at me. Said I, "Why silly?" Said she, "With just dozens of things to do . . . my word, come with me and I'll show you."

Said I, "Oh, dear!"—I was only half convinced. But there is something about Pamela—so I succumbed. "What will I have to take?"

Said she, "It doesn't matter, except that if your imagination isn't working well send it out and have it repaired, or buy a new one."

In due time we started out in the somewhat tinny old mechanism which Pamela calls a car. Briskly we rattled along over country roads, with the far, salt smell of the sea coming ever nearer and nearer. A friendly wind came up and rushed along beside us through the pines, rippling the marsh grass in its passing. Just ahead the weathered roof of a very old inn was visible, and Pamela swerved from the main road to come to a halt before its gray stone wall, which was almost hidden by a cascading mass of huge blue morning glories.

Said Pamela, "Behold our castle."

Said I, "But will they have baths?"

Said she, "Did you bring what I told you to?"

Under her sternly reproving glance I subsided.

* * *

It has always been my firm conviction that Pamela plucked that old Inn out of some ancient novel and planted it there for our delight. Our room was high, with tiny windows that looked out upon a vast stretch of sea and sky. Far down the coast, to the right, a lighthouse showed primly white by day, only to fling a long, golden beam out across the water when darkness had shut down.

Said Pamela, "We will go for a boat ride."

Said I, "I don't enjoy rowing, do you?"

Said Pamela, "Who mentioned a rowboat? We will hunt up some salty old sailor and delicately convey to him the fact that two ladies wish to go for a sail."

Need I state that we did exactly that thing? We sat on the edge of nothing over the turquoise water of the bay, held our breaths when the sloop heeled, and gasped with relief when it ran before the wind again. The "salty old sailor" handled the matter with the fine nonchalance born of familiarity, and kept up a sprightly conversation about the Cape, and its history, past and present.

"The lighthouse," he replied in answer to some query one of us made. "Oh, yes, it has considerable to do with the history of this place, I guess. 'Specially in the old days, when Cap'n Grayson was there. He married Molly Whipple, whose pa built the Inn. A fine man the Cap'n was from all accounts. And the Whipples have been here just about from the first. Trueworthy Whipple built the first house up on Harbor Hill to get his family away from the pirates along the coast. Always great leaders and builders, the Whipples."

He came about into the wind, which had somewhat died down, and from then on had to exercise all his cunning to get us back through the channel before the last bit of breeze had gone. At that we flopped around considerably toward the last, and I could not resist making some casual remark about a rowboat, only to be favored by disdainful glances from both the sailor and Pamela.

* * *

We explored the whole neighborhood gleefully, and it was Pamela who chanced to discover the stagecoach in an abandoned storehouse. Excitedly we brushed the dust off with our fingers until we could see the color of the peeling paint, and swung the door back and forth on its leather hinges to look within. When it had been thoroughly inspected we returned to the Inn to ask questions about it.

No sooner had Pamela been told that it was the ancient coach which once made the trip to the lighthouse upon the old stage road, than she must find that road. We hunted and hunted all along the Cape, crashing through underbrush, and falling over logs, finally to stumble out upon what could not be called a trail, despite the persistent efforts of the undergrowth to narrow it to something less than a road.

It was broad, and covered with brown, sandy soil, which the rain and wind of years had packed to a hard, rutted surface. Overhead the trees wove their branches into a green canopy through which the light came too faintly to disturb the shadowed dusk.

We sank down upon an old log and gazed dreamily about this quiet retreat.

Said Pamela, suddenly, "Hush!"

I listened, puzzled, but could hear nothing but the distant cannonading of the surf.

Said Pamela, "Don't you hear the old coach creaking along? It's so high it sways back and forth even on the smoothest road. And there—see—beside the driver—that bluff, brown man is Captain Grayson, who keeps the light at the Cape. Isn't he feeling fine and gay because he is returning to his 'missus.' No doubt Molly Grayson is listening for the sound of horses' hoofs as she polishes the brass on the revolving light."

I looked and listened also, and almost believed I saw just what she was telling me.

Said Pamela, "Ah—now the Captain's going to sing. What a fine, rollicking voice he has—but look, someone has poked her head out of one of the windows and is keeping time to the chanty—it's—"

Said I, "It's his little sister who is going to visit them at the Cape." Pamela regarded me in appreciative surprise.

Said she, "Won't she have a grand time racing up and down the lighthouse stairs to see all the cozy little rooms, and the winking beacon at the top. She can explore the strip of narrow beach and the rocks, with their sea anemones and barnacles, and watch the schooners pass the stern headland, close hauled to the wind on their way down the coast. What a slow poke the driver is—"

Said I, "But he must comport himself with the dignity of one to whom is intrusted the great honor of carrying the mails. Look—now, he slaps the reins on the horses' backs, and sends them into a trot. The coach disappears down the long avenue to the wind-swept region of the Cape."

Said Pamela, "Bravo." And she laughed at me.

* * *

It was extremely fortunate that I had brought along a flashlight, because Pamela decided that we would explore Harbor Hill by moonlight. The moon may be a pearl of great price, but in certain dark corners a workable flashlight is above rubies.

At first I was dubious about the expedition, despite the marked success with which Pamela was leading our romantic quest. Gently she pointed out to me the folly of my ways—and there is something about Pamela—

We waited until the moon was giving its best performance of the month, and with the stage set thus appropriately, started out. After we had traversed the dark trails that serve as an introduction to the Hill, we came out into the full burst of pale light and began to climb upward. All about us were huge bowlders with a luminous gleam, as though dipped in silver plate. Trees were black shadows against the sky, bushes crouched at our feet. It was all unbelievably eerie and mysterious.

Said I, "What fine courage those first settlers had to build their homes up here."

Said Pamela, "Oh, I don't know. It must have been a splendid stronghold. They could see all about them on every side, so that no hostile Indian or treacherous pirate could approach from wood or river without their being prepared. And how heartening they must have found it to be, where they could glimpse the smoke from each other's hearth fires."

Just then the moon retreated hurriedly behind a cloud, and we were left in darkness—the same darkness which had enveloped those small, square houses 200 years ago. In daylight this slope might have been just a bleak hill, overcrowded with bowlders and brush, but the mysterious possibilities of the night had changed it to the high, safe place of other days. The houses themselves have long since disappeared, but the courage and industry of those who lived in them have come down to the present as a precious heritage.

* * *

Pamela insists that the fun of adventuring into the Land of Perhaps need not end with a vacation, which I have been sanguine enough to take as an indication that she thinks I am improving as a partner in romance. Just yesterday she came home with that rapt expression, and I'm eagerly waiting for her to take the rabbit out of the hat!

E. W. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

THE figures just published by the Luft Hansa for the last year show a marked advance in every respect upon the previous one. Passengers numbered 111,115, as compared with 102,681, and freight and mail have risen in similar proportion. The four post express flights from Berlin to Seville this autumn have proved highly successful and must be regarded as first steps to a future Berlin-South American service. Two of the flights to Seville were accomplished in a few minutes more than thirteen hours, and two in fifteen hours, each with about an hour's wait at Marseilles, the return journeys being made in approximately the same time. The Luft Hansa is laying great stress upon increasing the night routes, the program including night connection to Munich, Vienna and Silesia. The new routes flown by the large airplanes may be considered completed; they are the Berlin-Halle-Leipzig and Hanover-Cologne routes. An emergency landing place is provided every thirty kilometers, and big lights are placed at the same intervals, with small neon lights every five kilometers. The flying time from London to Moscow, now amounting to twenty-three hours, will, when all is completed, be still further reduced.

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A charming and original display in the windows of a noted firm of linen drapers in the busy Leipziger Strasse, in connection with its jubilee, is attracting so many spectators that the traffic is almost impeded. The little exhibition is called "linen from the good old time," and daintiness is the keynote. A ball dress of the "sixties" is a thing of beauty, in finest snowy tulle, yards and yards in quantity, and built up of tiny flounces. It is a question which is the more beautiful, this snow mountain or the more practical modern evening dress. As to the garments worn by the grandmothers of the present generation there can be but one opinion, and this is freely expressed by the youthful spectators who crowd the windows. House linen, woven half a century ago, is a thing to admire, its texture, whiteness and durability proving the housewife's theory that good linen, treated with care, lasts for several generations. A number of items have been lent for the occasion by a Berlin museum, consisting among other things of the exquisitely wrought damask tablecloth used at Louis XIV's wedding, and hand-woven and embroidered articles of luxury of the same period.

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When it is remembered that women were admitted to the German universities only a little over twenty years ago, it must be granted that the number today does credit to them. To give the precise figures: Berlin leads with 2266, and Munich follows with 1346, Bonn with 840, Cologne with 741, Münster with 673, and Breslau with 634. The universities of Leipzig, Hamburg, Freiburg, Frankfurt and Marburg are each attended by some 500 women students; Heidelberg, Königsberg and Göttingen 400-odd; Jena 370, and so on down to Erlangen with 79. Philosophy and history are, as usual, according to the latest figures, the favorite subjects, 4395 women studying those branches; medical studies engage 2081, legal 826, economics 723, dentistry 458, chemistry 330, and evangelical theology 157.

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An unusually large deposit of lignite, or brown coal, as it is called here, discovered a year or two ago near Heiligenbeil, in east Prussia, has just been surpassed by a find at Bahnau in the same Province. While drilling wells for a new settlement, workmen discovered at a depth of about fifteen feet a lignite vein sixty feet in thickness. Oak logs were found at a depth of 120 feet, a stratum of sand and gravel underlying the lignite vein. Although not to be compared with ordinary coal in excellence, the brown coal is much used in Germany, and is very cheap.

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The annual international sport contests for students, which were held last in Rome and Paris, will be held next summer at Darmstadt, in connection with that city's six hundredth anniversary. The university stadium there is one of the finest in Germany; it has a cinder track of 404 meters in length and eight in width, but what is a source of special pride is the swimming pool, fifty-six meters long and sixteen broad. Twenty-five tennis courts and large football fields are adjoining. The handsome city is already planning a number of excursions to Heidelberg and other near-by places of interest in connection with the contests which it is believed will attract many visitors; extra trips are also to be made along the most beautiful part of the Rhine, from Mayence to Cologne.

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A detailed report of operations has now been made by Prof. Siegfried Löschke, who was in charge of the excavations in the ancient temple district of Trier, the oldest of its kind north of the Alps. Extensive remains of buildings from the days of the Romans have been discovered, and, what is still more interesting, it has been established that a German Trier, inhabited by Franks, existed before the arrival of the Romans. During the last year alone, five temples and eleven chapels have been laid bare, containing artistic and very valuable statues. One marble statue of Diana, a bronze statue of Mercury, and a dwelling from the Bronze Age, are said to be priceless, having no counterparts anywhere.

* * *

The concert season has now begun, and more foreign artists than ever are presenting themselves to the critical Berlin audiences, desirous of gaining the good will of the Berlin critics. An outstanding event was the piano recital of Miriam Allen, a young American who has already played with great success in Cologne, Hamburg and other German cities, but who has only just made her début here.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

£3000-a-Year Women

IN A chivalrous defense of the business capacity of women, Mr. P. A. Best, the managing director of a well-known London retail firm, said recently that he knew of some women in the drapery trade who earned over £3000 a year. . . . But how far do Mr. Best's observations in a limited and specialized field apply to trade and industry in general? It is undoubtedly true that there is still a strong prejudice against the employment of women in important key positions. . . .

Many women have, of course, proved their ability beyond all question as business directors, heads of colleges, and in various other high capacities. But these are regarded complacently by most men as "exceptional," almost as freaks of nature. The fact is that it is still extremely difficult for an able woman to compete successfully with an able man for any really big job. The fight for spontaneous recognition is only a little more than just begun. It will not be effectively won until we are irrevocably face to face with a woman Prime Minister, a woman judge, a woman archbishop, and a few women running in spectacular triumph some of the greatest industries in the land. Let us face the prospect with equanimity. It will not be the end of all things.—*Daily News and Westminster Gazette.*